

SCRAP BOOK



Library of The Theological Seminary

PRINCETON • NEW JERSEY



FROM THE LIBRARY OF
ROBERT ELLIOTT SPEER



Doc
.S747
C53
v.1

The
EASY REFERENCE
SCRAP BOOK

of

WORLD WIDE PUBLISHING COMPANY

INC.

NEW YORK

CHARGES AGAINST THE SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

I

Our readers must have noticed recently a paragraph in our columns stating that H.E. Sheng Kungpao was relieved of his duties as the Director-General of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, which post is now occupied by H.E. Tang Shao-yi. Members of the foreign community in Shanghai, who do not subscribe to Chinese newspapers, are perhaps surprised that Sheng Kungpao should like Wolsey fall so suddenly into un-

popularity, and perhaps would comment on the fickleness of royal or imperial nature. But, as a matter of fact, forces had been at work for some time undermining his official position under the Government, and the surprising part is not that his downfall was apparently unexpected, but that he had been successful in preventing his tottering edifice from collapsing entirely for so long a period.

We said that many forces had been at work to transform his path of roses into one of thorns and briars, and not the least powerful was a petition, drawn up by Mr. Huang Sz-yung, Re-instated Reader in the Hanlin Academy, and forty others, which was presented to the Board of Commerce for memorialization to the Throne, praying for a strict scrutiny into the expendi-

tures of the British and Chinese Corporation in the construction of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, and indirectly denouncing Sheng Kungpao.

The document in question is an interesting one, in that it, in the first place, shows that the Chinese people have begun to regard the discussion and criticism of measures relating to the welfare of their country as within their sphere of rights and duties, and secondly, in that it gives the foreign capitalists an insight into the reasons why there is such an intense feeling of opposition towards the granting of railway concessions to foreign corporations. By the last statement, we do not at all mean to imply that the charges against the Shanghai-Nanking Railway are wholly or partly substantiated, but until they

have been refuted, it is not difficult to understand why the Kiangsu people have been moving heaven and earth to destroy the power of Sheng Kungpao and to secure the appointment of another Director-General, preferably a Kiangsu man.

The petition begins by remarking that Shanghai and Nanking, being on the lower reach of the Yangtse River, are the keys to the gates of the south-eastern portions of the Chinese Empire. In the 29th year of Kuangsu, (1903) at the repeated demands of the British Minister for a concession to build this railway, Sheng Hsuan-huai, ex-president of the Board of Works, concluded with the British and Chinese Corpora-

tion a Loan Agreement for the construction of the line.

The petitioners now discover that while the whole

line is not more than 558 li in length, the loan negotiated reached the enormous sum of L. 3,500,000, and the estimates given in details furnish evidence of extraordinary extravagancies. The writers of the petition fear that if the line be allowed to be constructed according to the estimates, the revenue from it will never be sufficient to redeem the railway, and as long as it remains in the hands of a foreign corporation, it will be detrimental to the welfare of China and be a source of eternal trouble in the future. They pray, there-

fore, that they be permitted to review, briefly, the designs of the British in demanding the concession, and the wrong attitude adopted by Sheng Hsuan-huai towards the British Corporation, and to suggest a few remedial measures.

JAPAN'S UNWISE POLICY



Writing on the 1st of September, right after the receipt of news by telegram of the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty, we said we were afraid in the end, China, which even in her position as a neutral had experienced an endless succession of difficulties, would be made in some way or other to bear a share of the indemnity, which Japan failed to exact

from Russia; that the future of Manchuria would now be a question more difficult than ever for the Chinese Government to deal with; but that we hoped Japan would not take advantage of her supposed magnanimity to Russia and use it as a cloak to conceal her severity in her coming negotiations with China. Later, when details of the Portsmouth Conference came to hand, it was discovered that the much advertised "magnanimity" was nothing more or less than a surrender on the part of Baron Komura. Japan wanted the Chinese Eastern Railway as far north as Harbin, but the Russians gave it to them only to Chinchou; she demanded an indemnity, and at least, as Mr. Witte put it, for the establishment of its principle, and got neither; she

asked for a tremendous price for the island of Saghalien, which she held, and got half the island and no money. As soon as the Chinese people were informed of the diplomatic rout of Japan, they anticipated trouble from their island neighbours in the Manchuria negotiations, that would follow the Portsmouth Conference, and events in the past few weeks have confirmed their fears.

It is not our purpose this morning to analyse again the indefensible position of Japan, which every fair-minded person must admit after reading the sixteen articles presented to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries by Baron Komura. At Japan, so anxious to cast out the mote of permanent occupation of Manchuria in Russia's eye,

remains artfully oblivious of the beam in her own eye, is a conclusion which must be reached by unprejudiced observers, notwithstanding the efforts of writers of inspired articles.

We said in our editorial of September 1st, "At present the prestige of Japan in China is very great, and our people look up to her with admiration and respect. We trust that she will do nothing in the future to wound our feelings and incur our antagonism." And indeed the prestige of Japan was steadily growing. Since 1900 numerous Japanese technical instructors have been engaged by the

Chinese authorities as advisers. Japanese military officers have been supplanting European officers in the Chinese army, while young Chinese trained in Japanese military schools have been

growing in popularity with the Viceroys and Commanders-in-chief. In the domain of education, the influence of Japan is no less felt; according to the latest reports there are about six thousand Chinese students pursuing studies in the Island Empire; there is hardly an educational institution in China of any size without its Japanese instructor; and it is difficult

to say which foreign language is more popular English or Japanese. Returned students, graduates of the Imperial University in Tokio, have after a formal examination by the Ministry of Education, have had the degree of "Doctor" conferred on them. All these facts point to the grand opportunity of Japan to act as China's friend and counsellor, for which posts, she, by her geographical

position, racial sympathy, her military victories, her similarity of religious and political beliefs, is eminently fitted.

But how has she used her opportunity? Let the proposals of Baron Komura reply. Is it strange, then, that the Chinese people should suddenly change their opinion of the quondam friend, and declare that the spirit of Japan is only, as M. Pinon expresses it, the spirit which believes that bigness and force pay best, and that the spirit of the samurai is but the spirit of the Viking? The Japanese idol to which so many Chinese have been burning incense, has after all feet of clay.

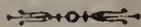
The South-China Daily Journal

Subscription, \$6.50 per annum

DUCIT AMOR PATRIAE

NOVEMBER 30th, 1905

THE PEKING CONFERENCE



More insidious in its approach, more inexorable in its grasp than wine or gambling, is the lust for national aggrandisement. When a power has become intoxicated with such a lust, it is a source of danger to its neighbours, especially, if the latter should happen to be weak and helpless. When we read the proposed terms of the Japanese evacuation—or rather occupation, shall we say?—of Manchuria, we could not help asking ourselves, “Has

Japan become infected with the virus of land-grabbing?”

In our issue of yesterday, Baron Komura is reported to have said in Peking that Japan, in going to war with Russia as the chivalrous champion of China, expended millions of yen, and sacrificed thousands of lives on the battlefield. That Japan should claim to have been the champion of China in the late war is untenable, for the world knows that the bone of contention, for which the two Powers struggled, was not Manchuria, but Korea. By the Peace of Portsmouth and the terms of the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the paramount political, military, and economical interests of Japan in Korea are assured, and thus the object of her going to war with Russia has been achieved. China never

directly or indirectly urged Japan to take up arms on its behalf, nor did Japan ever communicate to China, when the struggle began, that she was taking up the latter's cause.

Granting, for the sake of argument, that Japan did play the role of the Good Samaritan, and that China should reimburse her in substantial form, the reimbursement should be voluntary on the part of China, and at least, should not be greater or more valuable than what the latter gained by the act of benevolence. Although Russia seized Manchuria by the throat, the rights of China's sovereignty at least were not alienated, and the ultimate evacuation of Manchuria, the seizure of which China on account of her military weakness could not prevent, but which she never

recognized, was a possible contingency. Now if China were to accede to the Japanese proposals, the full text of which were published in our columns, the fate of Manchuria would be worse off than when it was in the hands of the Russians. No wonder Prince Ching was astounded by the extravagance of the Japanese demands, and no wonder Viceroy Yuan said to the Japanese that, with the exception of three articles, the remaining ones, greatly impairing the sovereign rights of China, could not be granted.

When the Germans are withdrawing their railway guards from Shantung, when Sir Robert Hart is strenuously extending his admirable postal system in Manchuria, and when the Chinese people are agitating for the construction of railways and

exploiting of mines by themselves, we fail to see how Japan could have the face to demand these privileges in her proposals, privileges which trespass upon the essential attributes of China's sovereign state. Most persons are unaware of the money value of the naval and other constructions at Port Arthur and Dalny: according to a modest estimate, they are worth four hundred million dollars. The Russian lease of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Southern Manchuria, with its unfinished branch to Kirin, is estimated at from four hundred to a thousand million dollars. It is difficult to give the exact value of the timber monopoly on the right bank of the Yalu River, but several hundred million dollars would be an approximate amount. Nor

would be the salt monopoly be less valuable. At any rate, it is pertinent to ask, What has the salt monopoly and the timber monopoly to do with the evacuation of Manchuria? Again, why should Japan require a year and a half to withdraw her troops?

Japan's proposals do not bear out her self-appointed role of the Good Samaritan. She found the traveller lying stripped and wounded on the roadside, but instead of pouring in wine and oil to heal his wounds, she seems to be trying to drug him, in order that the little remaining wealth may be hers.

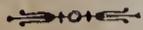
Viceroy Yuan's words to Baron Komura at one of the conferences were most pathetic: "We request you," said he, "to communicate with your Sovereign, that since we belong

to the same race, and since our relations are as close as those between lips and teeth, he would deign to moderate his demands, in order to maintain the peace of East Asia." We wish to echo the words of the Great Viceroy.

DUCIT AMOR PATRIAE

DECEMBER 6th, 1905

ARMY REORGANIZATION



Theodore Roosevelt, in applying to the Congress of the U. S. A. for an increased navy, used as an argument for such an increase, the influence that such a navy would have in preserving peace. His argument strikes the keynote of all present day armaments. France arms against Germany and Germany against England, not that they may conquer each other, but that peace may be preserved. This is the era at once of armed peace and of universal brotherhood. Such being the case, it is imperative

that China should arm herself, if she is to be one of the members of this society.

Japan holds her present commanding position, not because her civilization is so much higher than China's, not because her merchants are more business-like or her country so much more developed—in all of these things the difference is trifling—but she holds her position by virtue of a well-trained army and thoroughly drilled navy. The Elder Statesman proved their right to the titles of sages, when they struck upon this fundamental reform. All other reforms follow peacefully in its wake. 'Tis respect, that one society must have from another, just as much as one individual must have it from another individual. This respect is born of the ability to defend one's own rights and pro-

perty.

China is a rich field for the growth of an army. The men are hand and these lacks of initiative on the part of the Government to produce a force that will command respect from all parties. First and foremost in such a scheme of organization there should be unity. Some strong central power, constituting a Board of War should map out a scheme to include all the provinces. We should not then have one little body of troops drilled in accordance with American tactics, another according to German tactics and a third according to Japanese tactics. We should not have one style of rifle used in Kiangsu and a totally different style used in Chihli.

In order to be effective an army must have unity within itself. There should be

a General Staff, under the Board of War, whose business it would be to preserve this unity. Our fault in the past has been with the half-measures adopted. Let us profit by the lesson and make thoroughness a feature of the new scheme. Appoint strong, enlightened, patriotic men on the Board of War. Then let them adopt a uniform plan. Foreign instructors would be needed, at first, by the score—not beachcombers and deadbeats,—but the very best men that China could borrow or employ from a foreign country. Then establish a first class military college, with a capacity for five or six hundred students, equip

it with competent teachers and the necessary apparatus and put a foreign soldier of high rank at the head of it, with absolute authority, answerable only to the Board

of War. By such means, only, can a well organized army be obtained. To require a modern drilled force from men of the old regime is like asking a farmer to speak Greek. The Northern Army affords a good nucleus for such a scheme as we have suggested. The present state of the army is lamentable. Memorial after memorial is presented on the subject, but they have no results, because there is no such directing central power. We would suggest that

such a board be formed in Peking with a military man at its head. It would not fail to be productive of good results. Sir Robert Hart's work should be a model for all other lines of development and the lesson of organization should be the moral of his teaching.

The Council of Army Organization in a way

corresponds to the Board of War, an outline of which we have just presented to our readers, but it seems to us the Council is defective in that it lacks unity of purpose, centralization of authority, and military men, in the strict sense of the word, at its head. Were these

imperfections removed, much would be accomplished towards the effective and rapid creation of an army worthy of the steel of any European or Asiatic Power.

PROCLAIMS CHINESE TREATY.
Jan 14, '04
PRESIDENT WILL SOON NAME CONSULS IN MANCHURIA.

A Telegraphic Exchange of Ratifications and the Proclamation Make Treaty Operative Much Earlier Than Anticipated—"Open Door" Assured Now.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The commercial treaty between the United States and China, which provides among other things for the opening to foreign trade of the Manchurian ports of Mukden and An-tung, went into full force and effect to-day through its promulgation by President Roosevelt, following a quickly arranged exchange of ratifications at the State Department this morning.

From many points of view the action of the two Governments concerned in making operative the provisions of the treaty is important, but the most momentous feature of the transaction is its bearing on the new relations established by the United States with Manchuria, the Chinese province controlled by Russian troops, which will be the scene of part of the expected Russian-Japanese conflict.

In making the treaty operative before Russia and Japan clash the Government feels that it has strengthened its claimed right to valuable commercial opportunities in Manchuria, and intends to insist upon the recognition by Russia of the terms of the treaty applicable to the Chinese territory held by the Czar's troops.

The assurances given by Russia on Monday that she would respect the interests of foreign nations in Manchuria make stronger the position of the United States, but there was a feeling here that had war been begun between Russia and Japan before the new treaty went into effect it might have been contended by Russia that her assurances applied only to such agreements with respect to Manchuria as were in operation before hostilities began. The Government is, therefore, very much relieved to have been able to make the treaty with China operative at this time.

Late to-day the treaty was proclaimed by the President through the Secretary of State, thus putting its provisions into effect. The proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States of America:
A PROCLAMATION: Whereas a treaty and three annexes between the United States of America and China to extend further the commercial relations between them and otherwise to promote the interests of the peoples of the two countries were concluded and signed at Shanghai, in the English and Chinese languages, on the eighth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, the original of the English text of which treaty and annexes is word for word as follows:
 [The text of the Treaty here appears].
 And whereas the said treaty and annexes have been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the thirteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and four:
 Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty and annexes to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
 By the President:
 JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

The exchange of ratifications came as a surprise, not only to those outside the Administration circle, but even to those within. Up to a late hour yesterday it was the belief of the State Department officers that their efforts to secure the exchange of ratifications under telegraphic authority had not been successful and that it would be necessary to wait at least five weeks, or until the Chinese exchange copy of the treaty reached Washington by mail, to carry out the ceremony of exchange.

Ever since the United States Senate ratified the treaty the State Department has been endeavoring to expedite the measures necessary to make it operative. To this end Minister Conger, at Peking, immediately after the Senate acted, was instructed to urge the Chinese Throne to follow the Senate's example at once. Mr. Conger's efforts were successful last Saturday. He then urged, under additional instructions from Secretary Hay, the Chinese Government to instruct its Minister in Washington to perform with Mr. Hay the ceremony of exchange, without waiting for the actual exchange copy to be received here through the mails.

Mr. Conger telegraphed yesterday, however, that the Chinese copy had been mailed to Washington, and this was taken to mean that the Government of China had decided not to agree to the exchange of the ratifications other than in the regular way. Last evening the Chinese Minister received instructions from the Foreign Office in Peking to participate in what is known in diplomatic circles as a telegraphic exchange. The State Department was notified and a protocol of exchange drawn in duplicate. In accordance with the arrangement made then, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng appeared at the State Department this morning and was met by Secretary Hay in the diplomatic reception room, where the protocols of exchange were signed.

Consuls for Mukden and An-tung will be nominated by the President without delay, and after being confirmed by the Senate and upon receiving their commissions will be instructed to proceed to their posts. In view of the Russian assurances of non-interference with the rights of foreign nations in Manchuria, the Government feels justified in taking advantage immediately of the rights obtained by it under the new treaty.

The treaty is the result of nearly a year and a half of negotiation. Although relating in its principal provisions to questions of commerce and navigation, removing restrictions which have hampered both in China, it also treats of a number of questions of great importance to the people of the two countries.

For example, it defines the rights and privileges of the diplomatic and consular officers and of American citizens, especially missionaries, residing in China, and insures the latter enjoyment of rights which they have only had in the past by toleration. The treaty also deals with trademarks, copyrights and patents, insuring them a fair degree of protection in China—a thing which they have had very little of in the past.

Perhaps the provision of the treaty which most interests the public is the opening of the two new localities in Manchuria to foreign trade—the city of Mukden and the town of An-tung (or Shaho, as it is frequently called), on the Yalu River. It is to be noted in this connection that the Japanese-Chinese treaty, the ratifications of which were exchanged yesterday at Peking, secures also to international trade the opening of the port of Ta-tung Kou, about thirteen miles below An-tung and at the mouth of the Yalu.

It is highly probable that the presence in these localities at an early date of American consular officers and those of other nationalities—for all the nations having treaties with China acquire by our treaty and that with Japan the right to establish consulates at these places—will greatly tend to the establishment of order in the much disturbed borderland of China and will powerfully contribute toward insuring the principles of the "open door," to which this country stands irrevocably committed, as well as aid in insuring the integrity of China and its administrative control over its Manchurian provinces.

JAPANESE-CHINESE TREATY.

Other Ports Than Those Named in Our Treaty to Be Opened.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The commercial treaty between Japan and China will be promulgated in London to-morrow. This treaty is similar in most respects to that between the United States and China, and

both were signed on the same day. Its chief difference of importance from the American-Chinese treaty lies in its provision for the opening of other Manchurian ports than those named in the American agreement.

Article I. of the Japanese-Chinese treaty is as follows:

Whereas China, with the object of reforming its fiscal system, proposes to levy a surtax in excess of the tariff rates on all goods passing through the custom house, whether maritime or inland and frontier, in order to compensate in a measure for the loss incurred by the complete abolition of likin, Japan consents to pay the same surtax as is agreed upon between China and all the treaty Powers. With regard to the production tax, consumption tax and excise and the taxes on opium and salt leviable by China, Japan also consents to accept the same arrangements as are agreed upon between all the treaty Powers and China. It is provided, however, that the commerce rights and privileges of Japan shall not, on account of the above, be placed at any disadvantage as compared with the commerce, rights and privileges of other Powers.

Article II. permits Japanese shipowners to erect, if the imperial maritime customs approve, appliances for hauling through the rapids of that part of the Yangtse Kiang between Ichang and Chung-king.

Article III. permits Japanese steamers to proceed for the purpose of trade from a treaty port to places inland.

Article IV. prescribes regulations for Japanese engaging in partnership with Chinese in China.

Article V. provides for the protection in China of Japanese trademarks and copyrights and for their registration in China.

Under Article VI. China agrees to establish as soon as possible a system of uniform national coinage and provides for a uniform national currency to be freely used as legal tender in China, with the proviso that all customs duties shall continue to be calculated and paid on the basis of the Haikwan tael.

Article VII. provides that the Governors General and Governors of all the Chinese provinces shall mutually fix upon uniform standards of weights and measures, which shall be adopted and used in all transactions by officials and people throughout all the empire.

Article VIII. provides for amending the rules for steam navigation.

Article IX. provides that the Japanese Government, officers, subjects, commerce, navigation, shipping, industries and property of all kinds shall be allowed free and full participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages which have been or may hereafter be granted by China to any other nation, and it is further agreed that Japan will do its utmost to secure to Chinese residents in Japan the most favorable treatment compatible with the laws and regulations of the empire.

Article X. in addition to providing that in case of the complete withdrawal of the foreign troops in the province of Chi-li and of the legation guards, a place of international residence and trade in Peking shall be forthwith opened by China, contains this important clause:

"The Chinese Government agree to open to foreign trade within six months from exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, Ch'Angha-Fu in the Province of Hunan on the same footing as the ports already opened to foreign trade. Foreigners residing in this open port are to observe the municipal and police regulation on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish a municipality and police of their own within the limits of this treaty port, except with the consent of the Chinese authorities.

"The Chinese Government agrees that upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, Mukden and Tatungkau, both in the province of Shengking, shall be opened by China itself as places of international residence and trade. The selection of suitable localities to be set apart for international use and occupation, and the regulations for these places set apart for foreign residence and trade shall be agreed upon by the governments of Japan and China, after consultation together."

Article XI. The Government of China, having expressed a strong desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Japan and western nations, Japan agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and will also be prepared to relinquish its extra territorial rights when satis-

ned that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration and other considerations warrant in so doing. Article XII. provides that the treaty, which is in the Japanese, Chinese and English languages, shall be interpreted, in case of any divergence in the interpretation between the Japanese and Chinese texts, by reference to the English text.

Article XIII. provides that the ratification shall be exchanged in Peking, not later than April 8, 1904.

The treaty has seven annexes which relate to subsidiary arrangements, such as additional rules for the navigation of inland waters. Annexes 6 and 7 relate to the arrangements to be made for the establishment of a place for international residence at Peking, where merchants of all nationalities may reside and carry on trade, lease land, build houses and warehouses and establish places of business. When this place shall have been opened, all foreigners shall be required to remove their residence thereto.

PU LUN VISITS WALL STREET.

Seen
INTERESTED IN THE SWITCH-BOARD RATHER THAN IN STOCKS

Jan 3 1904
Lunches With the Chamber of Commerce and Enjoys Ice Cream—Talk at the Meal About the Chinese Exclusion Act—Drives Through Our Chinatown.

Prince Pu Lun's principal visit yesterday was made to the financial district. Accompanied by John Foord, president of the Asiatic Society, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister to the United States, and by his own private secretary the Prince visited the Stock Exchange and then took luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce. On reaching the exchange the visitors were escorted to the president's room and there introduced to the officers of the Exchange. After that they went to the members' gallery, where the Prince could have a good view of the floor.

The traders gave the Prince three hearty American cheers, to which the responded by bowing and waving his hand. The Prince does not understand English, and the mild uproar on the exchange floor did not seem particularly to interest him. But when he saw the white, green and red numbers flash out on the callboard he took notice at once and asked his secretary what the numbers were for. The secretary made inquiries and explained.

When the Prince found out that by the mere flashing of a number of a certain color on the board a member of the exchange understood that he was wanted at a particular place he became more interested than ever and asked a great many questions. His interest in the electrical appliances led one of the governors to ask the Chinese Minister if the Prince was particularly interested in electricity. The Minister replied that the Prince was, and that led to a visit to the basement, where are the Western Union's cable room and switchboard and the electrical instruments connected with the stock tickers.

The Prince asked many questions about how the instruments worked and seemed rather disappointed that he had to leave that part of the exchange so soon.

When the party returned to the street the Prince's automobile was surrounded by a big crowd, and Detective Sergeants Funston and Fogerty, assisted by policemen in uniform, had to make a hole in the crowd before the Prince could get to the automobile. As the vehicle left the exchange he got another salvo of cheers.

From the Stock Exchange the party went to the Chamber of Commerce, which was holding its regular monthly meeting. The Prince was invited to the luncheon that followed the meeting. President Morris K. Jesup of the chamber met the party as they left the elevator and escorted them to the luncheon room. In introducing Prince Pu Lun Mr. Jesup said:

I am very glad indeed that this chamber has the opportunity of welcoming these distinguished guests here. You all know the position that this chamber holds with reference to the Chinese Empire.

I am sorry to say that our views are not always agreed with at Washington. I want to read in your presence and in the presence of these distinguished guests a telegram which I sent to Washington at our last meeting. I sent the telegram to our Senator, Mr. Platt, which was read in the Senate of the United States. It is dated April 22, and is as follows:

"The Chamber of Commerce of New York sends its protest against the amendment to the Chinese Exclusion Act being added to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. In view of the efforts that are being made to cultivate and increase trade relations with the Chinese Empire, further restrictive measures would, in our opinion, be suicidal and we believe would entirely subvert these efforts."

We talk about an open door. I think it is right, if we ask China to give to us and to our commerce an open door to their ports and to their country, that we should give them an open door here on our shores [applause], and I hope the time will come, and not very far distant, when this exclusion against China will be obliterated, and that we shall receive the Chinese here on the same familiar terms as we receive the peoples from the other nations of the world. [Applause.]

The Chinese Minister, speaking for Prince Pu, said:

There is no stronger tie that will tend to bind the relations of two countries more closely than the tie of intercommercial interests. I am sure my Government has had under careful consideration for the last ten years the pending question, which, I am sorry to say, is the one irritating cause between our two nations, which have rested ever since commercial interest was established between us, without any disagreement at all for the past sixty years. [Applause.] But the Imperial Government has so well understood the question that now I hope that I, as its diplomatic representative, will be able to come to some satisfactory agreement with the Government of the United States that will do away with all the past humiliation and irritation that exists over this question. [Applause.]

I am sure, from the sentiment that is entertained by the members of this chamber, that has just been expressed through your distinguished president, that I can hope for the strong support of this body when the time arrives for the discussion of the matter. [Applause.]

That part of the luncheon which his Royal Highness appeared to enjoy most was the ice cream. He permitted himself to be helped more than once, and when he had finished the last dish he said to his secretary:

"They have very much better ice cream in the United States than they have in China. I suppose American cows give better milk than Chinese cows."

From the Chamber of Commerce the Prince went to Chinatown. The streets were crowded with Chinamen and every window was filled with them, but none kowtowed or even took his hat off. Some of the Chinamen seemed more interested in the cab full of detectives which followed the Prince's automobile than in the imperial party. The only demonstration besides the banners strung across the street was the banging of gongs. The party merely rode through the streets of Chinatown without stopping anywhere, and then went back to the Hotel Manhattan.

PRINCE BEHIND THE SCENES.

After dining at the Union Club the Prince went to see "The Southerners" at the New York Theatre last night. The Prince's party occupied all but one of the boxes. That box in which the Prince, Sir Chentung and Senator Depew sat was draped with American and Chinese flags. Others in the party were John Barrett, Minister to Panama, Ex-Senator Walcott, Frank D. Millet and S. Schwerin, vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Prince Pu paid the closest attention to the show. When the comedian, Junie McCree, got off some cracks on the Chinese they were all translated to him. Between the acts the Prince and Senator Depew went behind the scenes and were introduced to the chorus. They also watched the scene shifting and had some of the properties explained.

The Prince asked Mr. Lederer if the plantation darkies in the show were really negroes, and was told that they were. Miss Vinie Daly, who takes the part of *Parthenia*, a lady's maid, was standing nearby.

"But I am white," she said to the Prince, rolling up her sleeve.

The Prince has decided to remain here until Sunday when he will go to St. Louis by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. To-day he will be the guest of Perry Belmont at the Gravesend races.

PREDICTS ATTACK ON AMERICAN LEGATION

Dr. Robert Coltman, Jr., Back from China, Says There Will Be Another Massacre.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Monday.—Dr. Robert Coltman, Jr., for six years private physician to Li Hung Chang; for the last seventeen years physician to the imperial Chinese Court at Peking, and author of "The Fall of Peking, or the Yellow Crime," has just returned from the capital of the Chinese empire and is visiting in Los Angeles. Until the recent closing of the Imperial University of Peking—the suspension of which had not been generally announced—Dr. Coltman occupied the chair of surgery in that institution, and long experience has familiarized him with Chinese internal affairs.

Dr. Coltman declares that the civilized world soon will be face to face with another Chinese uprising, worse in its consequent atrocities than were the recent outrages that caused all Christendom to shudder. Dr. Coltman says:—

"Another anti-foreign uprising is forging in China and the onslaught is imminent. The havoc will be terrible. The whole responsibility for this next and fast approaching slaughter in Peking will rest upon the allied Powers and especially upon the United States, for the lenient manner in which China was dealt with after the outrages of the last uprising. The foreigners now in Peking are virtually without protection and when the attack comes the American Legation will be the objective point for the first rush."

The North-China Daily News.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, 29TH JANUARY, 1903.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Chinese New Year
Is there any hope for China in the year that opens to-day? If there is, we cannot see it, and the only comfort is in the recollection that in China more than anywhere else it is the unexpected which happens. As long as the Empress Dowager remains the nominal and Yung Lu the real ruler of China, this great country will go on to its doom. Every-one in China, outside of the Palace and the Court, who knows anything at all, knows this; there are hundreds, if not thousands, of the younger Chinese who have been eagerly reading Western books and gaining what they can of Western knowledge, who are only too anxious to bring about a change, to stop the downward course of their country, but they have no-one to lead them, and they are beginning to despair. The only

gleam of light that reaches them is that the Emperor lives and continues to reject all temptations to commit suicide; like his celebrated prototype in Chinese history, he continues to feign an apathetic stupidity in order to disarm the enemies by whom he is surrounded; and he is kept from utter despair by his conviction that it is his destiny yet to resume the government of his country and put himself again at the head of the movement for reform.

One thought, one desire, fills the minds of those who govern China to-day, the acquisition of money. From the Empress Dowager and Yung Lu down to the magistrate of the poorest district in the empire, the one aim of all the officials, with some, but, alas! too few, exceptions, is to make money. Yung Lu's position enables him to increase his wealth not by thousands but by hundreds of thousands of taels every month. More than ever, vacant posts are given to those who can pay most for them. The art of squeezing is practised more widely as well as more thoroughly than ever. With the astuteness for which the Chinese official of the bad old type is noted, the Foreign Powers are told that China is being crushed under the weight of the Indemnity, and that the terms agreed upon in the Protocol cannot be kept; and good-natured foreign officials like those who sway for the time the destinies of the United States believe the sad story. The indemnity has been a godsend to every official who is in any way concerned in collecting the funds to pay it. He has two good reasons for his satisfaction; he extracts from the taxpayers two or three or five times as much as he is ordered to provide as his quota; and while he is doing it, he can tell his victims that he is forced to do it by the rapacity of the foreigner. With a fairly honest fiscal administration China could easily pay off the whole indemnity in five years or less. The recent effort to get the control of the Telegraphs and the China Merchants' Company into the hands of the officials in the north has been made simply because there is money in them. The reform decrees which have been issued by the Empress

Dowager, mainly with the view of throwing dust in the eyes of foreigners, ordering the foundation of colleges, etc., have been carried out by provincial officials just as far as there was any money to be made by executing them. But the colleges themselves are a failure because they are left in the control of these provincial officials, the vast majority of whom have no sympathy whatever with any attempt to go beyond the teaching of the Chinese classics which was the whole of their curriculum, while the students are all anxious for the new knowledge and are all reformers at heart. The students are eager for the new wine, and those who control the colleges insist on giving them nothing but old bottles.

A couple of stories which come on very good authority will show the grounds there are for the pessimistic view we are obliged to take of the situation. The Empress Dowager, proud of the success which has attended her efforts to whitewash herself in the eyes of the Diplomatic Body, has recently determined to build a palace in foreign style at the Yuenmingyuen, where she may carry out her entertainments with more éclat. She has been told that it will cost twenty million taels, and the provinces will have to find the money. The actual cost of the proposed palace is not more than one million taels, and her *entourage* are congratulating themselves on the prospect of dividing among themselves the remaining nineteen millions. The story seems incredible, but the authority for it is beyond doubt. Meanwhile Prince Su, the well-meaning and enlightened prince to whom has been entrusted the task of giving Peking good roads, can only get the promise of a beggarly two hundred thousand taels and does not know when he will get the money. The other is a story of the late Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang, and shows how the most powerful man in China had to bow to the real depositories of power at Peking, the palace eunuchs. The Empress Dowager was having some repairs made to her palace and asked Li to go and inspect the work. The great man went accordingly, and there met one of the eunuchs who asked him what he was doing in the

Dowager's palace, and demanded a present of twenty-five taels, failing which he threatened to report the Grand Secretary. Li foolishly treated the eunuch and his demand with the lordliest contempt; the eunuch reported the matter to a Censor, who jumped at the opportunity and denounced Li to the throne, and it cost the great man two hundred thousand taels to still the storm that broke upon him.

This is what the government of China has come to under the protracted rule of the Empress Dowager, a rule re-imposed upon this unhappy empire by the Foreign Powers, who had it in their own hands to put an end to it three years ago. How under these circumstances is it possible to hope that the year which begins to-day brings with it any good promise for the good people whom none who know them well can help regarding with admiration and respect?

EDUCATING THE COMMON PEOPLE TO HATE FOREIGNERS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

This has been going on for the last twenty-five years with great assiduity. The whole process has become thoroughly systematised. The teachers have been the officials, high and low, from members of the Cabinet at Peking down to the village *tipao*, and the *literati*. The Yamens have been the radiating centres. The agencies have been the Chinese Bluebooks:—such villainous books as the "Death Blow to Corrupt Doctrines;" such infamous placards as were issued by Chou Han; secret circulars sent out from Peking and from Viceregal Yamens; dissemination of anti-foreign literature at provincial examinations; active emissary work by Yamen underlings; proclamations with double meanings by mandarins; official utterances of contemptuous and hostile character in judicial proceedings; the steady and persistent circulation of all manner of most abominable lies about foreigners, about their digging out the eyes of children, their use of drugs in stupefying unwary people, their hanging up people by the heels, their dissolute habits, their vicious ways, and all this aided by lying articles in the native press, paid for and circulated by thousands by mandarins and gentry, and all going on without let up, year in and year out.

Remarkable success has attended the movement. The common people in the central and western provinces are becoming imbued with the feeling and spirit of their superiors;

every year things are getting worse. The old designation of "red-headed barbarian," and "foreign devils," and "sprigs of foreigners," *en derisivo*, but not necessarily producing hatred in those who hurl them; but such atrocities and such horrid orgies as are now attributed to foreigners are naturally fitted to excite disgust and loathing and hatred. The Mandarins and the *litterati*, who are leaders in this new and systematic education, are training up the common people to believe that foreigners, while wearing a fine exterior, are really monsters within. It is not to be wondered at that such a feeling is being engendered in otherwise quiet and peaceful communities that hitherto have been friendly, that the ignition of a match may produce an explosion. The Szechwen people furnish a notable illustration.

It is impossible to exaggerate the danger ahead in the coming years if this thing is not stopped. In the past twenty-five years there is a record of at least fifty riots; in the coming twenty-five years, if the spirit is not curbed and curbed sharply, there will be many more than that, for the people in not a few places, especially under the influence of certain Viceroy's, are slowly but surely becoming like mines charged with fire-damp. The common people are ignorant and credulous, easily led astray by those above them, the obstinacy of their prejudice is known to be inveterate; once thoroughly engendered the task of removing it will be immense. Granted that, in some things, we ourselves have given occasion for some ill feeling and distrust, yet beyond question the present anti-foreign feeling is not an outcome of that; it is tremendously in excess of any actual cause we have given, and is the elaborate and created product of the officials and *litterati* aforesaid.

Those who have the management of public affairs would be blind to ignore the existing condition of things. They would be deficient in statesmanship if they allowed themselves to be hoodwinked by the bland but meaningless expressions of regret that come from certain high officials. The Japan war has caused a well-matured official conspiracy against foreigners, to develop prematurely, and in fragments, but the progress it has made is disclosed by the Szechwen riots and the fiasco of the Kucheng investigation.

In addition to the circulation of falsehoods here, the Chinese have now begun to seek utterance for them in the United States. Below are the contents of a slip taken from the *Chicago Tribune*. The "version" was furnished to the obliging editor by a Mr. Sam Moy who had the Chinese newspaper in hand and guaranteed its correctness. We have looked over it carefully. If we have counted aright it includes one hundred and six lines of matter. In these hundred and six lines, as we make it, are forty-six distinct lies—to say nothing of about a score of auxiliary or branch lies coming in as

adjuncts. This makes about one lie to every two lines of matter, a thing that would be hard to beat by experts in any part of Asia.

Extract from *Chicago Tribune* :—

"Chicago, Aug. 26th.—Sam Moy, a prominent Chinese merchant of Chicago, says that a Chinese paper he has just received gives the Chinese version of the attack upon the British and American missionaries. According to the Chinese paper the attack developed a serious state of affairs. It was found that the basements of the missionaries houses were closely guarded by the disreputable Chinese hangers-on of the mission. No decent Chinaman will have anything to do with a mission. The missionaries can't talk the language. The Chinese in the interior who can talk "pidgin" or any foreign language are almost always young men who have run away to avoid punishment for petty crime or avoid the support of families, going to some treaty port instead of to the mountains, or the fugitives from justice for more serious crimes do.

"In time the petty crime is forgotten or compounded and the fellow comes back but is regarded as a social outlaw and does not want to find anything to do in the way of more than enough to keep him alive. The advent of the missionary opens a new field for the unscrupulous linguist. The missionary has to have an interpreter. The out-cast is ready to act and also to become a convert—anything for an easy life. He becomes a member of the missionary staff and household. The missionary wants converts; the hanger-on wants some luxuries.

"There are only two ways to get converts in China. One way is to hire them and then you have converts just as long as they are paid. The other is by buying, or kidnapping children and keeping them and teaching them. Hiring converts, and buying children are expensive but the better class of missionaries well supplied with money who understand Chinese usages hire and buy and show results.

"Good missionaries don't allow any kidnapping but most of the missionaries while good people themselves don't know how bad this native staff is. The native staff, under the lead of the tough interpreter, does the kidnapping and the missionaries are fooled. This is the way it is done. One of the interpreters sees a child, a girl of 10 or 12 years old, and finds out she is not well watched and cared for; that her parents are poor, or careless people, not likely to make much of a fuss at her disappearance. He invites the child into a visit to the mission and often force has to be used.

"The missionary sees the child and is told some fairy tale by the unscrupulous interpreter; that the child wishes to become a Christian; that she wants to live at the mission and to be instructed, or some other invention which seems plausible to the missionary, and something is added to show the importance of guarding the new comer from capture by the relations, who, the

missionary is assured, would do so to prevent the perversion of the child's faith.

"As the missionary can't talk to the child he trusts his interpreter, and the child—well the less the original is followed here the better. The interpreter practically gets the girl. She is his slave for the time being, and he plays the missionary to keep her safely and out of sight until he can sell her and get the money out of her. Then the missionary is fooled again, and the process is repeated as frequently as possible. It is a great industry for the rascally interpreters who live better, have more pleasure and make more money, with less work under the protection of the mission than most of the good people of this town.

"The burning of the missions freed some of the girl captives, who told the stories of this kidnapping confinement, and the indignities to which they were subjected and the stories aroused the ferocity of all good people. This started the great riot and the mob attacked the missionaries and interpreters indiscriminately. The Governor of Fukhien sent 1,000 soldiers to Min River to quell the riots, but the bandits joined with the rabble and whipped the soldiers. The soldiers lost half this number and had to retreat. At the time the paper was printed it was said the whole section was in very continual fear of the mob."

And so ends the story of an intrepid liar and of a facile reporter who helped him get his importation into an English dress for the better information of the readers of the *Tribune*.

W. A.

KNOX POLICY TO MARK EPOCH IN DIPLOMACY

Awakening of China to
Be Object of Secretary's Administration.

OFFERS AN INVITING
FIELD FOR INVESTMENT

Trade Will Follow Capital as
Sure as It Follows the
Flag.

CHANCE FOR AMERICAN
BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

Great Commercial Possibilities With
Development of Flowery
Kingdom.

NEW RAILWAY LOAN THE OPENING WEDGE

Important Engineering Work to Be
Under the Direction of an
American.

Special Despatch to "The Press."

Washington, June 20.—One of the most important chapters in the history of the Taft administration promises to be the Knox policy. In the commercial history of the United States that policy promises to mark an epoch. It is expected to take its place in the diplomacy of the country alongside of the Blaine and Root policies toward South and Central America and the Hay policy of the "open door" in China.

This policy, as explained by Secretary Knox, has for its object the promotion of the commercial and trade interests of the United States with foreign countries, more particularly China and the South American republics. He is proceeding on the theory that where American capital is employed in banking and investments the trade of the United States will naturally follow.

Secretary Knox's greatest efforts since he accepted the State portfolio have been directed along the line of interesting American capital in South American banking and in opening the way for investments of American capital in China, where the field has been hitherto almost exclusively occupied by European bankers and investors. The Secretary said to-day that his conception of the opportunities offered in China have been clearly expressed in the editorials on this subject in "The Press" of June 11 and June 18.

Not Going to China.

There have been rumors to the effect that Secretary Knox might this Summer imitate the example of former Secretary Root, whose memorable trip around the Horn visiting the South American countries produced good results in firmer friendship between those governments and the United States.

It has been reported that Mr. Knox might make such a visit to China in order to come into personal contact with the ruling forces there and stimulate the friendship that is now shown the United States because of her liberal policy toward that country.

Mr. Knox, however, says that no such visit is in contemplation and further that full assurances are being received of the friendship of China and her eagerness to welcome American capital and investments.

Banks in South America.

Secretary Knox believes that trade follows capital just as surely as it follows the flag. His first efforts were directed toward interesting American bankers in the proposition that an American bank in each of the principal cities in South America would encourage general trade between those countries and the United States and eventually prove paying enterprises for the capitalists.

The immediate benefit would come to the American firms doing business in those countries. They could do their banking direct with the home country instead of through European banking centers. The leading banking firms of New York have taken up the proposition and agree to establish these American banks.

China the Best Field.

The larger side of the Knox policy, however, is that relating to China. There the Secretary hopes to see Ameri-

can bankers establish a foothold and enable American investors to do a direct business with the home country. As a step in this direction he has succeeded in getting China favorably disposed to giving a part of the \$27,500,000 loan for the Hankow and Sze-Chuen Railway to a coterie of American bankers, China is well disposed to the United States for the latter's liberal treatment of her in the return of a share of the Boxer indemnity, and she is more than willing that Americans should participate in the railway loan.

Secretary Knox believes this to be the opportune time for the United States to establish a permanent and progressive commercial policy in China. The participation in the railway loan is only the entering wedge. The administration policy contemplates diplomatic encouragement and support for wide investments in Chinese development. Secretary Knox and President Taft believe that this Government is in the position of a "very favored nation" with China. All assurances through diplomatic sources are to that effect.

Rapid Development Expected.

This administration is impressed with the fact, so strongly stated in "The Press" editorials, that no country in the world presents so wide and so inviting a field for investment and so great a market for American goods as does China. Secretary Knox states that he is fully convinced that the next fifty years will witness a complete revolution in the commercial life of China. He believes that in much less time, in the next ten or fifteen years, the development of China's railroads and industries will be the marvel of the world.

His policy is to have American capital and American manufacturers secure their fair share of trade that China must do with foreign countries in her commercial and industrial progress. Just now China is in a frame of mind to favor Americans in the granting of concessions for the developing of the nat-

ural resources of the country, operating coal mines, ore mines, improving agriculture and making her rivers navigable for modern craft.

Engaging American Engineer.

The Administration is gratified that an American engineer is likely to be chosen for important work with the Hal-Ho Conservancy Board of Tien-Tsin. The latter institution has the gigantic work on hand of improving the Pei-Ho River. The engagement of an American engineer in an influential capacity is regarded as meaning much for American enterprise in China.

Upon the American's recommendation will depend the purchase of machinery and construction materials for this great work, and in no way could these products of the United States get a more thorough advertising than by their use in a public improvement. The man who is likely to be engaged by the Chinese concern is W. P. Stewart, now connected with the engineer's office in Memphis, Tennessee.

Should American capitalists secure part of the Hankow Railway loan, and it is expected they will get at least one-fourth of it, it is assumed that a proportionate share of the materials used in the construction of the road will be purchased in the United States. The completion and operation of this line of railroad, it is believed, will imbue the Chinese with an appreciation of the advantage of connecting all their big cities and commercial centers by rail. That idea will be fostered and encouraged by this Government so far as it can be done through diplomatic means.

It is the full awakening of China that is creating the brilliant dreams of future American commercial influence in that Kingdom. This Administration believes that China is on the verge of a full awakening and the policy of Secretary Knox is to put American capital and enterprise in the way of reaping the advantage of that awakening.

Japan June TIBET. June 14 '04

INTERNAL STRIFE—THE CURSE OF THE COUNTRY.

The relations between the two Grand Lamas of Tibet are of especial interest at the present moment. The history of the migration of Tibetan authority from Tashe-Lhunpo to Lhasa is clearly known. The former Lama is a perpetual reincarnation of Manju-sri or Amitabha, the latter of Avalokitesvara, the pupil of Amitabha. Spiritually, therefore, the Tashe Lama, or Panchen Rimpoche—"Glorious Teacher"—as he is more ceremonially named, is the superior of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa. But the assistance of Kushi Khan, who was called in by the Dalai Lama in 1642 to prevent the depredations of a native lord, Tsang-po by name, of Shigatse, secured for Lhasa the undisputed sovereignty of central Tibet, which is now roughly defined by the province of U. The other province, that of Tsang, was indeed left to the Tashe Lama, but Kushi Khan, partly from indolence and partly from favoritism, allowed the temporal authority over both provinces to become transferred gradually to Lhasa. Thus the spiritual superior of the Dalai Lama became temporarily his inferior, and a somewhat anomalous rivalry between the two great heads of Lamaism was thus begun, which continues to the present day.

There is no question that among the common people the Grand Lama of Tashe-Lhunpo—which is a great monastery a mile or so from Shigatse, the town of second importance in Tibet—is regarded with even greater awe than is the Dalai Lama. The Chinese Regent, when one exists, pays to the former greater respect, and Sarat Chundra Dass, in his exceedingly interesting record of his travels, mentions a curious legend that the end of Lamaism and of Tibet will be marked by the withdrawal of the Tashe—not the Dalai—Lama to Shambala, the Utopia of the Buddhists.

The balance of power is fairly even. The Kalons, or great Ministers of State, and the Da-pens, or generals, are fairly distributed between the two provinces. But the presence of the Chinese Amban and of the three populous monasteries of Lhasa, with their annual Chinese subsidy, turns the scale against Tashe-Lhunpo. During the sojourn of the mission at Khambajong last year the friction between the two Lamas was repeatedly emphasized. Technically speaking, the mission occupied a position upon ground under the government of the Tashe Lama. Early in the diplomatic contest Lhasa sent a peremptory order to Tashe-Lhunpo demanding why the P'ilings, as the English are called in Tibet, had been permitted to intrude, and insisting upon their immediate expulsion. The Tashe Lama, knowing as well, indeed, as Lhasa that the mission had proceeded to Khamba by direct permission of China, took no steps to obey this injunction or annoy

the British deputation in any way. Every offensive action was the immediate work of the Lhasan authorities. By them the English camp was placed out of bounds to all under their government. From Tashe-Lhunpo and Shigatse visitors, inquisitive and amused but always respectful, arrived daily. Two men attached to the mission, who were by birth Tibetan but by domicile inhabitants of La-chung, in Sikkim, were arrested, tortured and apparently, though this is not so certain, put to death by the Lhasans. The men of Tashe-Lhunpo, as this outrage was perpetrated in their own capital of Shigatse, expressly disowned to Mr. White all responsibility for the even, for which satisfaction will ultimately be demanded. The Abbot of Tashe-Lhunpo, the second in rank in the province of Tsang, paid a long and courteous visit to the mission, and expressed himself in a very different manner from that of the terrified Chinese representative Ho or the curt insolence of the Lhasan envoys. As a result the Dalai Lama, who had proposed to pay a visit of ceremony to the Tashe-Lhunpo in the course of the winter, countermanded his orders, and remains at Lhasa. It is not an exaggeration to say that, as the Grand Lama of Tashe-Lhunpo regards the attempt of the Indian government to open up amicable relations with Tibet as in no way compromising either the religious or political independence of Tibet, he is not wholly displeased at the terror and anxiety which the ostrich-like policy of the Dalai Lama betrays. It is the opinion of every one who has been qualified to form an opinion that a very real friendliness is felt and, so far as their present servience permits, is displayed by the men of Tashe-Lhunpo and Shigatse.

Much, then, may be done by skillful diplomacy. Nothing would bring the authorities in Lhasa to a quicker perception of their duties than a fear that their persistent refusal to treat our commissioners with respect may compel us to negotiate direct with and therefore, of course, greatly strengthen their rivals. If so the Dalai Lama will have himself alone to blame. At present it seems that the wisest course, whatever action is taken by Lhasa, may be to enter into a friendly treaty to mutual advantage with Tashe-Lhunpo. It lies with us to restore her to the position she once occupied, a position from which she was ousted only by the now dead and ridiculous suzerainty of China. She, far more than Lhasa, would guarantee the northern approaches to India. The Tsang-po, or Brahmaputra, forms and excellent natural boundary between Northern and Southern Tibet. We may be content to have guaranteed the independence of Southern Tibet in return for a friendly neutrality and isolation which the examples of Nepal and Bhutan have already shown us to be the best reinforcement of the obstacles that nature has somewhat lavishly spread in the way of the invader of India from the north.—*London Times.*

AN ENGLISH SHOE ON A CHINESE FOOT.

By "English" is now meant Western in general. In what is now about to be said let it be understood we are not handling a question of comparative ethics, or of comparative humanities, but simply of comparative cause and effect. In administrative principles and methods—Occidental and Oriental—there are differences generic as well as specific. The point now is that the Chinese have discerned what some of these are, and have been adroit in taking advantage of them.

I.—The Peking Administration have been quick to discern and take advantage of Western respect for a central authority, and of a purpose to exalt its autonomy by submitting all questions to its behest.

Chinese conditions admit of a variation, and in time past variations have been conspicuous. During former wars it was found that fighting could be going on in one province under one Viceroy and trafficking in another. An anomaly at the West, it is not so in China. Viceroys are so complete in themselves. They can act so independently of each other, as was seen in the treaty made at the close of the war of 1842. Conversely, they can be acted upon. It is in accord with vice-regal ethics to have it so, for why should a well-ordered province be made to suffer for an ill-ordered province, or as was lately argued by themselves, why should the new Viceroy of Szechuan suffer for the misdoings or be called upon to rectify the mistakes of Liu Pin Chang? The case of the vessel of the Nanyang squadron captured at Weihai-wei is another case in point. In olden times we recognised both the Provincial and the Central. We dealt with both. Such a thing could not be done in the United States. A Constitution stands in the way. In China there is no constitutional limitation. The only tie is the Imperial will, and each Ticeroy was then a representative of the Imperial will and a Minister Plenipotentiary of the crown to all Chinese subjects. He combined in himself the three functions of Government—Legislative, Judicial and Administrative. He was a

government in himself, subject only to a single limitation of which sometimes he was not much afraid.

We changed all that, we shifted the emphasis of power from the provincial back to the central. We did not want to deal with many but with one. So we weakened the provincial and made strong the central. Was it altogether wisely done? It was well and statesman-like to strengthen the centre, but was it best to renounce all grip on the provincial? To stand by a good provincial government and oppose a bad one, in addition to supporting the Imperial crown, may be the most astute policy at this juncture that we can pursue. But that is not the point now.

We go back to our policy after the war of 1842. The Imperial Government was delighted. England did for it what it could never have done for itself. And the Cabinet has held us to it. We must recognise only themselves. We must refer matters to them. All right, we do so. But they are ever taking refuge behind their weakness, and behind our consciences regard for national autonomy. They plead that they cannot curb their own people—we admit the plea (though it is not true)—and we let them go on, doing nothing but sit still with all their might and main. They have studied international law with a view of availing themselves of the numerous ins and outs. That is right, but things should be reciprocal; then it will be better. Here we are—we agree to keep hands off. It is because they know we are committed to that that they themselves are so slow to lay hands on with any commensurate vigor as they ought to do.

II.—The Provincial and Local Authorities take advantage of our Western ideas of Judicial lenience and of our conscientious solicitude lest any but the most unequivocally guilty be affected by our proceedings.

It is right that we should be as we are; it would be wrong to be otherwise. They ought to be in accord but they study our system in order to learn how not to do it. Our maxims about the "benefit of doubt" and about the "ninety-nine guilty" are windfalls for

them. If there is any department in which they are strong it is in that of raising doubt. Evidence of the exact and mathematically conclusive kind required by ourselves they can get, or they can omit. Diffused responsibility is not so much a point with us as it is with them, and so all but the very red-handed have a good lookout. In the riots which occur the Chinese can put their finger on the leaders at a day's notice if it is a case of their own, but it is a slow and uncertain job if it is the case of a foreigner. For example it happens, rarely though, that a Mandarin is assaulted and killed. It is astonishing with what celerity almost every-body connected with the transaction will be spotted; but a massacre may take place like that at Kucheng—a thousand rowdy villagers may have shown their indirect participation—aiding and abetting, yet they poke over it for weeks, and the villagers escape to a large degree. Let us not blind ourselves to what is truth. There is growing up a distinct official practice in the adjudication of all foreign cases. The Viceroys are piling up a literature on the subject. All the snubs that efficient Consuls get from head-quarters and on the floor of Parliament are duly noted for their guidance. If the Parliament will not allow a bodyguard to land then the Chinese will not allow it, but will raise a huge outcry about violation of international comity. Indeed the Viceroys are now having their own lawyers and foreign advisers to take advantage of all our scruples and our concessions. Then note how the officials loiter, and dally, and higgie, and cover up the real culprits and do much of it by dexterous use of our Western peculiarities.

III.—The common people too are led to take a certain advantage of some of our ways and to take a false view of the whole situation immensely to our disadvantage.

They are moved by the manifestation of power and by the accompaniments of authority. So a great officer has his retinue. A Tao-Tai, with whom a Consul ranks as equal, always goes with a demonstration. Salutes mark his exit and his return,—trumpets and gongs sound before him, lictors and soldiers attend by his side. Granted that they

are a beggarly lot, they are nevertheless the signs of position and command the respect of the crowds. We of the West are careless of such observances, we despise them and call them child's play. We are content to go in the simplicity of true greatness. We trot off alone or with a writer tagging on behind. All very well. We do know that behind us, out of sight, is real power which will back us up if need be. But the natives don't know that and we pay the penalty of their ignorance. A great crime has been committed—a great investigation is to be held. The Chinese officer proceeds with attendants and retainers; the Consul is not allowed a bodyguard, and he may have to struggle to gain admission to a court room from which a common coolie would not be excluded. The common people have their impressions. The Mandarins work the whole case in a way to impress their own people with a sense of their own official greatness and the littleness of the English or the foreigner whoever he may be. We have allowed him to treat us on that light. Now if on such an august occasion the Consul had possessed and had asserted the right to take along a hundred men the power of such backing would have been felt throughout the whole Province. Aye,—but that would not be Western style; aye again—but it is Oriental; and we are speaking now of the way an Oriental crowd is impressed. As it is they look on and say:—Who and what are these two or three spindly men that our great officials with all their power should be yielding to them?

We shall be told there is no other way, it is our method and a good one, and we cannot change. That is not the point. We are not calling for a change just now. We are seeking to point out the effect of an English shoe on a Chinese foot. We give but one particular, it would be easy to mention others; but this article is already long and the subject must be left.

W. A.

—From the *Kobe Herald* of 12th Sept., 1895.

TWO DIVERSE METHODS OF KEEPING ORDER.

To understand certain anomalies connected with civil administration, one here in the East ending so often in the miscarriage of justice, we must take into account conspicuous differences in methods.

Chinese Methods.—Basal principles are different. The location of responsibility is a prime consideration in all Chinese judicature. Not only are the actual perpetrators of a crime held accountable but many others may be included. The crimes of children may have a retroactive application. Parents are sometimes held to blame for the bad conduct even of grown up sons. If they had been faithful these law-breaking children would have given way to well-behaved members of the community. Some degree of reflex punishment therefore is not out of place. So too the gentry are held responsible for the members of their clans, and District Magistrates for the well-being of their districts. Viceroys too are held accountable for outbreaks. The principle of co-ordinate accountability runs through the entire social system. We have even the Emperor making confession of responsibility for the misdemeanour of his people; and of Governors reporting themselves to the Board of Punishment asking to be dealt with for failure to maintain order. Villages are liable for offences committed in their neighbourhoods, and householders for misconduct in front of their doorways. It is held that people may be justly dealt with for not interfering to prevent crime; and for not being on the alert to discern the portents of crime in course of forming. Quite along in the same line suspicion attaching to one is made a serious thing. A man may be held up till he explains away every suspicious circumstance. He must exculpate himself. Failing to do so the consequences to himself may be serious. Then too in exacting testimony the Chinese system is severe and may be arbitrary and unfair oftentimes. All this aside from the brutal use of torture which the good

sense of many Chinese themselves has been led to abhor. Aside from all such outrageous methods Chinese interrogation of witnesses is sharp and unceremonious. If the witness has a straight and connected story well adjusted in all its parts, and can stand the peculiar cross fire of two or three successive examinations without turning up an inconsistency then all very well; but if he is caught lying or prevaricating or dodging or doubling up in his story it may go roughly with him. The shoe sole or the rattan or the bamboo correction, is resorted to without hesitation. One other thing of vast importance must be mentioned. In urgent or aggravated cases a magistrate may come down upon a body of offenders and deal out to them a tempest of unceremonious discipline. Rebellious clans and law-breaking villages separately and singly may be made the subjects of these summary proceedings. Legal fictions and quibbling find no place when a case of that kind occurs. That a great offence has been committed is to be seen by everybody. The public sense of justice upholds a vehement demonstration to begin with,—an explosion of righteous indignation somewhat commensurate with the outrage,—an impromptu use of the rod, the seizure of a number of headmen, the raiding of a few buildings with perhaps the razing or burning of some of them to the ground—all this, and then the more minute proceedings follow at the Yamên in due time.

These things, be it observed, are thoroughly Chinese. They understand them. It is through them that China is governed. The co-ordination of responsibility is indispensable to public decency and good behaviour. It is often

a subject of remark that large Chinese cities are controlled with a smaller active police force than cities of the same size in the West. It is thought that this is due to the order-loving tastes of the people. It is not wholly true. Far more of it is due to the fact that law and usage hold men of the city and men of the village responsible for what takes place in their surroundings. If two men begin a quarrel before

their doors it is their interest to shove them on to the next man's premises, and he to the next, and possibly they will run them out of the village. Rough and summary justice and relentless corporate responsibility are among Chinese chief administrative forces. Let there be along with them a mandarin fearless, resolute, and prompt, who will not allow evil to gather headway on him and things go along well. Only let the people know that he is well up in accredited methods with power enough at his back to handle them, and they will stand in awe.

English Methods.—These are the products of a different civilization and of a civilization advanced to a totally different degree. The individual almost dominates the corporate. Extreme sensitiveness is shown to what concerns the rights of the individual. Responsibility is limited. Only direct implication is made indictable. Auxiliary parties unless indisputably involved are usually able to escape. Crime is punished but not so those who prepare the way, nor those who cheer and hurrah for crime. Anarchy may fume and vapour but home methods always wait for the overt act. To be sure in this we are not without the principle of corporate responsibility,—as when a City Corporation is made to pay for damages done by a mob,—but the principle has no such universality of application—no such sweep of touch and consequently no such deterrent power. Then too, in the West, if the witness is obdurate all he has to do is to “stick to it.” It may be known almost to a certainty that he is an accessory to the crime and that he is “lying like a trooper,” but it is usually considered not worth while to notice him and he goes grinning back to the crowd of roughs who have encouraged him by their smiles and nods in open court and under the very nose of the judge. The Western sensibility is delicately attuned. We are humane in a high degree even in our treatment of the culpable. It is part of our judicial glory. We are glad to have it so. It shows itself in certain maxims accepted as integral characteristics of our common law. The ac-

cused is always entitled to the benefit of a doubt, that faint flicker of a doubt often sets him free in face of a deal of positive evidence. The man is always to be held innocent until proved guilty. These maxims are just and wise and with us safe. Then we say better that ninety-nine guilty persons should escape than that one innocent person should be punished.

Working along these lines we are slow and very deliberate and very un-demonstrative even though we may be very resolute. Everything has to be done in prescribed form even if it takes a twelvemonth to do it in. We see that our prisoners are well fed, and well cared for, and, if any them have to be put out of the way, we see to it that it be done in a respectable way in conformity to the highest scientific progress of our age, say by electricity for example. Then it is all so quiet and so private and with such tender regard to the refined taste of our enlightened civilization.

These are some of our ways. We like them. We have been a long time getting them and would on no account turn back. That cannot be gainsaid.

But now how about the application of English Methods to Chinese Conditions? Of that hereafter.

W. A.

—From the *Kobe Herald*, of 6th Sept., 1895.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS IN CHINA.

Japan Times Feb. 28, 1903
The Peking Correspondent of *The Times*, writing on Nov. 24, has (says the *L. & C. Express*) a letter on the above subject, which deals somewhat drastically with the attitude assumed by Germany in China. We omit his early explanatory sentences, after which he goes on to say:—

“In every way that could be done assistance was given by us to the commercial expansion of Germany in China. In 1896 we had signed an Anglo-German loan to China of £16,000,000, in 1898 a second time we signed an Anglo-German loan for £16,000,000 and once more, on May 18, 1899, we signed an Anglo-German loan agreement with China for the construction and management of a trunk line of railway to extend through our respective spheres of interest from Tientsin through Shantung to Chinkiang on the Yangtze. All three contracts were negotiated by Mr. E. G. Hillier, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Peking. No German could have hoped to carry these negotiations through successfully. The

work was done by an Englishman with the prestige behind him of the powerful British bank, without whose assistance it is safe to say no China loan could have been floated in Europe. We obtained these advantages and we shared them with Germany. And we have had our reward.

"Last July the British Treaty Commissioner, Sir James Mackay, voyaged up the Yangtze to confer with the two Viceroy upon the final draft of the treaty that was then nearing completion. This was the object of his mission, his avowed intention, and it is difficult to understand how any other interpretation could have been suggested for a journey taken so openly. No one can allege that England does not faithfully fulfil her engagements. Less than two years before, on Oct. 16, 1900, England and Germany had signed an agreement whereby the contracting Powers undertook not to make use of the present complications to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions, and engaged to direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire. This agreement was in existence at the time of Sir James Mackay's mission up the Yangtze.

"Now it happens that Germany is represented in Shanghai by an aggressive official, Dr. Knappe, whose appointment to the chief centre of British interests in China was the reward of services rendered against England in Samoa. Dr. Knappe discovered to his own satisfaction that the mission of Sir James Mackay, though purporting to be connected with the new treaty, had for its real object the obtaining of the consent of the Yangtze Viceroy to England's conjoint occupation with China of Chinkiang and the Kiang Yin forts. It is not possible that he could have believed this story. He made no attempt to verify it, but communicated it to his Government as a fact. A day or two later the German Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, acting under orders from Berlin, officially informed M. Delcassé, and on behalf of his Government suggested that, as the question of the evacuation of Shanghai would shortly arise, opportunity might then be taken to impose conditions upon China which would avert the threatened *coup*.

"Shortly afterwards an incident occurred that assisted Germany in her intrigue. On Aug. 15 two English missionaries were murdered at Chen-chau in Hunan province. The murder was opportune. The murder of two German missionaries in Shantung had led to the seizure of Kiao-chow Bay. Compensation, said Germany, would surely be demanded by England; some advantage would inevitably be exacted in the Yangtze Valley. France was easily persuaded to act with Germany in effecting the complete neutralisation of the Yangtze. It was agreed that two Powers should send similar but not identical notes to China demanding con-

ditions agreed upon. On Oct. 5 the German note was sent to the Wai-wu-pu by the German Chargé d'Affaires, Baron von der Goltz, and it was followed on Oct. 10 by the French note sent by the French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Casenave. The French note said that France was desirous of giving effect to the provisions of the protocol of Sept. 7, 1901, and was prepared to withdraw her troops from Shanghai simultaneously with the withdrawal of their troops by the other Powers, but that in the event of a re-occupation of Shanghai by any other Power France would reserve her liberty of action. In view, however of her withdrawal France must ask the Chinese Government to give her an assurance that it would not grant to any other Power any preferential advantage, diplomatic, military or maritime in the Yangtze Valley, and would not concede to any other Power the right to occupy any point dominating the Yangtze, whether below or above Shanghai by river.

"On Oct. 15, Prince Ching and the Wai-wu-pu replied. They quoted in full the words of the French despatch, and added that China, acting within her Sovereign rights, would undertake not to grant to any Power such advantages as were therein referred to, and willingly gave this assurance to the French Legation. The German note differed from the French note in that the condition had been added that no economic advantage should be granted by China in the Yangtze Valley to any Power that was not also granted to Germany. Chang Chih-tung, in commenting upon this condition when it was communicated to him in a despatch by Dr. Knappe, pointed out that in granting a railway concession to a British company Germany seemed to demand that a similar railway concession should be granted to a German company, which was a material impossibility. It was then pointed out in an explanatory despatch that economic (*wirtschaftlich*) was to be taken as applying to States, not to individuals.

"When the German note was sent to Wai-wu-pu it was accompanied by a minatory verbal message that the communication was to be kept secret from the British Legation. Thus, even on Oct. 13, Prince Ching denied with an oath that Germany had imposed conditions for withdrawing her troops from Shanghai. Yet the same evening he wrote to Baron von der Goltz accepting the German conditions, and on the 15th he wrote to M. Casenave similarly assenting to the French conditions. Then a curious thing happened. The German Chargé d'Affaires, presumably acting under the orders of his Foreign Office, communicated to his colleagues interested what purported to be the full contents of the note, but what, as a matter of fact, was only that portion of the note which said that, as the occupation of Shanghai was conjoint, in any subsequent occupation Germany would

participate. He omitted the conditions which were the important portions of the note. At the same time, by a want of co-ordination in the members of the German foreign Legations, Count von Arco-Valley communicated the full text to Baron Komura in Japan. The full text had been already communicated to Lord Lansdowne in London, so that within a few hours the deception was discovered.

"Catherine de Médicis once said, 'A false report, if believed during three days, may be of great service to a government.' By this false report Germany has deceived France, and estranged what lingering remnants of sympathy were still felt by Englishmen for German aspirations in China. We have been badly deceived, not by a Power whose interests are openly antagonistic to ours, but by the friendly Power in whose friendship we have been taught to trust, yet who has never lost an opportunity during recent years of blackmailing us when we have been in dif-

ficulty. After sending the note to France and Germany, China sent complementary despatches declaring the assurance applied not only to the Yangtze Valley, but to the whole of China, Manchuria, and Mongolia.

"No doubt an explanation may be given that there has been a change of policy in Germany as there has been in England. Both countries started out with an adherence to the policy of spheres of influence. And both Powers have substituted for it a policy of the open door, but with this notable exception, that Germany changed her policy after she had secured her advantageous position in Shantung, while we abandoned our policy before we had secured any advantage whatsoever in the Yangtze Valley. It is a fitting corollary to our policy that in an offensive German semi-official *communiqué* wired from Berlin on Nov. 12 it is announced that 'England agrees not to try to obtain any privileges in the Yangtze Valley, with which promise Germany is fully satisfied.' It seems to us here that China is not acting towards us with any spirit of goodwill. All our concessions are being blocked."

In this connection we may note that *The Times* Correspondent at Berlin, in dealing with the subject of German politics in 1902, writes:—

"The conclusion of the alliance between England and Japan was an event which gave further cause in Germany for a reconsideration of the resources and influence of the British Empire. Attempts were made to minimise the alliance by describing its scope as limited by earlier declarations like that which the Germans persist in designating the 'Yangtze Agreement.' But it is obvious that the Anglo-Japanese alliance bears a character entirely different from that of previous arrangements in the Far East, and that it is intended in case of necessity to provide

for the employment of methods sterner than those of diplomacy or moral suasion. Stress was laid in Berlin upon the bearing of the alliance on Russian schemes, but the attempts of Germany to thwart England in the Yangtze Valley render vigilance in this sphere imperative. It has at times seemed as if German policy in China were conducted in accordance with the advice of the Pan-German leader who recommended the Government to 'settle upon the nose of the English at Shanghai.' The conclusion of the recent episode relating to the Yangtze Valley shows that England will treat as worthless private assurances extorted from China by Germany if they prove to be irreconcilable with British rights. If German capital and enterprise had played anything like the part which Englishmen bore in the commercial development of Shanghai the whole diplomatic and military resources of Germany would have been exhausted before she would have allowed any other Power to cross her path in the region of the Yangtze."

CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

A letter from its Shanghai correspondent appears in the *Morning Post*. After dealing with Chang Chih-tung's various schemes at and about Wu-chang, he notes the only successful one is the training of the military. "Within the Wu-chang jurisdiction Chang Chih Tung has wisely sown the seed for a complete 'change of front' in that direction, and among the students at the Wu Bae Hsüie-Tang, or Military College, are young members of the *literati* and sons of high officials and landed gentry. In this manner he is popularising the military service, and were his example followed by other high functionaries China might boast in the not too distant future a much more formidable army than she now possesses." After noting the need for railways in China he goes on to speak of concessions and writes:—

"Despite the utterances of British statesmen as to the extent of railway and other concessions obtained from the Imperial Government, with the exception perhaps, of the Peking Syndicate's concessions in Shansi and Honan the only real work has been accomplished by Russians and Belgians. The enterprises already completed by the Russians have been extensive, and their activity at present is great. Their latest project is a railroad from Peking by way of Kalgan to connect the capital direct with their Trans-Siberian system. That will open up the Mongolian Plateau, and save a considerable mileage in the route from North China to Europe. Leaving out of account coal-mining developments at Wei-hien, in the Shantung province, Germany has not done much. The Peking Syndicate appears to be moving ahead at last, and its engineers are actively engaged

in connection with the railway by which it proposes to connect its properties with the Peking-Hankow line. These lines will join, I believe, at the Yellow River, the approaches to and the bridging of which will require more than ordinary care. The coal and iron to be worked on the concessions of this syndicate are both of excellent quality. It remains to be seen, however, whether or not the coal will be able to complete successfully with that obtained from Poshan, which is situated about 150 miles from the port of Tsing-tau, in Shantung, or with that of Ping-shan-hsien, on the borders of Hunan-Kiangsi, when the light railway connecting the Ping-shan-hsien mine with the Yangtze is completed. The syndicate, in which Messrs. Jardine,

Matheson & Co. are interested, has among other concessions obtained that for the construction of the railway system connecting Shanghai, Soochow, and Nanking. Certain difficulties in regard to the deeds relating to the original concession have, I understand, now been definitely settled, and before long the work will be put in hand. The lines contemplated will pass through the richest and most densely populated portion of the Yangtze Valley. An important concession has just been obtained by a local British group at Shanghai for the construction of waterworks at the cities of Han-kau, Han-yang, and Wu-chang, which lie in close proximity. Waterworks in China pay well, and, strange though it may appear, the price of water at the various cities on the Yangtze is comparatively high. This is due to the existing method of drawing it in buckets from the river-side, the coolies having to travel long distances between the banks and their destinations.

"That the Japanese are bent on exploiting China to the utmost is very evident. Wherever it has been practicable they have obtained concessions at the treaty ports, but hitherto they have made but a feeble attempt to develop them. Some time ago they despatched to China a mission composed of mining experts. The members of this body have been formed into separate parties, who are now engaged exploring various sections of the Empire. When their labours are completed they will report to their Government, which on their recommendation will apply to the Chinese authorities for mineral, railroad, and other concessions. At present our allies have their emissaries all over the Empire, and there is scarcely a move on the board of which they have not full cognisance. It may not be generally known that Japanese military instructors have been engaged by many of the Provincial Governments and are busily occupied in drilling the Chinese troops in the interior. In far Western China the French capitalists have their agents at work, especially in Yunnan, into which they are constructing a railroad. With regard to the Szechuan Province its great draw-

back is its lack of adequate means of transportation to the coast. My own impression is that the most feasible route to Szechuan will be by railroad between Southern China and Chungking."—*L. & C. Express*.

8 *Evangelist* Sept. 26, 1895

AN EARNEST CALL FOR RECIPROCAL RIGHTS OF RESIDENCE.

LETTER FROM MISSIONARY FULTON.

CANTON, CHINA, Aug. 15, 1895.

Dear Evangelist: Before this reaches you, the details of the foulest crime in the history of missions in this empire will have been long before the readers of *The Evangelist*. But the saddest of all things in connection with the fearful outrage, is that it might have been averted. The trouble began last year, and the missionary in charge, the Rev. R. W. Stewart, warned the magistrate, but could get no assurance of support. The work of the Church Mission in the Fuk-kin Province dates from 1856, and is one of the most successful and promising plants in the Empire.

As the result of self-denying, protracted labors on the part of both foreign and native agencies, there are now nearly 10,000 converts in connection with the Church Missionary Society in the Fuk-kin Province, besides hundreds of native teachers, helpers, and scores of chapels and churches.

The history of this massacre reveals the same old story of bitter hostility to missions, fostered by the malevolence of the literary classes, culminating in the brutal slaughter of one child, one man, and eight women. One more of the little children of the murdered parents has since died.

When we come to scrutinize closely the facts, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the responsibility for this terrible loss of life rests in no small degree with those two countries that furnish the largest number of missionaries to this people. What are the facts? Let me try to state them without over-coloring or exaggeration.

The first fact is the ambiguous wording of the treaties by which the rights of residence in the interior are maintained. We rest our rights to reside beyond treaty ports, on the so-called "favored nation clause." This clause is found in every treaty which other countries have made with China, and declares that whatever right, or privilege, or immunity is granted by China to one nation, shall at once inure to all nations having treaties with this empire. France in her treaty with China inserted a clause containing permission to buy and build in the interior, and this extra privilege, according to the favored nation clause, inures to all nations whose subjects, or citizens, may wish to reside beyond treaty ports. China has long held that this clause was surreptitiously introduced, and that residence in the interior is a matter of tolerance rather than a properly accorded treaty right.

While tacitly permitting certain missionaries to reside in the interior, they have often affirmed that missionaries take this risk upon themselves, and cannot claim official protection. Our own ministers to this empire understand the loose construction placed upon the Favored Nation clause by Chinese officials. Col. Denny informed me that the Chinese

were bound to permit us to reside in the interior, or recall all the missionaries of other nations now beyond treaty ports.

But the Chinese, in accordance with their apathetic policy, willing to see the missionaries driven out, but unwilling to appear to countenance what they would gladly see realized, have long refused to take any definite action, and have granted reluctant protection in certain cases only after strong outside pressure.

Nine years ago last May I was residing in the Kwong Sai Province, the only Protestant missionary in the province, besides my sister, Dr. Mary Fulton. Without the slightest provocation, the mob swept down on us, our only hope was flight, and this was attended with much danger, and we finally reached Canton, leaving our house in smoking ruins and our possessions in the hands of the mob. At the very time we were driven out, French priests were living in the enjoyment of protection not twenty-five miles from where we had resided.

The Viceroy refused to reinstate us. The shameful inconsistency of this action was made known to our Minister, but no decided action was taken, while the French Catholics received protection in China, and the United States continued to protect 100,000 Chinese in the full enjoyment of liberty a hundred times greater than anything their own rotten government could give.

A second fact is, that for more than a score of years English and American missionaries have persistently called the attention of their respective governments, through Consuls and Ministers, to the very dangerous condition of residence in the interior, based upon no stronger security than the tolerance of mobs or the caprice of dissimulating magistrates.

Bitterly to-day England regrets her indifference to these repeated warnings. Apparently nothing but the horrors of massacre would arouse Christian governments to a sense of their duty towards foreigners in this land, which is misruled by as despicable a set of hypocrites as ever drew plunder from an oppressed people. There is not to-day on the face of the earth a more unjust discrimination than that made by the United States in favor of protection given to more than a hundred thousand subjects of this nation, while this same American government permits the few hundred of its citizens to be insulted and hounded from province to province, and forced often to reside in wretched habitations in foulest localities.

I do not deny the right of the Chinese to the protection of our strong government, that these coolies may continue to send fifty millions a year to help uphold this rotten dynasty in its persecution of American citizens. That is a right for which this "great, pure dynasty" would sharply contend as conferred by "treaty rights."

When a missionary escapes from a mob to the yamen of the official, and begs for some approximation to the liberty conferred on coolies in the United States, and makes a request that he be reinstated in his ruined habitation, he is solemnly informed that such protection would not accord with "treaty rights," and that while this offense will be condoned, such presumption must not be repeated. The best he can get is a small escort to a treaty port, and he considers himself fortunate if the

opium smokers who escort him do not steal everything they can lift.

Now the great question that presses for solution, and that never "will down" until settled right, is, How long shall this state of injustice continue? How many more lives must be sacrificed before this cringing, fossil despotism is forced to give the protection which it is abundantly able to give, and will give, only when force is applied? Missionaries in Africa do not expect protection, where no settled form of government prevails. But by what kind of logic, justice, reason, or common sense, are the lives of citizens exposed to constant peril, their homes burned, and their property destroyed in a land boasting the oldest civilization on earth, while it claims protection for its own subjects in other lands? Is there any remedy for this disgraceful humiliation under which foreigners are forced to exist in this land?

There is but a single remedy, if this Munchau rule is to continue, and that is to demand that henceforth foreigners shall have unrestricted right of residence in every foot of Chinese territory, and that the local authorities and high officials shall be held personally

responsible for the life of every foreigner residing within the bounds of their jurisdiction. Nothing short of this will meet the pressing needs of the case. The decapitation of a dozen or more of low criminals will be gladly granted by China, as a very cheap way of allaying the anger of England and America, but this will no more settle the matter than the amputation of an arm will cure leprosy. We must strike at the root, not at the branch. If this demand is not enforced, there is no assured hope for foreigners in China. There is no shadow of doubt but that China would, under the joint action of England and America, accede to this most righteous demand.

Strong indignation meetings have been held in all the principal treaty ports, as well as at Hong Kong, and these resolutions have been sent by cable to home governments. It is a time for uncompromising action. We appeal strongly to every lover of the great mission cause to help us bring about a treaty revision that will make the brutal murder of foreigners to cease forever in this land. Make local authorities responsible for our lives, and require a material guarantee for their performance of their duty, and then, and not until then, will murder and arson cease.

If this most shameful butchery of English subjects is condoned by the death of a few ruffians, and committed for final adjudication to a court that shall compound the case by money compensation, then it will not be long before the world will be horrified by another slaughter of women and children, no small part of whom may be our own people.

We are prepared for scoffing and insult and hardship, but when they see our work progressing and in pure hatred begin to burn our homes and murder our families, we have reached the last limit, and appeal unto Cæsar. What will you do with the appeal?

ALBERT A. FULTON.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Strenuous Demand That the Geary Law Be Continued.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In regard to the proposed opening of the flood-gates of Chinese immigration, I can scarcely restrain my indignation and disgust. What intelligent lover of his country can fail to foresee the direful consequences of such a procedure? Allow free immigration to the Asiatics, and in a few years our beautiful and glorious country would be filled with an inferior, effete, degenerate race of humankind. How soon would steamers of enormous bulk be ploughing the Pacific Ocean, crowded with sallow Mongolians from the Asiatic shores? Like droves of rats they would overrun our beautiful country. Every greasy Chinaman incapable as he is of the higher civilization, would displace a white man.

I am an old man, and will soon pass to the beyond, but I shudder when I contemplate the gloomy prospect spread out before our children. It certainly is not a pleasant reflection that, possibly the members of the incoming generation before they shall arrive at middle life may be outnumbered, on their own soil by the "Heathen Chinese."

One of the greatest objections to the Mongolian is that, being inferior in natural endowments, he can never be assimilated with the Caucasian race. Miscegenation would degrade and ruin the American people. The fair promise of a glorious future would be broken. The sublime faith of the fathers, and the fond hopes of living patriots would be doomed to disappointment and despair. We would become in time inferior to the Moors, a byword and a reproach, contemned, scorned, and spit upon by the pure-blooded people of every nation on earth. *Et cui bono?* "Oh," it is claimed, "to increase our trade with the Orient!" Perhaps it might—more likely it would not. Just how the filling of our country with millions of Chinamen is going to "enlarge our commerce" I fail to comprehend. But even if it should, better no commerce at all with the East than at such a ruinous cost—the spoiling of a great people. We have enough already to contend with, without importing the "Chinese Dragon." There is the "negro problem" yet unsolved, but the Ethiopian is already here by no fault of his, but through the mistaken policy of our own people. Let us beware lest we commit a more fatal mistake than did our fathers. But there is one consolation with respect to the "negro question." However much white blood may float in the veins of the African, no black blood can ever contaminate that of the Caucasian. But with the yellow race it is different. Besides this great objection there are many others of lesser note, yet serious enough to arouse the furious opposition of every laboring man, and every right-minded man of moderate means throughout the length and breadth of this vast country. Let them set their faces like a flint against this threatened invasion, which would rob them of their rights and privileges, their food and clothing, their very existence. How can a poor man live and care for his family, if he is to be denied his only means of support? Flood this country with Chinamen, and where can a poor white man find a day's work? Where can his children find bread? Who wants that "door" of China opened outward? The great steamship corporations, the great railroad companies, and perhaps some of the wealthy syndicates. If corporations had souls, they would not dare to grow rich by the ruination of their country. Or are they themselves foreigners?

Ill fares that land, and hastening to decay
Wherein rich men make poorer ones their prey.

H. B. TOWNSEND.

COLDWATER, Mich., Nov. 13.

ANOTHER TRIP TO HUNAN.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

DEAR SIR,—I have just paid another visit to Hunan accompanied by my colleague the Rev. C. G. Sparham. To us it was, as usual, a visit full of interest. We went by the Changwo, of which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are owners and Capt. Laverie is master, and returned by the Shasi, of which Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are owners and Capt. Smith is master. Both steamers are running between Hankow and Siangtan, thirty miles above Changsha. At present the water is high, and steam navigation even to Siangtan is not attended with any difficulty. The

glory of the pioneer belongs to the Changwo, which began to run on this line in June of last year. The Shasi has been put on this year; both are doing well and growing in popularity with the Chinese. The native-owned launches are gradually disappearing, being unable to compete with these two superior vessels. It was a new joy to journey in Hunan in two British merchant vessels, commanded and officered by one's fellow-countrymen. Of both captains and officers we have nothing but good to say. They did all in their power to make us comfortable, and they succeeded to our perfect satisfaction.

We left Hankow on the 8th instant and arrived at Changsha on the 14th. Mr. Greig and Mr. Péng had come from Hengchou to meet us. It was a great joy to see their faces once more, and to hear all they had to say about the progress of the west in southern Hunan. The Changsha Christian Committee with our own mission flocked around us, and gave us a reception quite characteristic for its heartiness and warmth. Being Sunday, the first thing to do was to arrange for the services of the day. Two services were arranged for, at each of which about 40 Christians were present. Mr. Sparham and Mr. Greig were the preachers; both must have been gratified with the marked attention paid to the Message as delivered by them. On Monday morning the candidates for baptism were carefully examined, with the result that six were chosen as worthy of admission into the Church. We then had a service, conducted by myself, at the close of which these six men were baptised. Two of them are Fukien men, and one of the two is a son-in-law of one of the L. M. S. evangelists in the Tingehou district of that province. We were very much pleased with these two men, but especially with the son-in-law. There are many Fukien men in Changsha, and I am hoping that these two will turn out to be only the first fruits of a large ingathering from among them. We had daily services with the Changsha Christians, which were greatly enjoyed by us as well as by themselves.

On Tuesday we called on the new Governor, Chao Erh-hsün, and had more than an hour's talk with him on various matters connected with Missions in Hunan. He received us very politely, and assured us that it gave him unfeigned pleasure to see us. For a few minutes he seemed inclined to be a little overbearing in language and mien. He managed, however, to put his foot into it, by making a rash statement to the effect that all the troubles China has ever had with foreign lands have had their origin in the missionary question. I ventured to challenge the statement, and called his attention to our first war with China. I was about to proceed, and give him other instances of troubles with which the missionary question has had nothing to do, but it was not necessary, that one instance was quite enough. He dropped the subject as he would a live coal, and became delightfully

affable. We gave him a copy of our Chapel Rules, and asked him to kindly read them at his leisure. "Please read these Rules," we said, "and you will see exactly what are the principles on which we carry on our work." On Thursday, two days later, he returned our call, and we had another long talk. In the midst of the conversation he said: "I have been reading your Chapel Rules, and I am delighted with them. Let the officials and the missionaries act

according to the spirit of these Rules, and then can be no troubles between converts and non-converts." When taking his leave of us he shook hands, and wished us every prosperity in our work. "Multiply your Chapels," said he "as fast as you can; the more the better and the quicker the better."

Chao Erh-hsün is a Chinese Bannerman. He is rather short in stature and wanting in flesh. He has a good head and a sharp eye. As compared with his predecessor, Yü Lien-san, he is, I should say, a strong man. He strikes one as bright, intelligent, active, and withal simple in his habits. He is bent on reform in many directions, and has already commenced to attack certain customs and abuses, the abolition of which would greatly benefit the people. On the very day we arrived at Changsha, he issued a proclamation on the Missionary question, with the view of quieting certain wild rumours that were set afloat in connection with his coming. It is strong and to the point. I do not think I have seen a better, taking it all in all. The Governor is at heart a reformer, and means to do the right thing by all. But the influential gentry in Hunan are numerous, and the Conservative element is strong. He will have much to contend with, but I am inclined to think that he will succeed. I do not think we shall have any serious troubles in Hunan whilst the present Governor is at the head of affairs. Others among the higher officials called on us, and we returned their calls. Without a single exception we found them friendly and communicative. The people also were all that we could wish them to be. We walked through the streets and on the city wall without the least fear of being molested or even insulted. I saw on this occasion a thing that astonished me. I saw a foreign lady walking in the streets of Changsha all alone. That is something I did not expect to see, and I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw it. I say nothing about the wisdom or unwisdom of the act. The Changsha missionaries themselves ought to be the best judges on this point. But the fact that the thing is possible shows what a tremendous change has come over that at one time notoriously anti-foreign city.

From Changsha we went to Siangtan. We arrived late in the afternoon of Friday and most of the Saturday was spent in examining the candidates for baptism. In the afternoon we had a service with the

Christians, when Mr. Greig preached to quite a large congregation. The next day, Sunday, Mr. Sparham and myself preached. Both congregations were good, but the morning congregation was specially so. Had it not been for the pouring rain, which continued all day, the congregations would have been much larger. In spite of the rain, I had in the morning a congregation of more than 160. Had the weather been fair there would have been 250 at least. I have never preached to a more attentive and apparently appreciative audience. Most of the converts had their New Testaments and Hymn Books in their hands and not a few among them seemed quite familiar with both. It was a real joy to preach, and the joy was heightened by the recollection of the fact that about twenty years ago I ran the risk of losing my life in the immediate vicinity of the spot on which our Chapel stands.

At the close of this service 22 men, 2 women, and 2 lads, the sons of Christians, were baptised. The candidates at Siangtan are numerous, but we thought it best to keep the bulk of them waiting till our next visit.

A very interesting work has sprung up in Sianghiang, a City distant from Siangtan about 35 miles. Eight of the twenty-six baptised at Siangtan belong to Sianghiang. We were much pleased with these eight, and it is our hope that they will form the nucleus of a strong church in that city and district. At Changsha there is a military officer of very high repute. He is a native of Sianghiang, and a man of great influence in the district. When we were at Changsha he sent us \$2.00 as a contribution towards the establishment of a mission in his native city. It seems that he has been reading Christian books, and professes to be a believer in the Gospel though not prepared to make an open profession of his faith. This is, I think, a most interesting fact, as showing how far reaching the influence of the Gospel in China to-day is.

On Monday Mr. Greig left us for Hengchou, and on Tuesday we left Siangtan for Changsha when we had another service with the converts. At the close of the service a candidate from Iyang was baptised, this making 33 baptisms in all on this visit. We left Changsha on Wednesday at noon, and arrived at Hankow on Friday morning, having been absent exactly a fortnight.

This was, in some respects, the most pleasant visit I have ever paid to Hunan. The trials, the dangers, and the excitements of the pioneering days are things of the past. To go to Changsha is now as enjoyable as going to Shanghai. Those earlier experiences had a charm of their own; but we are thankful that they are over. What we need now in Hunan is a long period of peace and friendly intercourse. Give us this, and progress in every direction must follow.

I am, etc.,

GRIFFITH JOHN.

Hankow, 30th May.

CHANGSHA, HUNAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

27th May.

The U. S. Gunboat Villalobos was here last week for a short visit. She carries a secondary battery and has a complement of 50 men, including 3 officers and 5 Chinese. In a certain sense she is a trophy of the battle of Manila, having been bought of the Filipinos after that famous battle. This is the first time an American gunboat has been here and the Governor and officials vied with each other to make the stay a pleasant one; feast followed upon feast and many visits were exchanged. Captain Bertollette and his two lieutenants, Mr. Highland and Mr. Bulmer, expressed themselves as greatly pleased with their visit. While here the officials received a telegram stating that there was trouble at the camp of the American engineers, some 30 miles above Siangtan. A Chinese General with 200 men was at once dispatched to the scene of trouble; Captain Bertollette, who had in the meantime gone to Siangtan, was also notified and he too proceeded with all possible dispatch up the river; but on arrival he found everything quiet and aside from a little rowdiness on the part of some of the "toughs" of the place no disturbance was to be found. The Governor, however, to make sure that all foreigners in the province would be properly protected issued strict instructions to the officials of the province enjoining them to be specially careful to guard the foreigner and his interests. One of the resident missionaries had the pleasure to escort the captain through the city, along the principal streets to the Watch Tower from which one has a beautiful view of the city and surrounding country. They report that they were unmolested, the people hardly paying any attention to them and the ordinary curious crowd was also lacking. A most remarkable change since two years ago.

Six American Engineers

are located on two large house boats outside the Little West Gate; the "Stars and Stripes" are floating at the mast head. These gentlemen have now completed the first survey from Changsha to Lukou, south of Siangtan; the maps for this stretch are nearly completed too. There is another party of American engineers with Yochou as a basis working south towards Changsha; I believe their

work is also about complete. These gentlemen report that on the whole the people are friendly and they so far have experienced no difficulty whatever. When one remembers that there are more than 25 American missionaries in the province and 11 civil engineers, it does not seem so strange that an American gunboat should visit the capital to guard the vast interests at stake. The American syndicate for the construction of the railroad

from Hankow to Canton presents an interesting feature; though the majority of the stock has passed into the hands of the Belgians, yet the road must be built by Americans and the materials used must come from the United States. If I am correctly informed a clause in the treaty with China makes this necessary. Even though the first survey is progressing so nicely and work has begun on the Canton end of the line, there is much to be done before the work of construction at this end can begin; no one seems to know just when this will be, but we hope it will not be postponed too long. Those of us who came to Hunan a few years ago to engage in the pioneer work of opening up the province are astonished at the great change that is to be seen on all sides. Hunan is pressing forward by leaps and bounds; one simply stands still, wondering what will happen next. With fifty odd missionaries in the province, eleven engineers with a large staff accompanying them, the visits of English, German and American gunboats, two fine large passenger river steamers making regular trips between Siangtan and Hankow, one does not feel as though he was in an interior province of China. It is an ordinary thing for tourists and others to come up as far as Changsha and Siangtan on one of the steamers and "do the city," while the cargo is being loaded, thus completing the round trip in about one week's time. Such trips no doubt do much towards enriching (?) the literature of adventure and travel in the home-land.

Mission Work

in the province is keeping pace with the progress made along other lines. At Siangtan the Rev. W. H. Lingle has succeeded in purchasing an admirably well-situated piece of property, just outside the city, on a high level overlooking the city, on which he has erected dwellings for the missionaries and his boarding school; the houses are well built and nicely arranged with broad spacious verandahs. The former building inside the city which served as a school building has been refitted for a chapel while a second chapel has been opened in the seventeenth ward; work upon the hospital and other buildings will be begun in the near future. The C. and M. A. who have been located in the southern part of the city have decided to "move up town," and the L. M. S. expect to have a foreigner located in Siangtan ere long. Mr. Dubs of Changsha has opened a chapel in the fifteenth ward; this is the fourth mission located there; the city is large and thickly populated so that there is no need of any friction between the different societies. Here in Changsha we are glad to note a healthy activity in all the missions. Six of the seven missions represented in the capital expect reinforcements before the end of the year. All are making preparations for the extension of the work; property is being purchased, extensive repairs are

being made and new lines of work are being taken up. We have had quite a number of visitors this Spring; Dr. John and his party of the L.M.S., Dr. Hodge and party of the Wesleyan Mission, the Rev. Mr. Roots of the American Episcopal Mission, a number of C.I.M. missionaries passing through the city to their respective stations, Mr. Brown of the C. and M.A., who is making quite a tour of the province, and others. Mr. Brown is greatly interested in the advance missions have made within the last few years. He and Mr. Alexander were the first foreign missionaries to get a permanent footing in the province and his experience on his present trip through the central part of Hunan is quite different from his previous experiences. The younger missionaries who have located in the province the last few years can hardly appreciate the difficulties and dangers encountered by Dr. Griffith John and other pioneers in the work. It seems to your correspondent as though the period of romance and adventure in the mission work of the province is about over and that from now on patient and hard work is the order of the day.

The Governor's Order

to report as to the condition of each Mission in the province is causing considerable anxiety; he has sent instructions to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and they in turn have notified the different hsien officials to hand in a monthly report stating the number of foreigners connected with each Mission, how many and what evangelists, colporteurs, and assistants are employed, how many regularly baptised members and a list of their names, how many candidates for baptism and a complete list of their respective names, etc., etc.; this report is to be handed in each month so that the list in charge of the officials may be as perfect and up to date as it is possible to obtain it. The officials have sent to each Mission for a complete list; though they have called several times, some have as yet not complied with this request. Some of our native brethren in the Church resent this as entirely unwarranted and are indignant that the various Missions should be put under the same police surveillance as the opium dens are; the only difference is that after the opium den has passed muster the officials give the proprietor a guarantee that in a measure shields him and this is pasted up near the main door to the place. We deprecate this order very much and fail to feel the force of the arguments brought forward in its defence; we hope our Governor will not make any mistake so early in his career here in Hunan.

THE UNFORTUNATE HEATHEN.

Wong Chin Foo and his Misfortunes—His Agent's Attempt to Prove an Alibi—A Tell-Tale Letter Received—A Midnight Ride—Further Particulars in the Case.

The account which we published yesterday morning created some surprise. This was but natural, considering the position in which the principal individual referred to stood. Since then, the case has been talked about a great deal and facts hitherto unknown have developed themselves. The most important of these is an attempt on the part of William Allen, the agent of Wong, to show that the Chinese was at Victor on Thursday night, at which time we alleged that he paid a visit to the house in which his lady-love resided. As soon as the Democrat and Chronicle of yesterday reached Victor and met the eye of Mr. Allen, that gentleman immediately procured two certificates and started for this city. We are also informed by a prominent resident of Victor, from whom we have received a communication upon the subject, and who was asked to sign one of these certificates, that Wong or some one in his interest was trying to procure additional certificates upon the same point. The communications, which are as follows, were published in both of the evening papers:

VICTOR, July 20, 1874.

Editor Union and Advertiser:

Wong Chin Foo came to my hotel on Wednesday morning and was not accompanied by any one but his agent. His agent had no lady with him. He was at my house Thursday evening and all Friday morning, except when out riding on Friday morning with Rev. Mr. Brown.

GEORGE W. WHITE.
VICTOR, July 20, 1874.

Editor Union and Advertiser:

SIR.—I wish to say that Wong Chin Foo came to this place on Wednesday morning last, unaccompanied, so far as I can learn, by any one save Mr. Allen. I was introduced to him soon after he arrived here, and had a long conversation with him. He has been in our village ever since, and I have not seen him in company with any lady nor heard of his walking with any since being here.

J. N. BROWN,

Pastor of Methodist Episcopal church, Victor.

Notwithstanding those communications, which are rather indefinite in themselves when closely scanned, we have obtained information going to show that Wong came to this city on the night in question. A gentleman, not the one above referred to, who resides in Victor and who came from there yesterday states that Wong hired a horse and carriage in that town on Thursday night and started away from there in company with Mr. Allen, saying that he was coming to Rochester. He returned to Victor about 3 o'clock on Friday morning. The horse was, says our informant, obtained of Mr. Peer of Victor. As Victor is not a very long drive from Rochester, the party could have driven to Rochester and then back to Victor in the time stated. Policeman Hugh Clark is positive that he saw a Chinese seated in a carriage on Lancaster street late Thursday night. He was also seen by one or two others at the same time. On this point, also, we may say that there is a point in Mr. Peer's certificate of Wong's presence in Victor which needs explanation. Mr. Peer says "he (Wong) was at my hotel Thursday evening and all Friday morning." Thursday evening and Friday morning is not Thursday night by any means, "which is why we remark," &c. Mr. Brown's certificate contains nothing positive—it is like an affidavit made upon information and belief, which, as every one knows, does not amount to a great deal. "So far as I can learn," says Mr. Brown, and so far as we can learn, the man in the

moon knows nothing about the movements of Wong Chin Foo on last Thursday night. With reference to the lady part of the certificate, there is information which flatly contradicts them. The Union of last evening says:

In course of conversation with a gentleman doing business in this city, who it appears was at Victor on Friday last the following was related: That Wong and Allen arrived there on Wednesday and stopped at the depot hotel, the Felt house. On Friday afternoon the gentleman being down at the depot awaiting the arrival of the train from Rochester, saw Wong and Allen walking up and down the platform, Allen having a carpetbag in his hand. When the train stopped a woman came out of the cars, and waving her handkerchief to Wong, gathered up her clothes preparatory to stepping on the platform. Allen, however, motioned her excitedly to get back, which she did, and took her seat again, while, carpetbag in hand, he ran forward and jumped on the front car of the same train, which went off with the two.

We are also informed by responsible gentlemen living at Victor that Wong had a carriage on Friday night, that he drove to East Bloomfield, where the girl was stopping, and that he returned to Victor Saturday morning. They also state that about half an hour before the church meeting, at which Wong delivered a lecture, was over, a carriage came to Victor containing a gentleman and two ladies, one of them supposed to be the girl Irene and the other a girl employed in a hotel at East Bloomfield. The party alighted at Wong's hotel, inquired for him, and when he came they all entered the sitting-room. After a short time Allen and one of the girls, believed to be Irene, came out and walked away. Wong followed alone in the same direction a moment afterward, overtook and went with them. They returned to the hotel in about twenty minutes. The man and the girls then entered the carriage and drove to East Bloomfield. Another fact, showing that the girl Irene was at East Bloomfield, is that a letter was received yesterday morning by a girl employed in the house in this city where Irene lived. It was dated and post-marked East Bloomfield, and was signed by Irene. She did not wish her correspondent to say anything about the letter, but to answer it soon, giving full particulars of what was said regarding her departure. She also stated that Charlie (Wong) was doing everything for her; that he had just sent her a dollar's worth of cigars, etc. She said she expected to depart for Canada soon, where she would be amply provided for by her celestial friend. So much with regard to the girl-at-Victor question.

We stated yesterday that Wong Chin Foo had placed himself in an embarrassing position by having the girl Irene in his room at a hotel, and that there was trouble in getting her out. As this has been doubted, we need only reiterate the fact. It occurred on Saturday night the 11th inst. The girl left the house where she was stopping. She afterward sent back a note saying she would not be home until about 9 o'clock. About 10 o'clock Wong went to the house in a very excited state, saying that the ladies' entrance at the hotel had been locked, that he could not procure the key and that he knew not what to do. One of the girls of the house gave the Chinese certain instructions, which, when carried out, resulted in the production of the key and liberation of the girl. The fact that the girl was in the house was known to several persons and they were on the lookout, expecting to see her ignominiously turned out. But the affair was handled so carefully that she was let out quietly and without the watchers being aware of it. We did not refer to this fact yesterday except for the purpose of showing the fact that the girl had been there and that she had found some difficulty

in getting out. We did not nor do we desire to bring the name of a respectable hotel into a disturbance which has been caused by a heathen Chinese, whose wicked inclinations led him into

"Ways that are dark,"

for its proprietors were not to blame in the matter. It is also alleged that the bouquet was seen by a chambermaid in the hotel at which Wong stopped for two or three days, but that bouquet was at the house referred to within an hour after it was presented to Wong Chin Foo at the Brick church and there were too many noses among those beautiful roses to render the matter doubtful.

Wong lectured in a church at Victor on Sunday night and realised \$20.85 by so doing. It is said that several who contributed to this sum would like to get hold of the pig tail of the heathen Chinese, but they should not be angry. Many a good Christian has devoted his money to the benefit of the heathen. Why should they not do so? Wong Chin Foo is as much of a heathen as anybody we know of, and it will probably be the last contribution he will receive in this locality.

Mr. Allen was in town yesterday and called at the counting-room of this establishment while we were away. He talked of several matters, and among others of libel. He departed, saying he would return in the evening when he could see the local editor. He has not kept his promise—neither he nor his pig-tailed friend have appeared. We wish they would, for an interview with Wong could not fail to be of interest. We have received a "card," however, signed by Ah Sin, who requests that nothing further be

said about the case, but that judgment be suspended until a committee, to be appointed, have investigated the matter and made due report thereon. We know not Ah Sin, however, unless he be the gentleman who played a game of cards when

"It was August the third
And bland were the skies,
Which I wish to remark
That Ah Sin was likewise."

or something like that, and we utterly refuse to pay any attention to him, of which fact he will doubtless take notice.

Several poetically inclined gentlemen, who bring forth a poem upon every important event, have tried their hands upon this affair and sent in the result. We have only room for one signed by Hung Choo Rumbxlyentmuprxjap, as follows:

There was a young Chin Foo in town,
Who at churches went preaching around,
Though they thought he was funny
He took all their money,
And afterwards never was found.

This Chin Foo he saw a soiled dove,
And immediately fell into love;
He gave her church flowers,
Disregarding the powers
And the vengeance of heaven above.

This girl, by the name of Irene,
Who with this Chin Foo was seen,
She caught this chap,
By a sad mishap,
And will empty his pockets quite clean.

The Kerngoods have procured a picture illustrating a point in the case, and placed it in the window of the Pickwick cigar store. It was drawn by George D. Ramsdell. It represents the Heathen Chinese standing with the smile that

"Was child-like and bland"

upon his face. In his left hand is a bunch of flowers while his right is held out and he seems to be making the same bow which everybody has seen in the representations of Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinese."

We were in error yesterday, in giving the name of Irene's husband as Alois Jesserer. It is John Joseph Jesserer.

The Heathen Chinese.

Two more facts have been brought to the surface since our last article upon Wong Chin Foo was published. The girl Irene was in this city night before last, she having come from Victor. It is said that she departed soon after her arrival here for Brockport. Wong has deserted her or she him, but of that we know little and care less. The fact that he has been exposed in his true light is the main one. The second fact is that the Union of last night contained the following communication:

VICTOR, July 21, 1874.

TO DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE. — Sir:—I consider the article published in yesterday's Democrat and Chronicle a libel. I never have professed to the public that I was a missionary, nor do I intend so to be. I have never passed myself off as a religious student or a broken down minister of the gospel that depended upon public contributions, but have assumed the title of a lecturer, not only expounding the sound doctrines of Confucius or the sacred teachings of Buddha, but whatever subject or subjects that would be of interest to my audience, and have never depended upon charity, nor am I "a taker of collections," as you allege. On the contrary I have always shunned contributions as well as personal favors, and have many times declined because I do not believe in pay without labor. How do you get your authority to call me a fraud? I consider such a title too strong for me to bear. I have defrauded no one, nor have I deceived any one with regard to my character; neither have persons introduced me among you as a divine but as a lecturer. My general habit has been in public halls to give my entertainments, and admission fee charged. But churches were granted me frequently for their own benefit, and contributions were given me for my labor. Respectfully yours,

WONG CHIN FOO.

As we do not pretend to have the slightest control over the mental action of Wong Chin Foo or any other Chinese, he can consider just as he pleases. In regard to his preachings and professions we know but little, and that little is gathered from his declarations and acts and the criticisms which have been made upon them in the papers. Our first information of the heathen was gathered from the columns of the Buffalo Commercial, which gave a long account of his lecture in a church in that city. We have heard him referred to constantly in connection with churches and churchmen. We do not know of a case in which he has lectured outside of a church, but of several in which he officiated. With reference to his being an expounder of the teachings of Confucius we have no doubt. Strange, however, that Christian ministers should devote not only their personal advice and time to aid in the teaching of those doctrines, but also devote churches dedicated to the Christian religion to the same purpose.

He is not "a taker of collections" and he has shunned contributions.!!!!!! A gentleman says he would like to have a certain dollar note which he dropped into the collection taken up for Wong Chin Foo at the Brick church returned to him, as he now thinks it was given under a mistaken idea. Why do we call him a fraud, he has deceived no one!

When a man goes to a house of pleasure on Saturday night, preaches in a church on Sunday night, and sends the presents received there to that house, he certainly deceives those who listened to him at the church and deserves to be called a fraud. We have judged this man by his actions in this community, and those who have heard the case need not deliberate long in assigning him to his proper place on the social platform.

We may also state that we now have the bouquet which was presented at the Brick Church to Wong Chin Foo, and which was taken by his agent Allen with his compliments to the girl, Irene, in our possession. Wong can have it if he wants to come after

it, although it is now old, something like his character faded. We understand that Wong lectured at Phelps last night; if so we would like to know whether it was in a church and whether anything was contributed in his behalf.

OLD HARTFORD BOY SAVED LIFE OF BARTLETT YUNG

Father's Old Enemies Bound
and Gagged Him and
Threw Him Into
Prison. *Shelton who*

Wagon papers — *Nov 1913*
MURDER USED TO
SETTLE OLD GRUDGES

Tsai Ting Kan, Now An Ad-
miral, Came to His Aid—
Quits Peking.

Bartlett Yung, whose recent imprisonment in Peking was reported in the "Courant," has written to Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Twichell, who was a long time friend of Mr. Yung's father, Dr. Yung Wing, telling of his arrest and release by the military authorities. He also tells of conditions at the Chinese capital, and says that there is "quiet but wholesale murder of the returned student class." And that many old grudges are being thus settled. His letter to Dr. Twichell follows:—
Dear Uncle Joe:—

As I have just shaken off the Peking military police spies and got aboard this British steamer, I write you, remembering your interest at the time of my father's trouble in 1898 in Peking.

I have been in the military prison, condemned to be shot, but one of the old Collins street students, Tasi Ting Kau, now an admiral and aide to Yuan Shi Kai, procured my release. The American legation has demanded the cashiering of the chief of military secret police and the sixteen plain clothes men who bound and gagged me on the night of September 14, so that Peking in no longer safe for me, even with the protection of the legation.

I suppose I need not tell you that I was in no way associated with sedition or rebellion of any kind, and was in Peking making an official report of the munitions of war in Kwang-tung province and finishing business arrangements for the Colt Company. In fact, my whole record was found to be clean as a whistle. But I fell foul of some of my father's old enemies, who, unknown to me, arranged to do away with me by means of martial

law now prevailing here. Quiet but wholesale murder of the returned student class is going on here at present and many old grudges are being settled by the conservative militarists now in power.

A man disappears at night and is never heard of again. Without uniform or warrant, a gang of secret police spring upon him in some dark street and he is put in the filthy prison (worse than Andersonville or Libby), till the firing squad kills him without so much as a drumhead court martial or chance to communicate with his friends. I have a long story to tell of the fights at Shanghai and elsewhere, which I witnessed, but as I expect to return via India shortly, I will not try it in this letter. With best regards to all and hoping you are all well and happy, most sincerely,

Bartlett S. Yung.

On board China Navigation Company's S. S. Shintien, Tien-tsin to Shanghai, Oct. 5, 1913.

June 18, 1913

CHINA ASKS FOR PRAYER

Christian Churches Urged to Make April 27 a Day of Invocation.

PEKING, April 17.—An appeal made by the Chinese Government to all Christian churches in China to set as April 27 as a day for prayer that China may be guided to a wise solution of critical problems besetting her is regarded here as striking evidence of extraordinary changes which have taken place in the nation since the revolution.

The appeal was distributed broadly by telegraph to-day to all the Government and high officials within whose jurisdiction Christian communities are to be found. It was also sent to the leaders of the various missions.

Prayer is requested for the National Assembly, for the new Government, for the President of the republic, who is to be elected; for the Constitution of the republic, for the recognition of the republic by the powers, for the maintenance of peace, and for the election of strong and virtuous men to office.

The representatives of the provincial authorities are instructed to attend the services.

A service has already been held in Peking at the request of the Government.

The appeal has given extraordinary satisfaction to mission circles, where it is pointed out that this is the first time in the history of the world that such a request has come from a non-Christian nation.

Why the Chinese Dislike Christianity, 1906

WHY THE CHINESE DISLIKE CHRISTIANITY.

THE periodic outbreaks against Christian missions in China are not the result of bigotry or religious fanaticism, says Mr. J. Carey Hall, British consul in Japan; but they are altogether political in character. They originate in the widespread belief that Christianity, and the protection of missionaries enforced on China by treaty, are only the screens under which the European Powers are marching gradually upon the Flowery Kingdom with a view to dismemberment and final absorption. Mr. Carey points out, in *The Positivist Review* (London), that Japan, once the most fanatical, the most exclusive of empires, the country in which the cross was periodically trampled upon as a public ceremony in protest against Christianity, never persecutes the missionary nowadays. And why? The missionary is not forced upon Japan by treaty, and therefore his work and position are of no political significance whatever. To quote this writer's words:

"It is a well-known fact that every few years a so-called 'anti-foreign' riot breaks out in some part of China, and that these riots are marked by the killing of foreigners who are generally missionaries, Catholic or Protestant. Hence these disturbances are sometimes and more correctly called 'anti-missionary'; and the Chinese people are popularly supposed to be imbued with an instinctive fanaticism which impels them to attack the new-fangled foreign religion and its emissaries. In striking contrast with this perverse, conservative attitude stands the conduct of Japan, where no riotous mobs have ever attacked or murdered missionaries; where Christian converts are not invidiously discriminated as a class apart from the ordinary loyal subjects of the State; and where missionaries have from the first taken a prominent share in imparting to the people that new education which has helped Japan to take her place in the van of the progressive nations. This difference in their respective attitudes toward Christianity between the Government and people of China, on the one hand, and the Government and people of Japan, on the other, is a fact which does not admit of controversy. What is the cause of it?"

"The chief, if not the sole, cause of China's hostility to Christianity is that foreign governments are its propagandists. Had the Christian Powers assumed, or attempted to assume, the same rôle in Japan as they play in China, the converts to Christianity in Japan would hardly be numbered by units, instead of by tens of thousands as they now are."

Lord Elgin, we are reminded by this writer, concluded treaties with both China and Japan in 1858. The treaty with China stipulated that persons teaching or professing Christianity should be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities, whom England would accordingly hold responsible for their safety. Mr. Carey proceeds to outline as follows the consequences of this treaty stipulation:

"Other Powers followed the lead of Great Britain in hoisting a propaganda clause into their commercial treaties; but they have not all followed Great Britain's lead in the moderate manner in which that objectionable clause has been made to work. In their hands it has been expanded and made the basis for further exactions. It has been interpreted to include in express terms native Chinese converts, as well as their foreign pastors, clothed as the latter are with the privilege of extraterritoriality. It has been the means of obtaining for Catholic missionaries and prelates the rank and dignity of State officials. It has afforded to Germany the fulcrum of her pretext for the seizure of Kiao-Chow.

"The seizure of Kiao-Chow by Germany in 1898 was promptly followed by the enforced concessions of Port Arthur and Talienswan to Russia, of Weihaiwei and the Kowloon expansion to Great Britain, and of Kwangchowwan to France; and even Italy,

backed by other Powers, laid claim to the port of San-mun. The approaching 'break-up' of China was openly announced; and 'spheres of influence' were mapped out by the Powers who had shown themselves so solicitous in their commercial treaties to foster the spread of the religion of Jesus. Then came the Boxer outbreak of 1900, when the hunted hind at last felt forced to stand at bay."

It may be said, continues this writer, that the Chinese are racially and constitutionally different from the Japanese and that treaty stipulations have nothing to do with the different way in which missionaries are treated in these two countries. To this he replies as follows:

"Even if this sweeping generalization were true, it would not impair the force of the argument as to the difference between a freely accorded favor and a concession extorted and enforced by treaties. But, as regards the point in question, the toleration of new religions, it is very far from being true. At the time when Lord Elgin's two treaties were made, the Japanese were more intolerant, both of foreigners and of their religion, than were the Chinese. In both countries Christianity had long been a forbidden sect, with this difference: that in China it was regarded with contempt, in Japan with envenomed hostility. The ordeal of a periodical trampling on the cross was a purely Japanese institution, never Chinese. Foreigners, as foreigners, were murdered by Japanese samurai, never by Chinese gentry or *literati*. Yet it was upon the more tolerant of the two governments that the indignity of an enforced toleration and protection of converts was imposed. The notion that the Chinese are intolerant in matters of religion finds no support in history. Chinese annals have no Smithfield burnings to record, no St. Bartholomew massacres, no Dragonnades, no 'Thirty Years' War of religion. That the Chinese, left to themselves, can be receptive and appreciative of new religious influences from the West is proved by the whole history of Chinese Buddhism."

While Mr. Chester Holcombe, who has held prominent diplomatic posts in China, and has long been in the complete confidence of the Chinese Government, confirms in a recent article in *The Atlantic Monthly* (Boston) most of Mr. Hall's contentions, he adds that the missionary troubles in China do not originate with American missionaries, that disturbances are gradually becoming less frequent, and that Chinese are quite alive to the benefits derived by the Empire from foreign missions. To quote:

"It would be idle to deny or ignore the fact that cases of serious friction between the natives and foreign missionaries have arisen in the past and are still of less frequent occurrence. By far the largest percentage of such most unfortunate conflicts has been caused by the unwise and improper interference of missionaries between their native converts and the Chinese authorities, or by the assumption of civil rank and authority by missionaries. Since, in the sixty years of modern missionary enterprise in China, no single charge or complaint of that nature has been made against an American missionary, such causes of trouble need not be discussed here. The conduct of European governments toward China, their greed, aggression, and general attitude of domination, long prejudiced both officials and people against missionaries, who were popularly believed to make use of their professedly philanthropic work only as a cloak, and to be, in fact, spies of their own governments whose aim was the seizure of the Empire and subjugation of its people. But, with greater mutual intelligence and less frequent occasions of misunderstanding, these causes of friction and conflict have, in great measure, disappeared. The true character and great value of the missionary enterprise as a factor in the modernization of China, and in bringing it into line with the great nations of the world, are almost universally recognized and appreciated, at least by those who are being most radically affected by it. Large donations to mission hospitals and schools from official or wealthy Chinese, a great and rapidly increasing demand for Christian literature, indicate that the day of Chinese opposition to missionary work among them has passed, and that China itself, as represented by the leaders of thought and public opinion in it, has recognized and accepted the missionary enterprise as one of the most important and useful factors in the creation and development of new life in that ancient and antique empire."

Standing Pat on Confucius.

The Chinese republic settles back from the revolutionary radicalism of Sun Yat Sen to the cooler counsels of the old mandarins that are grouped about Yuan Shi-Kai. *Evening Mail Oct 1913*

Yuan is not an idealist. There is a large streak of the tyrant in him. But he recognizes the tendencies of the time. He favors the telegraph and the railroad, and gives orders over the telephone. He is not likely to put the Chinese soldiery back into frightful masks, and set them to beating gongs to scare away the enemies of the republic. Recognizing the march of progress, he still possesses enough of conservatism to make him a fair representative of the Chinese people.

It is said that he and his mandarins are about to proclaim Confucianism as the official religion of China. We do not see that China is in need of an official religion, any more than is the United States, or France, or Switzerland. But if the people think that it is, beyond all doubt the Confucian system is the best for them, because it has been their moral guide for many centuries, and will probably maintain that position for ages more.

Confucianism is, indeed a system of morals rather than a standard of faith. It is an admirable system of morals at that. It is tolerant of other systems. It has no quarrel with either Buddhism, Mohammedanism or Christianity.

The precepts of Confucius fit in admirably with the task of government. This one, for instance:

The great God has conferred on the people a moral sense, compliance with which would show their nature invariably right. To cause them tranquilly to pursue the course which it indicates is the task of the sovereign.

The Chinese character has been formed on the maxims of Confucius. The shapers of the destinies of the new republic will make no grave mistake if they hold true to the standards which he set up. But they do not need a "state religion."



W. W. Walker 1910

"ALMOST THOU PERSUADEST ME TO BE A CHRISTIAN."
—Acts xxvii, 28.

REGARDING CHINA YARNS.

The vitality of certain China yarns is astounding. Not only in the club-rooms of the Open Ports, and in the dining saloons of the river steamers does one hear them repeated; for they are also to be found in serious works of the day. Only yesterday I read, in a government report, an article in which the writer speaks of the deforestation of China, as if it were an acknowledged fact. Dr. Arthur Smith, a widely quoted missionary, falls into the same error. And Prof. E. A. Ross, in his 'The Changing Chinese' makes the remarkable statement that the Chinese 'never conserve forests'. Over-population, is another of 'Dr. Ross's bug-bears' as the Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society calls these phantasms. Prolix writers on China have harped on over-population for a score of years. I do not know the extent of Dr. Ross's researches afield, but evidently the vast plantations of trees in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan, and Fukien provinces entirely escaped him; as also did the fertile valleys of half a dozen provinces, over which sheep, cattle and horses still graze, as they did on the plains of our West forty years ago. Not to mention the charming wildernesses of North Chihli and Shansi where swarm deer, roebuck, pheasants and even Bengal tigers.

One evening, last month, when on a New York Central express, one of these ill founded tales was brought to mind. I was perusing the 'Doctor's Number' of Life, (an issue liable to become historic) when my eyes fell on an illustration by Harris N. Cady, entitled The Wise Orient. Two stout physicians occupied thrones in the centre of the picture, surrounded by vast piles of coin; the one a Caucasian the other a Mongoloid. The white doctor presided over a limitless sea of hospital beds, all occupied; beneath this half of the drawing appeared the words "No fees unless the patients are sick". The Chinese had an equal number of cots on his side, but they were empty, and the inscription read "No fees unless the patients are well".

This picture was suggested to the artist by the story which has been going the rounds

for years, to the effect that the Chinese pay their medicine men only when kept well, and that their bills are remitted when ill. The one fault with the yarn is that there is not a word of truth in it. The Chinese physicians also dispense drugs, they have their little shops, with their back offices for consultations, and the patients call when ill, paying their fee for each call, the same as we do at home; the only difference being that the doctor puts up the prescription for his customer, rather than sending him to the corner pharmacist.

The origin of this story regarding the fees of Chinese physicians is in the following custom which prevails in the China ports amongst foreigners (never amongst the Chinese). The majority of men who go to the Far East are sent out under contract for a certain number of years. The agreement, entered into requires, in addition to the stipulated salary, that the employers shall meet the price of steamer tickets to and from their destination, and also pay all doctor's bills during the life of the contract. Now, as some of the firms employ hundreds of men, they feel that they must have an idea of what they are in for, so they have found it convenient to, in turn, enter into contracts with firms of physicians, who agree to attend to all cases of illness amidst their employees. This custom has spread also to families, so that at present it is usual for a man to pay a fixed annual charge for all attendance upon the members of his home. There are great advantages in this arrangement; a firm of doctors contains specialists, oculists, aurists, etc.; then again in difficult cases the members of the firm meet together for consultation; all of the which is included in the annual charge.

In Shanghai, 100 dollars Mexican, is considered the usual fee, when a contract is entered into covering several persons. (44 dollars American money).

WARNER M. VAN NORDEN.

Mc ~~Journal~~ Jan 16, 1901
MR. WU TING-FANG ON THE
FOREIGN PRESS IN CHINA.

11th Jan.

THE "Hongkong Daily Press" quotes some very stringent remarks made by the Chinese Minister to the United States recently at Philadelphia in the course of a discussion on "The Causes of the Unpopularity of the Foreigner in China." We have already mentioned the consideration that the former Mr. Ng-choy, now Wu Ting-fang, enjoys in the United States as a Minister and a speaker, and we cannot doubt that his remarks fell on appreciative ears. His speech was an extremely adroit one, and had the air of not only telling truth, which is often most deceptive, but of telling the whole truth, an aim always desirable but seldom attained. Mr. Wu said:—

I cannot help adverting to the character of the foreign Press in China. Its general tone is calculated to set the whole Chinese nation against foreigners and things foreign. Take up any foreign newspaper published in China, and you will find that columns are devoted in almost every issue to denouncing the Chinese Government and its officials, and condemning everything which the people hold dear and sacred. Far be it from me to assert that all Chinese officials are men of immaculate characters. I admit that in China, as in every other country, some of the officials are unworthy of public trust. But the foreign newspapers in China lead one to believe that the Chinese Government is nothing but a sham; that the officials are all scoundrels; that the people are ground down by fearful oppression.

It seems to be their settled policy to pick flaws in everything the Chinese do, and begrudge even a small crumb of justice which is their due.

"The recent unfortunate uprising in China is a godsend to writers for the foreign Press. It unfortunately furnishes them with just the kind of material for blackguarding the Government and people of China without stint. We Chinese representatives abroad, as well as many high officials and intelligent Chinese, deplore as deeply and denounce as strongly as does any foreigner, the frightful atrocities recently perpetrated.

"It should be remembered that the violence of the Tientsin and Peking mobs was not directed against foreigners alone, but also against a large portion of their own countrymen. The crimes committed by the Boxers are imputed to the machination of the whole nation. Even the diplomatic representatives of China abroad have not escaped the general condemnation, but have been treated as particeps criminis. Dr. Morrison, the correspondent of the London "Times" in Peking, went so far as to charge my colleague in London, Sir Chichien Lofengluh, and myself with barefaced mendacity in his telegraphic dispatches.

"I hope to be able to live down all slanders of this kind. But the general mass of the Chinese people are not of so philosophical a turn of mind. When they see such sweeping attacks upon their country, their public men, their traditions and their institutions made by the foreign

newspapers in China, it is a wonder that they entertain anything of a friendly feeling toward their slanderers. I should like to mention that I and those Chinese who have a knowledge of some foreign language, as a rule, stand up for the foreigners in China, and for this reason we are generally regarded with suspicion by many of our conservative countrymen.

"Events of recent years in China have done much to increase the bitter feeling already existing between the Chinese and the foreigners. The seizure of territory without proper compensation; the forcible taking of lands from their Chinese owners, who have been in continuous possession from time immemorial; the rough treatment received by those in defence of their rights, sometimes resulting in bloodshed; these have added fuel to the flame and contributed to the unpopularity of foreigners among the Chinese. In saying this, I do not wish to convey the impression that the Chinese are entirely free from blame. They are at fault in that they generally are over-suspicious of foreigners, and do not study and appreciate the good points possessed by them."

That Mr. Wu had no intention of being unjust to the foreign Press we are willing to believe, and it must be from ignorance of his own country, or rather of his present country for we believe that he was for many years a British subject, that he made so many misrepresentations in his speech. The "general tone" of the foreign Press, he says, "is calculated to set the whole Chinese nation against foreigners and things foreign." Mr. Wu's hearers would imagine from this that the whole Chinese nation is conversant with what appears in the foreign Press. Later on in his speech he says, speaking of the "general mass of the Chinese people:" "When they see such sweeping attacks upon their country, their public men, their traditions and their institutions made

by the foreign newspapers in China, it is a wonder that they entertain anything of a friendly feeling toward their slanderers." If Mr. Wu really knew China, he would have told his hearers that what the foreign Press says has no effect whatever on "the general mass of the Chinese people," because not five people in a million in China ever see or hear or have any knowledge of the contents of a foreign newspaper. With the exception of a few more enlightened officials who have articles from the foreign papers translated to them, it is only Chinese who have a knowledge of some foreign language who ever read the foreign papers, and Mr. Wu gives himself away altogether by saying of them that they "stand up for the foreigners in China;" that is, the only people who read these slanderous foreign papers take their side.

Mr. Wu denounces the foreign Press in China because its "columns are devoted in almost every issue to

denouncing the Chinese Government and its officials, and condemning everything which the people hold dear and sacred." As we have shown with chapter and verse before now, we have never denounced the Chinese officials in harsher terms than the Throne uses in denouncing them from time to time in the "Peking Gazette;" and Mr. Wu can surely have hardly been able to continue to look serious when he told his hearers that the officials are "dear and sacred" to the people of China. It is Mr. Wu's cue to report to the American people that the crimes committed against civilisation in China in 1900 were the work of rebels against the Chinese Government, and he says of this uprising that it has furnished the foreign Press in China "with just the kind of material for blackguarding the Government and people of China without stint." Now speaking for ourselves, we confess to having "blackguarded" the Manchu Government of China—to use Mr. Wu's own term. But we have never "blackguarded" the people of China; and wherever we have found a good official, good from the Chinese standpoint or friendly to foreigners, we have been careful to recognise his value. In fact, we have always endeavoured to be discriminating and just; but in being just it has been impossible to avoid reprobating the Manchus who organised, promoted, and directed the outrages of 1900, and it is these Manchus, not the Chinese people, who sent Mr. Wu to Washington, and whom he is right in defending; but he should not make an unfounded attack on the foreign Press in China a portion of his defence.

CHINA AND CHRISTIANITY.

The result of the outbreak of the Boxers, and of its sequels, upon China, according to the Shanghai correspondent of The London Times, whose account of it we have reprinted, was what might have been expected. That result is that it is necessary to modernize China, but very undesirable to Christianize it.

No wonder! We have been for generations sending missionaries to China to persuade the Chinese that Christianity inculcates a higher morality than any they know. Doubtless many of the missionaries have exemplified their religion in their lives so as to impress the Chinese with its excellence. Doubtless many others have failed to do so. The Chinese judge the tree by the fruit. A mild Hindu Swami relates how a British Colonel tried to convert him by dwelling upon the virtues of the Founder of Christianity. His answer was, "Colonel, I revere the Founder of your religion, but you will excuse me for saying that you do not remind me of Him in the least."

Finally, and in answer to the murder of the German Minister, the Chinese had the opportunity of seeing Christianity applied for the first time on a large scale. They encountered Christian troops engaged in "punitive expeditions" who behaved like fiends in human shape without any tincture or pretense either of justice or of mercy. It is true the Americans did not engage in these raids, and the Chinese pay them the honor of supposing them less Christian than the Germans and the Russians. But the Americans behaved no better than the Japanese, who actually shone by contrast with the European Christians, and who are not Christians at all.

The result was inevitable. Every Chinaman who knew of this exhibition of applied Christianity must have concluded both that it was necessary for China to civilize and modernize itself, and also that it was very undesirable to have any mixture of Christianity in its modern civilization.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

To the Editor of *The New York Times*:

I am a constant reader and great admirer of *THE TIMES*, (as are many in New England.) But, in all honesty, I cannot let your editorial of Thursday regarding "Christianity and the Chinese" pass without protest.

For the methods of some missionaries, especially those who have entered local politics, one can offer no apology. But your correspondent seems pitifully ignorant of the tremendous work of the American Episcopal Church in Shanghai and the lower Yang-tse Valley. It is unnecessary to describe conditions before the war. But since the war 170 students have applied for admission to St. John's College, Shanghai, though only fifty vacancies existed.

The college educates between 200 and 300 students. Its graduates are found in every part of Chinese official life. For new buildings the following sums have been subscribed recently:

Governor of Kiang-Su.....	\$1,000
Viceroy of Wu-Chang.....	300
Viceroy of Nankin.....	300
Taotai of Shanghai.....	200
Father of a student.....	1,000

Toward a new science building for the Boone School for Boys in Wu-Chang (costing \$3,500) over half has been already given by Chinese.

In fact, an established work in education, &c., is practically self-supporting.

Bishop Graves writes, (on his return to Shanghai this Spring:) "The first thing that struck me was that everybody was at work, everybody was hopeful, everybody had plans for extension and openings at hand for new work, everybody had something to tell of progress."

I know these men out there. They are high-class graduates of Harvard, Yale, and Columbia.

For further information, apply to the Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue. We lost no missionaries and little property. SIDNEY H. TREAT.

Greenfield, Mass., April 5, 1902.

Missionaries in China.

To the Editor of *The New York Times*:

As a constant reader of your paper for many years, I was very sorry to see your editorial on April 3 on "China and Christianity," because it betrays an ignorance of the facts which is very misleading to any one not particularly interested in the subject. May I ask you, in accordance with your sense of justice, to give equal prom-

inence to a proclamation issued on Oct. 11, 1901, by the Governor of Chan-Si, China?

"I, the Governor, find then, having made myself acquainted with the facts, that the chief work of the Christian religion is in all places to exhort men to live virtuously. From the time of their entrance into China, Christian missionaries have given medicine gratuitously to the sick and distributed money in times of famine. They expend large sums in charity, and diligently superintend its distribution. They regard other men as they do themselves, and make no difference between this country and that. Yet we Chinese, whether people or scholars, constantly look askance on them as professing a foreign religion, and have treated them, not with generous kindness, but with injustice and contempt, for which we ought to feel ashamed. Last year the Boxer robbers practiced deception and wrought disturbance. Ignorant people followed them, spreading everywhere riot and uproar. They did not distinguish country, or nation, or mission, and they, at the will of these men, burned, or killed by sword or spear, with unreasoning and extreme cruelty, as if our people were wild savages. Contrasting the way in which we have been treated by the missionaries with our treatment of them, how can any one who has the least regard for right and reason not feel ashamed of this behavior?"

The Governor who makes this proclamation is not a Christian. It seems to me that evidence of this kind ought to come before the people along with such statements as are contained in your editorial.

WILLIAM D. MURRAY.

New York, April 5, 1902.

YANG YU PROMOTED.

The Chinese Minister Made President of the Board of Sacrificial Worship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—His Excellency Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister at Washington, has just received notice of his promotion by the Emperor to be President of the Board of Sacrificial Worship, and expects to return to Peking when the term of his office expires, next June, to assume the duties of his new office. It is understood that Yu Keng, at present Chinese Minister to Japan, will be his successor. The Presidency of the Board of Sacrificial Worship is one of the most honorable and important offices under the Chinese Government. Mr. Yang Yu's duties will be to attend the Emperor when he goes to the great altar of the Temple of Heaven, near Peking, to offer sacrifices, and he will preside over the Board of Officials which makes the preparations for those imposing ceremonies. They occur five or six times a year, have retained their main features for more than 3,000 years, and in some respects closely resemble the ancient Jewish rites. There are four supreme objects of worship to which sacrifices are offered: Tien, the heavens, which are the sublime manifestation of the great creator; Ti, the earth, which is the source of food and wealth; Tai Miacce, the ancestors of the Emperor, and Shio Tsih, the God of Grain, who is the special patron of the present dynasty. There are other minor deities to which sacrifices are also offered, each having a separate temple in Peking.

The Emperor alone conducts worship at the great altar of heaven, for he, being Tien-Tsz, the son of heaven, is coordinate with the deities named, their vice-regent, and the third of the Chinese trinity (San-Tsal) of heaven, earth, and man. When he worships heaven the Emperor wears robes of blue, which correspond to the color of the sky. When he worships the earth he puts on yellow, the color of the soil, and for the other ceremonies he has special regalia. On the evening before the appointed day he goes from his palace to the great altar, a distance of about two miles, in the state car drawn by an elephant, and escorted by a thousand or more grandees, courtiers, and other officials, and in the palace of fasting spends the night in fasting and meditation. The sacrifices consist of spotless white bullocks, with silks, jade, and other valuables. The animals are slaughtered, and piles of fuel are arranged by attendants during the night, and at sunrise the Emperor appears in his priestly robes, attended by certain officials of the court, who stand by while he applies the torch and assist in the ceremonies. The odor of the burning flesh carries the prayers to heaven.

The New Joss House. Jan '96

We congratulate the pious Chinese living among us upon their generosity in providing funds for the erection of a new joss house which will be an ornament to Mott street. Their old-time place of worship is unworthy of the spirits of their venerated ancestors. It has seemed to us that the mild-eyed, kindly-faced priest who officiates at the altar there, and vends those joss sticks, the smoke of which is as incense in the nostrils of the supermundane world, was sometimes ashamed to accept the twenty-five cents offered to him for a bunch of the very best. The image of the cross-legged, bald-headed, lumpish demiurge, or bugaboo, that sits upon the altar, is a piece of extravagance; the dragon would not scare anybody older than a child;

the red silk banners are not fit for a joss house, even a small and old one like that in Pell street.

For a long time the rich Chinese here resident have mocked at the meanness of the place; but it is only within a recent period that they have been disposed to furnish the funds needed for the removal of this discredit upon China. The new joss house in Mott street will be an object of pride. The altar, the bugaboo, the great dragon, the banners, and all the decorations, are to be in the higher style of Chinese art. Upon the walls, texts from CONFUCIUS; upon the hand-carved ceiling, Chinese scenes; and within the bronze basin, incense that will charm the mind.

We must say that our reporter's account of the new house is entirely satisfactory. We have reason to congratulate the Chinese freemen here.

The Chinese are free to follow their own religion in New York. Under our Constitution they have the same right to erect a joss house that the Christians have to erect a church, or the Jews a synagogue, or the Mohammedans a mosque, or the Mormons a temple, or the Theosophists a haha. Our Constitution provides that in this country there shall be "no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;" and it is this splendid provision that guarantees the religious rights of the Chinese in New York.

Of the thousands of Chinese in this city, most of whom have been here for many years, very few have accepted the religion of Christianity. Christian missionaries labor among them; Christian tracts, printed in Chinese characters and variants, are distributed in their quarters; and Sunday schools, in which good young women are teachers, have been established for their benefit. They have the opportunity of seeing Christianity in practice, and of observing the lives of the people whose faith it is, and of visiting the churches where it is preached. They know that they would be welcomed into the Christian fold. But still they resist the importunities of their Christian friends; they prefer their own religion to any other, and they adhere to it in a way which shows how strong is its hold upon their minds. The temples and pagodas of their native land; the traditions they have derived from their ancestors; the wisdom of the ancient Chinese sage; the altar of the spirits; the dragon, the incense, and the ceremonial of the joss house: these things are far more attractive to them than the faith or worship of Christendom. Many of them are men of solid sense; we know that some of them are readers of *THE SUN*, and we have reason to believe that not a few of

them comprehend the principles of Christianity. But they will not believe in it; they will not leave the joss house for the church. More than merely a religion to them is the joss house; it is history, ancestry, and divination; it is the shining light; it is China, the celestial country.

They can choose their faith in New York, and they like their own the best. We cannot alter their choice. We have no need to regret that they are to have a more ornate house of worship than they have ever yet had here.

ENGLAND ACTS IN CHINA.

13 OF HER WARSHIPS GOING NORTH ALONG COREA'S COAST.

Russia Preparing Quarters for 10,000 Troops at Port Arthur—British Officials Employed by Corea Dismissed at Russia's Request—Germany Building Boats for Use in China. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A despatch to a news agency from Shanghai says that Russia is preparing temporary quarters for 10,000 troops at Port Arthur.

The despatch adds that there is evidence that the British policy of complaisance and apathy is ended. A British squadron of thirteen ships has left Port Hamilton and is proceeding north along the coast of Corea, it is believed, with the idea of supporting Great Britain's attitude against Russia.

Regarding the action of Russia in forcing the Korean Government to dismiss Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, its English financial adviser and chief of customs, and substitute a Russian in his stead, there is reason to believe that Great Britain will actively oppose the Russianization of Corea and North China.

Russia has obtained half a promise from the Grand Council at Peking that it will dismiss Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman who is Director of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and other Englishmen in the customs service.

Fifty German military instructors to the Chinese army received notice to-day that they will be paid off when their contracts terminate.

The *Daily Mail*, which has given *carte blanche* to its Tokio correspondent, is receiving from him nothing but brief commonplaces. The paper says it is convinced that the Japanese authorities are censoring its despatches, and that the reports of the tranquillity prevailing in Japan are untrue. It mentions a secret despatch that escaped the censors, which, it says, establishes the fact that the course of affairs in China affords a burning topic in the streets and clubs of Tokio. It declares that the attitude of the Government is eagerly discussed, and adds that the diplomatic situation may be briefly stated thus:

Every point in question has been officially and satisfactorily arranged between Great Britain and Japan. The two powers have now a firm basis for mutual action. There is no formal alliance, but the cordial relations existing between the two countries may shortly lead to a naval demonstration by the combined fleets. The British and Japanese warships will meet at a preconcerted rendezvous, and will go to the Gulf of Pechili, on which Port Arthur is situated.

The *Daily Graphic*, which has good connections with Conservative circles, and which is sometimes remarkably well posted, prints the following leaded article:

"The sensational rumors of the last few days seem to arise from a misapprehension of the light in which recent events in the far East present themselves to the Government. Whatever the ultimate ends of Russia's policy in that region may be, the terms on which her squadron has taken winter quarters at Port Arthur are quite regular from the point of view of international law and custom, and do not afford reason for protest from any other power. The Russian Government has informed the British Government of these terms, and at the same time has given

assurance that the sojourn of her ships at Port Arthur will be temporary. Great Britain prizes the neutrality Russia experiences in the East, owing to the want of free access to the sea in winter, and while noting the Russian advances, it in no wise associates itself with the imputation of ulterior aims."

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The Government has ordered the construction of a number of light draught river boats designed to carry machine guns. They are to be built in sections for convenience in transportation, and will be shipped to China on board German commercial liners as soon as completed, which it is expected they will be within a short time. A large quantity of telegraph material has also been ordered by the Government for use in China.

The *Neuesten Nachrichten* says that China is preparing to give suitable receptions to Prince Henry of Prussia, commanding the reinforcements to the German squadron in Chinese waters, at the ports where he touches.

THE NEW CHINESE TREATY.

Full Text of the Convention Agreed Upon and Sent to the Senate. 1894

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The following is the full text of the Chinese treaty agreed upon on March 17, and sent to the Senate as a confidential document on March 19:

Whereas, On the 17th day of November, 1880, and of Kwangbau the sixth year, tenth moon, 15th day, a treaty was made between the United States and China for the purpose of regulating, limiting, or suspending the coming of Chinese laborers to and their residence in the United States; and

Whereas, The Government of China, in view of the antagonism and much deprecated and serious disorders to which the presence of Chinese laborers has given rise in certain parts of the United States, desire to prohibit the immigration of such laborers from China to the United States; and

Whereas, The two Governments desire to cooperate in prohibiting such immigration and strengthen in other ways the bonds of friendship between the two countries; and

Whereas, The two Governments are desirous of adopting reciprocal measures for the better protection of the citizens or subjects of each within the jurisdiction of the other;

Now, therefore, the President of the United States has appointed Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State of the United States, as his plenipotentiary, and his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, has appointed Yang Yu, officer of the second rank, as his plenipotentiary, and the said plenipotentiaries, having exhibited their respective full powers, found to be in due and good form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

The high contracting powers agree that for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the exchange of notifications of this convention, the coming, except under conditions hereafter specified, of Chinese laborers to the United States should be absolutely prohibited.

ARTICLE 2.

The preceding article shall not apply to the return to the United States of any registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child, or parent in the United States, or property therein of the value of \$1,000, or debts of like amount due him and pending settlement. Nevertheless every such Chinese laborer shall, before leaving the United States, deposit, as a condition of his return, with the Collector of Customs of the district from which he departs, a full description in writing of his family or property or debts, as aforesaid, and shall be furnished by said Collector with such certificates of his right to return under this treaty as the laws of the United States may now or hereafter prescribe, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty; and should the written description aforesaid be found to be false, the right of return thereunder, or continued residence after return, shall in such case be forfeited. And such right of return to the United States shall be exercised within one year from date of leaving the United States, but such right of return to the United States may be extended for an additional period not exceeding one year, in cases where, by reason of sickness or other cause of disability

beyond his control, such Chinese laborer shall be rendered unable sooner to return, which fact shall be fully reported to the Chinese Consul at the port of departure, and by him certified to the satisfaction of the Collector of the Port at which such Chinese subject shall land in the United States, and no such Chinese laborer shall be permitted to enter the United States by land or sea without producing to the proper officer of customs the return certificate herein required.

ARTICLE 3.

The provisions of the convention shall not affect the rights at present enjoyed by Chinese subjects, being officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travellers, for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, coming to the United States and residing therein. To entitle such Chinese subjects as are above described to admission into the United States, they may produce a certificate from their Government or the Government where they last resided, vised by the diplomatic or Consular representative of the United States in the country or port whence they depart.

It is also agreed that Chinese laborers shall continue the privilege of transit across the territory of the United States in the course of their journey to or from other countries, subject to such regulations by the Government of the United States as may be necessary to prevent the privilege of transit from being abused.

ARTICLE 4.

In pursuance of article 3 of the Immigration treaty between the United States and China, signed at Peking on the 17th day of November, 1880 (the 15th day of the tenth moon of Kwang Shu, sixth year), it is understood and agreed that Chinese laborers, or Chinese of any other class, either permanently or temporarily residing in the United States, shall have for the protection of their persons and property all rights that are given by the laws of the United States to citizens of the most favored nations, excepting the right to become naturalized citizens. And the Government of the United States affirms its obligations, as stated in article 3, to exert all its power to secure protection to the person and property of all Chinese subjects in the United States.

ARTICLE 5.

The Government of the United States having, by act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, as amended by an act approved Nov. 3, 1893, required all Chinese laborers lawfully within the limits of the United States before the passage of the first named act to register, as in said acts provided with a view of affording them better protection, the Chinese Government will not object to the enforcement of such acts, and reciprocally the Government of the United States recognizes the right of the Government of China to enact and enforce similar laws or regulations for the registration, free of charge, of all laborers, skilled or unskilled (not merchants as defined by said acts of Congress), citizens of the United States in China, whether residing within or without the treaty ports. And the Government of the United States agrees that within twelve months from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention and annually thereafter it will furnish to the Government of China registers or reports showing the full name, age, occupation, and number or place of residence of all other citizens of the United States, including missionaries, residing both within and without the treaty ports of China, not including, however, diplomatic and other officers of the United States residing or travelling in China upon official business, together with their body and household servants.

ARTICLE 6.

This convention shall remain in force for a period of ten years, beginning from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and if six months before the expiration of the said period of ten years neither Government shall have formally given notice of its final termination to the other, it shall remain in full force for another like period of ten years.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention and herewith affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, March 17, 1894.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM.
YANG YU.

A Great Commercial War.

Notwithstanding Great Britain's ostentatious friendship for China, it is well known that for the last thirteen years British commercial and planting interests have waged the most unrelenting war against those of China. The authority for this statement is our esteemed contemporary, the *London Times*, which in a recent number, and at great length, describes "the struggle between India and China for the tea supply of the world." With brutal frankness it declares that the Indian and Ceylon tea grower has won the battle, albeit at a terrible cost to himself, as well as to his Chinese rival.

In order that the significance and the consequences of this struggle may be fully understood, it should be remembered that in 1881 Great Britain consumed 112,000,000 pounds of Chinese tea; in 1893 she consumed only 36,000,000. In 1881 she consumed only 48,000,000 pounds of Indian and Ceylon tea, while in 1893 she consumed 172,000,000. Thus it will be seen that during the period named, Great Britain's yearly purchases of Indian and Ceylon teas have increased by 124,000,000, while her purchases from China, with Japan included, have decreased by 76,000,000 pounds.

"This great industrial revolution," says the *Times*, "has been accomplished by an international rivalry almost without parallel in the history of the world. The Chinese and the British tea growers have fought with all the characteristic qualities of the two races. British enterprise has been doggedly met by Chinese persistence. The economics in production, effected by British capital and coöperation, have been pitted against the parsimony of the Chinese peasant; British energy and dash against the inertia with which the Celestial clings to an established occupation, however slender the subsistence it may yield. During the course of the contest its racial character has become more pronounced. At its commencement it was the Indian tea planter versus the Chinese tea grower. But Ceylon has taken a rapidly increasing share, till it is no longer a question between India and China, but between British enterprise in Asia and the Chinese power of endurance. As it now stands, it is a gigantic struggle between the East and the West, and between the ancient and the modern organization of industrial and commercial life."

As in the case of the opium struggle, the settlement depends upon the quality and price of the product; and the declaration is made that in both respects the British dependencies have the advantage. Indeed, it is claimed with an assurance which admits of no question that "the Indian and Ceylon teas have now no rival in flavor or in high-class strength; and that as regards price the power of India and Ceylon to give the best value for the consumer's money has so far been established" and maintained. But the

struggle is not yet ended, and the question now is how much further can India and China cut into their respective margins of profit? India and Ceylon, in driving China out of the British market, have captured the greatest customer of the world, and they are now bending their energies to the capture of the next greatest, the United States. In doing this they have so far reduced the average price of Indian tea from one shilling and five pence, or, say, 35 cents in 1881, to 9½ pence, or 18½ cents in 1893, or fully 50 per cent.; and the end is not yet in sight. Meanwhile Ceylon has grown from zero in 1881 to a producer of over 64,000,000 pounds in 1893, and is already a sharp rival of both India and China.

We may, therefore, well ask if it has cost the British tea planter nearly nine pence a pound to reduce the consumption of Chinese tea in Great Britain by 76,000,000 pounds, what will it cost to drive out the remaining 36,000,000 pounds, and capture the American market?

The effort the British tea planter is now making to effect an entrance into new markets is extremely interesting. Only recently he invaded Australasia, sweeping all before him, and during the Chicago Exhibition he laid his plans for invading this country in earnest. Having raised an aggregate fund of £28,000, he distributed tea with a free hand to all comers, and, it is safe to say, did such a job of advertising with the countless throngs attending the Fair, as he has never attempted before. It must then seem probable to the intelligent observer that the monopoly of Chinese and even of Japanese tea in this country is drawing to a close. Great houses have been opened in New York and Chicago to supply the growing demand for Ceylon and Indian tea; and if the writer in the *London Times* is to be believed, no trouble or expense will be spared in advertising the one and decrying the other, till the Chinese teas are crowded out. The interests of India and Ceylon are identical in this matter, and they are both backed by the capital and the Government of Great Britain and its dependencies. The struggle is between the British tea planter as against the Chinese tea planter, and Heaven help the poor Chinaman, for with his stupid and antiquated Government and methods, his defeat seems almost certain.

And thus it always is. Great Britain never fails to set up and maintain her own interests, or those of her citizens against those of other people. She advocates and enforces free trade upon China, and notwithstanding the misgovernment of Corea, and the emptiness of Chinese pretension in respect to that country, she supports China as against Japan; and when peace is declared she will doubtless hasten with her accustomed energy and skill to destroy the commerce of both. Like the Greeks bearing gifts, she seeks a lodgment within the bounds of a foreign country only to capture its business as far as possible. She lends her alliance to the weak but to betray them; and yet there are parties and statesmen in this country who believe in her good faith and think it safe to trust her.

The Roman Journal Feb 8, 1913
REGARDING ARTICLES ON CHINA

by Warner M. Van Norden.

With this number we give to our readers the introductory chapter of a series of papers by Mr Warner M. Van Norden, entitled "Guide Posts to China".

Notwithstanding the yearly increase in the volume of travel to the Far East, the demand for concise, usable data regarding China has not as yet been met by the publishers. We believe therefore, that many having in mind a visit to the world's newest republic, will appreciate these brief notes.

Last week, inadvertently, our printers omitted to give credit to the New York Times for their courtesy in consenting to the reproduction of the first illustration accompanying Mr. Van Norden's interview on the wisdom of the United States' intervening in the Mexican situation.

Guide Posts to China

by Warner M. Van Norden.

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTORY.

Olopan.

Olopan was possibly the ablest man Christendom has ever sent to China. Yet how many have so much as heard his name?

As pioneer, Olopan blazed the way, which Marco Polo was to follow six hundred years after. We may hardly conceive of the intrepidity required for such a venture. In the seventh century, for a man to start out from Syria and push his way across the Famine Steppes of Central Asia, along the sharp defiles of the Altai, and through the slippery sands of Gobi to the lofty T'ang capital Kwan-ni (modern Si-an-fu, 34° 17' N. 108° 58' E.), meant vastly more than did de Soto's adventures in America in the early sixteenth, or Stanley's crossing of Equatorial Africa in the nineteenth. A few hundred characters chiseled into a tablet 7 1/2 x 3 feet tells us all we know of Olopan, yet what a wonderful story the petrographer has given us. The outward journey without doubt lasted from two to four years, for travel was tediously slow in those days and the distance covered immense. We boast of our interior trips; but with good company, books and maps, with modern equipment such as canvas covered food boxes well stocked by Cross & Blackwell and Morley, folding beds, chairs and tables, with guns and fishing tackle, and camera one may be fairly comfortable,

and jolly well amused; when in the humour for it, one may dabble with the language, when weary of spluttering monosyllables, one calls the interpreter to do the talking. But Olopan was a Nestorian priest and he lived before the day of aluminium kits, alcohol lamps, and bull's-eye lanterns. He slept on the native's bed, whether it was of boards or brick. His food was what he could secure from day to day. When he felt like talking, he might bid his beads instead, for the vernacular of the natives changed each hundred miles he covered. He was compelled to join this caravan or that as he could find traders going his way, when they halted he might stop also, when they forced their march into the moonlit hours, he could but follow. Then remember, there were no treaties in those days, with their extraterritorial clauses, and there were no gunboats, on nearby rivers, with their shining guns and blue-jackets, and flags the dearest of all.

Olopan was the first bearer of the "True Scripture" to China. He was also the founder of the Nestorian Church in China. So firmly did he build, that for 150 years Christianity was the popular religion in all parts of the then ten provinces of the Empire. "Monasteries filled a hundred cities." Buddhist priests from India embraced the new faith, and the cause of Christ seemed about to become universal in the land. In almost every city Marco Polo entered (13th Century) he found Nestorian Churches.

So great was Olopan's ability at diplomacy that he was given the titles of "Guardian of the Empire" and "Lord of the Great Law," within three years after his arrival in China (about the space of time most people require for a speaking knowledge of the language, granting them the advantages of teachers and modern methods), T'ai-Tsung, the Emperor, issued a proclamation regarding the propagation of the Gospel which concluded with the impressive words "Let it have free course throughout the Empire." Olopan then, made possible the first of the three conspicuous occasions when China offered hospitality, honors, and freedom for the promulgation of the Gospel to the west.

Marco Polo.

It is a long jump from Olopan to Marco Polo, yet Polo is the next traveler of importance to visit the interior of China. The quaint, tantalizing tale of the prisoner at Genoa, is to me the most interesting story yet told of China. Short and unsatisfying as it is, we find therein a vast store of data and legend most helpful to the student. The Great Kaan received Polo with even more honours than

those heaped upon Olopan by T'ai Tsung. Important missions to distant provinces were entrusted to the young Venetian; cities were given him to rule, possibly even the great port of Kinsay (Hang-Chow of to-day, 30° 14' N 120° 8' E.), with its "12,000 bridges each guarded by ten soldiers"; his religion was encouraged; and presents were sent to the Pope in Rome notably the asbestos napkin sent to the Pope to make a wrapper for the Holy Sudarium of Jesus Christ." Thus Kublai Kaan offered Christianity a second opportunity to evangelize the Chinese Empire.

Ruggiero and Matteo Ricci.

In 1579-1581 Ruggiero and Ricci appeared upon the scene. Ricci was of noble family, as had been Marco Polo. Sailing from Portugal, in 1577, as one of a party of Jesuits, he spent four years in Goa, whence he proceeded to China as leader of an expedition to establish his sect in that land, an undertaking in which Xavier had failed. The party was equipped with an assortment of presents such as the Chinese had never seen before; clocks, globes, maps and books of engravings. Ricci himself was a skillful cartographer, and used his gifts for holding the attention of the literati. On one occasion, having completed a map of the world, he called in his Chinese friends to see it; to his astonishment there were murmurs instead of applause. Asking the trouble, the learned men replied that he had placed their country, the gem of the universe, in a corner. Rising to the occasion Ricci declared that he saw his mistake, and taking a fresh sheet of paper, he drew a hemisphere, with very short perspective, and placed China directly in the centre, making India, and the rest of Asia appear very thin and near the circumference. Naturally this met with loud appreciation. Ricci was not as tactful, however in his dealings with the Buddhists, whom he attacked without mercy in his books. The Jesuits seemed to imitate Ricci's combative spirit, for after his death they waged a bitter controversy with the other Catholic orders in China, this lasted for over a century and caused widespread defections from the Christian ranks, and terminated the second great opportunity given by the Chinese for the evangelizing of their land.

The Foregoing Travellers.

These early voyagers were each brought up under Roman influences; they were men of birth, who appreciated the forms and ceremonies of the country they were visiting. Their several expeditions stretched over a period of a thousand years, during which time we hear nothing of uncivil treatment being ac-

corded the strangers; there is no word of Chinese hatred toward foreigners; of cruelty; of trickery. These pioneers were Christian gentlemen of the best brand, wise as serpents, harmless as doves.

To the student, the records left by Marco Polo and Ricci are interesting and useful; they tell much of the customs of their day, and show us the very substantial changes which have taken place in China during the past millennium. We are frequently told of the unchanging customs of China, yet there is no land where customs change more frequently, or more radically; the reason that one may purchase Mandarin coats in Peking at less than cost, is that the style in clothes in China is for ever changing; now the sleeves are small, last year they were large, etc. In the matter of the disposal of the dead; Polo tells us that the Chinese of his day always burned their dead; in fact Polo generally speaks of the Chinese, as "The people (who) are idolators and burn their dead, and live by trade and handicrafts." Cremation is now disused, except in the case of Buddhist priests. Also he states that "they have paper-money", a thing which is today limited to one province, namely Hupeh.

In regard to Olopan and his time, the Nestorian Monument was found by accident; it was the same old story of a workman digging for a foundation for a house. As I have said this is the sole record we have of the first and greatest traveller from the West to China. It is a shame that this is so, for other tablets are undoubtedly awaiting the archaeologist who will but seek for them and who may have the tact and address to interest the Chinese in assisting him. We know where the early Nestorians made their headquarters, and the cities in which they established their churches; yet no serious effort has been made to unearth these precious records.

China Sea Traders.

With the advent of the Dutch, Portuguese, and British privateers in the China Sea ports, we find an entire reversal in sentiment displayed between the Chinese and the occidentals. Now begin the dark days which disgraced China's history during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. At Amoy, the Dutch would enter into trade with the Chinese merchants, and when their customers were well aboard their ships, they would up anchor and shanghai the lot. Naturally, such treatment was hardly appreciated; and the friends of the victims would render evil for evil. At Macao, the coolie slave trade continued until 1874; and the gambling dens are still licensed by the

Portuguese government. Whilst, at Canton, when the Chinese protested against the British smuggling of Opium, the latter retaliated by blowing up the Chinese ancestral graves with gunpowder. Is it to be wondered at that the books on China, written at this period are stigmatized with exaggerated, distorted, and false impressions. There are a few works in Dutch, and a few in French worthy of perusal; but they are so rare that they are only to be found in the larger libraries. The accounts of Lord Macartney's mission to Peking, in 1793; and Lord Amhurst's in 1816 contain many descriptions of the country through which they passed, but are marred by a lack of appreciation of the ceremonies of the Orient; the defect which in both cases brought about the failures of their missions. During the past few decades the number of foreigners engaged in business in the China Ports has increased considerably, today there are, in Shanghai alone, 13,000 within the Settlement; in Tientsin and Hankow a couple of thousand each, and in other Ports several hundred each. Very few of the Port people are called upon to venture into the interior; the Chinese they know are those who have been born and brought up within the Settlement limits, and who have from necessity adopted many of the foreign ways and mode of thought. We have, therefore, little contributed by the modern traders, to the literature on China. Of the more recent works, the greater part have been written by the Missionaries and those interested in Missions.

Recent Books on China.

Especially since Boxer days, there have been a large number of books published on China. The cause of Protestant Missions has prospered on the field through changed conditions; and it has been felt that in America and England, the interest in Missions had to be kept in line by means of frequent publications dealing with the work, and its setting. Some of the most useful pictures of China are to be found in these productions; at the same time it will frequently be found, that the writer's field of vision has been of necessity limited; his powers of observation have been warped by his zeal, and by his desire to accomplish his purpose in the impression conveyed.

Need for Guide Posts to China.

Last year there were over two thousand Americans alone, to visit Canton; there were hundreds who reached Shanghai, Peking, and Tientsin. A few even pushed west over the French railway as far as Tai-Ynan-Fu (37° 53' N. 112° 29' E.). Whilst others took the

Chinese line north from Peking to Kalgan (40° 48' N. 114° 49' E.), in order to see a spur of the Great Wall. The tourists have at last pushed their nose well within the Celestial Land, and that means but one thing; a great crowd is sure to follow. There are no Baedeker and Cook's lists for China; no handy' books for the those who would visit the world's newest republic.

What is there to see in China?

What is there to buy in China?

Where may one go in China, and how is one to reach the places of interest?

These are the questions which are being asked every day. In the following chapters, I shall attempt to answer, as best I may.

Chapter II, which will appear in next Saturday's issue of the "Roman Herald" will give a general description of China, today.

CAPTER II. — PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Vanishing Dependencies.

In China, a national flag is quite a new thing; as, indeed it is in some of the countries nearer home. The Emperor always had his banners, the princes their's. But it was not until after the Chino-Japanese war, in 1895, when the Chinese inaugurated their new army, and ordered their foreign built navy, that the necessity for a standard representing the nation was felt. Even as late as 1910-1911 the Chinese flag was not considered by the great masses as being their flag, but rather the emblem of the government, that meant the Manchus. This feeling was not unnatural; for the colour chosen was the Imperial colour, yellow being proscribed for all except the Emperor. Again the dragon was considered as strictly belonging to the ruler; the Emperor's person was called "the dragon's person", his face "the dragon's face", his children "the dragon's seed" etc. The Chinese flag was rarely seen, in China, except above the custom houses, on gun boats, and on the vessels of the larger lines. The Yameus' staffs surmounted the banners of the officials who occupied them, never the flag of the nation. As to individuals, not one in a million possessed a flag. It is not to be wondered at therefore that the Republicans went to the other extreme. They were bound to have an emblem which would represent the people, they yearned for a flag which every Chinese would be glad to see waving over his home. The leaders of the new movement experimented, and experimented, at least half a dozen designs were pronounced perfect, only to be discarded a week or two after. At last they hit on the

very most unfortunate combination they could possibly have found. Everyone bought a flag. I was at Kwei-lin at the time, the capital city and the river as its foot was converted into a gala, as it were over night.

The flag of the Republic is intended to typify the coherence of China with the people of her Dependencies, and the Mohammandans. It does not suggest a union as is represented by the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick in the "Union Jack". Nor does it stand for a federal union of States as do the Stars and Stripes. In the new flag each component people of the Republic is represented by its own separate stripe, of its own chosen colour. The stripes are parallel, and distinct from each other.

The first stripe in the new flag is red representing the Chinese people;

The second is yellow for the Manchurians or Eastern Tartars;

The third blue for the Mongolians or Western Tartars;

The fourth white standing for the Tibetans;

The fifth black for the Mohammedans.

Now, the trouble with the flag is that the coalition which it is supposed to stand for, exists only in name, not in fact. In Manchuria the Japanese dictate south of Chang-Chun, and their prominent men do not hesitate to say that their government intends to annex this territory as it did Korea. Northern Manchuria, Mongolia, Sin-Kiang, and the Ili country are being prepared by Russia for early deglutition. And Tibet, it will not be long before Tibet will be a British possession. This leaves but two of the six components: China Proper, and the Mohammedans.

Area of China Proper.

China Proper contains 1,532,819 square miles; it is therefore a country equal in size to thirty three New York States, and compares with 4,277,170 square miles, the area of what was known as the Chinese Empire. When the map of China Proper is held up side down, its outline resembles the profile of a Chinese head; the Liu-chow Peninsular being the queue, the Shantung Peninsular the nose, and Hangtze-Hu the eye (Hu stands for lake).

Location and Climate.

Taking Patung (30° 57' N. 110° 26' E.) in Hupeh Province, as the centre of China; and Abilene, Kansas (38° 50' N. 97° 50' W.) as the centre of the United States; it will be seen that China is on the average something over 600 miles farther south than United States. Pa-tung is about on a line with Savannah. This difference in the average dis-

tance from the Equator, alone would account for the fact that China is much warmer than the United States; but in addition to this, the isotherm runs higher in the former country; so that at Peking, which is on the same parallel of latitude as New York City, no foreigner may, in Summer expose himself to the rays of the sun without wearing a pith helmet of the style used in the tropics. Shanghai (31° 14' N. 121° 29' E.) is on line with Mobile, Ala., and Hong Kong (22° 12' N. 114° 30' E.) is on the same parallel with Havana, Cuba.

The Hwang-Ho, and its importance.

The Hwang-Ho is by far the most important feature in China's geography, as it has been in China's history. (Generally speaking Ho is used for rivers wholly or in part unnavigable; Kiang is employed where the river is navigable).

When in the dim past Asia emerged from the sea, the East coast was defined by an irregular range of mountains, which is today from one to four hundred miles from the sea. The isolated hills of the present littoral provinces, such as are found in Shantung, were long rugged islands of the sea. Between these islands and reaching far inland amongst the rocky peninsulars stretched fjords and straits.

At that time the Hwang-Ho fed a vast inland sea which covered what is now the Desert of Gobi (called by the Chinese Han-Hai, or Dry Sea). This sea was as large as four Caspian Seas, or eleven times the size of our Lake Superior. In course of time, the Hwang-Ho broke through the Tsing-Shan (shan means Mountain) and traversing the great loess plateau of Shansi forced its way to the sea. Loess is supposed to be the remains of a prehistoric water plant, it is porous, and perforated by fine tubes which branch out like roots. It is friable, which means that it easily crumbles to powder. And herein lies its importance to China. The mighty flood of the Hwang-Ho flowing in a wide-spread shallow body has gauged this loess from its bed in incredible quantities and filled in all of the fjords and straits with the richest kind of alluvium. Of course, Hwang-Ho means Yellow River, and is so named from the colour of this admixture of loess, the same as Mississippi is the Indian word for Big Muddy. But whereas the Mississippi annually carries to the sea 406 million tons of solid matter, the Hwang-Ho carries 796 million tons, nearly twice as much. A large portion of Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Anhwei and nearly all of Kiangsu has been reclaimed from the sea by this action of the Hwang-Ho; and this has been done in comparatively short a period,

Tientsin was on the coast 800 years ago. There are said to be 300,000 square miles of this loess, lying at a depth varying from 20 to a thousand feet; in places the roads have been worn by the cart wheels into ruts 70 and 80 feet deep.

These alluvial deposits were the early home of the Chinese, and have throughout the greater part of their history been the centre of wealth and government; it is therefore the most interesting field for studying China's monuments, and promises to be the most productive ground for the archaeologist. This section is also the most productive, from an agricultural point; I have never seen such a profusion of crops; even the market gardens of France and Belgium,

or those of Long Island cannot be compared to the little patches set in like mosaics throughout Northern China. This is the portion of the country seen by those who take the railway journey from Tientsin and Peking south to Hankow; from this view come the stories of China's overpopulation and also of her deforestation. The farmers all live in the villages, as they do in most parts in Europe, they go out to their land for purposes of cultivating the soil, but do not live on their own land, as do our farmers in America. This custom naturally crowds the villages and makes them appear very thick together. As to the lack of forests, there never were woods growing over the alluvium. Except in the tropics one rarely finds forests in large level stretches of territory. The Steppes of Siberia, and the prairies of our Middle West, had little or no forests. Then again in these portions of China, much of the land was occupied as soon as formed, the same as it is now-a-days being claimed by farmers, where the Yellow River fills in along to coasts of the Pe-Chihli Gulf. The few hills to be seen, such as those which in the early days were islands of the sea, in Shantung, for instance, are rocky and broken, and unfitted for sustaining tall vegetation.

China's Trees.

From careful observation in fourteen of the eighteen provinces of China, I should say that China has as many trees as France; and that they are distributed in very much the same way. In America, each farm has its little woods; one reads in the advertisements of country homes for sale; house with so many rooms, barn, sheds, chicken house etc., and so many acres divided into so much upland, so much swamp, and so much in woods. Now, in China, there are no farms such as we know them; in very few places are to be found

houses on the property, there are no buildings of any kind; the space occupied by one of our barns would in China be tilled, and made to support a family. The Chinese agriculturist requires no chicken

house for chickens are hatched by men who make a speciality of doing so artificially. The chicks are then sold to others, innkeepers, shopkeepers and those who have made a study of raising chickens. There are no swamps, they have all been drained and are being used for crops; or where this has not been possible converted into fish ponds for the cultivation of fish which in turn have been hatched by hand. So it is with the raising of timber, it is a business of itself. One finds many groves, mostly about temples and burial places, but not exclusively so by any means. Throughout Hunan (Southern) and in parts of the coast-provinces, also in Shansi, great trees line the roads and water-courses-with considerable effect. Camphor-trees, ebony, and cypress are common, also poplars and willows. For forests, one must go to North Chihli, in the district about Johol, where the mountains are covered for hundreds of miles square extending way up into Manchuria. This [is an Imperial preserve, and has been kept intact by the Manchu rulers; from the North comes the finest timber used in construction at Peking. Richard, the best authority so far, on the geography of China, speaks of Hunan as "a mountainous country covered with forests"; this is true of the Southern and Western portions of the Province, where much camphor wood is cultivated for use in furniture making. In Fukien Province the poles are famous, and Foochow has been built up as a port largely through its export lumber trade. In Kwangtung, forestry has been reduced to a science; trees are raised as a crop, the mountain sides throughout the entire Northern half of the province being planted with trees. Bamboo is an extensive crop in all of the South, and even along the Hwang-Ho in Honan.

Dr. A. H. Smith's statement in "The Uplift of China" that "The wasteful habits of the people, especially in the North of China, have resulted in the entire obliteration of the forests, so that the lack of wood not only for fuel but for economic purposes is severely felt", is directly

Railways. *Ruman Island. March 22, '13*

We hear of Chinese being condemned to fifty stripes for persisting in sleeping on the railroad tracks. This seems rather silly to the Western mind, which finds difficulty in grasping the temptation of a crushed rock mattress and a steel rail pillow. Yet there is more on the Chinese side than merely their partiality for hard beds; some of the lines in China have been an absurdly long time in course of construction, children have grown to manhood beside a track with never having seen a locomotive. It is more than forty years since the first rail was laid in China Proper, today there are but 2790 miles in operation. This figures out an average of about 77 miles a year, and compares with a yearly average in the United States, of over 5000 miles. With one fifth of the world's population, China Proper has but one two-hundredths of the world's railroad mileage.

The multitude of graves, and the difficulty encountered by the contractors in securing permission to remove them is frequently given

as a reason for the paucity of railroads in China. In the alluvial sections the graves are certainly very plentiful, but in the mountainous parts and along the rivers, where there are no graves to interfere with the progress of construction, the same delay occurs. In regard to the matter of the graves, the difficulty is two fold. Not alone are the abodes of the departed places of worship and therefore sacred, they are much more than that. The Chinese believe that their ancestors have influence in the daily affairs of the home and fields, they are able to affect the quantity of rainfall, the hail, and the blight. For this reason one must conciliate one's ancestors as well as revere them. But even taking it for granted that the dead parent or grandparent will not object to being removed to another grave, it must be borne in mind that the ancestor is dependent in what he may do for the living upon the "Tao", or World Order. Now, according to the "Tao" there is but one place in which a man may be buried in order to do efficient work, that place is located, at considerable expense to the family, through a geomancer; thus it will be seen that to change, the orientation of a grave is a mighty serious matter, it might bring upon the family a bad

contrary to what I found to be the case. The Chinese are not wasteful; why should they burn wood when they have coal and brush, is there any people which does burn wood except the Americans; and as to the lack of lumber, did Dr. Smith ever consider the quantity of timber required, and used each year in China? It figures out almost one tree annually for each man, woman, and child in China. The lumber trade in China, is immense.

Let me suggest the following estimate:

For coffins are required each year. . . .	9,340,000 trees
For boats	12,160,000 do
Repairs to boats	2,400,000 do
Railways & Telegraphs	2,202,000 do
Utensils, implements etc.	27,990,000 do
New houses.	58,909,000 do
Repairs to houses. . . .	12,510,000 do
Bamboo for every conceivable purpose . . .	124,550,000 do
	<hr/> 250,061,000 do

With the exception of a small amount of Oregon pine, all of the above demand is met from the forests of China and Manchuria.

Mountains.

Each province, excepting one (Kiangsu), has its mountains. In the West the highest peaks reach to a height of twenty thousand feet, with deep gorges of mighty rivers between. The gorges of the Yangtze, the Mekong, and the Salween are among the great natural phenomena of the world. Hardly less beautiful are the mountains of Chihli, of Fukien, and of Kiangsi. The Chinese have a great reverence for their mountains, the summits are usually crowned with temples and monasteries. The foreigners have established several mountain resorts, which will be referred to later, the most well known being Kuling (29° 30' N. 116° 4' E.) in the province of Kiangsi.

The next chapter will give the different modes of travel, in China, suggesting routes practical for the tourist.

season, which might mean ruin and starvation for all.

Notwithstanding the above facts, graves are daily being removed in China; tact and diplomacy go a long way in the East. The missionaries who better understand the Chinese, often purchase parcels which are fairly covered with graves, and at a reasonable charge have the remains removed to other fields. It will frequently be found that it is the high-handed methods of the foreign contractor which is the true cause for misunderstanding.

Whereas United States has one mile of railroad for each 374 of inhabitants, France has one for each 1780, China has only one mile for each, 133,334 of her people.

Compared with travel in America, the railways of China seem unreasonably slow. The bulk of the business done is in carrying fourth class passengers, for whom it is necessary to stop the trains at each station. There is no night travel, except on an express train once or twice a week. Passengers must alight when the train stops for the night, and put up at a native inn, not always an agreeable experience.

For the present, I prefer the slow daily trains to the expresses. The roadbeds are in none too good condition, owing to hasty construction and subsequent neglect, and furthermore the line is frequently weakened by depredations on the part of those dwelling along the route, the pullings of spikes by second-hand iron dealers, etc.

The American form of railroad car has been adopted by the Japanese for their Manchurian line which connects Moukden with the Siberian Route, but within China Proper one finds the Continental carriage in general use. The first, second, and third class cars are of the corridor types seen in France and Germany. A buffet-car is attached to all of the better trains, and is invariably crowded, being used between meals as a smoker. The fourth class passengers occupy freight cars with standing space only; these frequently are without cover.

Train service is a most casual affair. The day that we started for the Western Tombs, we were all seated in the railway carriage, when some one noticed that we had forgotten our food boxes; rather a serious matter for an interior trip. Our friend and guide, Dr. Chas. Lewis happens to be the appointed physician for the line, he hailed the conductor, and suggested that he hold the train until his boy could run back to the compound for our precious luggage. The conductor not only assented, but suggested that he draw the train up the track a way so that the boy would

have less distance to carry the boxes. What is half an hour's delay in China!

The question of excess luggage is not often raised. Going from Canton north to Lai-tung (94° N. 113° E.), a distance of 65 miles (4 hours) we had nearly a ton of impedimenta, enough for a two month's journey, for all of which we paid the large sum of 85 cents mexican.

On account of the volume of short haul business, both in the freight and the passenger departments, the railroads of China have proved very profitable. Even allowing a generous amount for squeeze in cost of construction, some of the lines return as much as 15% on the capitalization. China's coal deposits and waterfalls guarantee for the future the gridironing with trolleys of the thickly populated alluvial districts.

Boats.

Not long ago the travelling public hailed with delight the news that one of the transatlantic lines had decided to construct an inner lining in each of its boats, thus giving a double keel and supplementing the watertight compartments, which are now quite an old story. How we bless our stars that we live in an age when inventors and transportation companies are ready to respond to every emergency. How securely we rest in our confidence in these new safety devices. Yet in studying the industrial history of China

how frequently are we reminded of the words of Solomon.

"Is there any thing whereof it may be said, see, this is new? It hath been already of old time, which was before us." And more especially the following: "There is no remembrance of former things; neither shall there be any remembrance of things that are to come with those that shall come after". Read what Marco Polo wrote in the latter part of the thirteenth century, regarding Chinese ships: "They have but one deck, though each of them contains some 50 or 60 cabins, wherein the merchants abide greatly at their ease, every man having one to himself.... Moreover the larger of their vessels have some thirteen compartments or severances in the interior, made with planking strongly framed, in case of mishap the ship should spring a leak, either by running on a rock or by the blow of a hungry whale... In such case the water that enters the leak flows to the bilge, which is always kept clear; and the mariners having ascertained where the damage is, empty the cargo from that compartment into those adjoining, for the planking is so

well fitted that the water cannot pass from one compartment to another". Then Polo goes on to tell us how when a ship needs repair the Chinese put another layer of planking on top of the old, and repeat this process each

year until they sometimes have as many as six thicknesses or skins; in other words double and more keels.

Each river town of importance has its own type of craft; in this one the poop is higher, in that the rudder is set peculiarly; from half a mile distant the lauban (captain) will tell whether the approaching boat is from I-Chang or Yo-Chow. The cross sections described by Polo are still to be found in every Chinese boat, for safety they are unsurpassed. The boats are always clean, in fact they are the cleanest places in all China. They are called house-boats because one lives on them for weeks at a time, and the lauban's family knows no other home. On a boat thirty-three feet long, one has besides the boatman's family, two to four trackers, one's party and boy; there seems to always be enough room for one extra, if necessary. One sleeps, eats, and has one's cooking done aboard these tiny craft. When travelling overland, when there happens to be no yamen, or clean temple for the night's lodging, one hires a house-boat and camps out in that. Tents are never used south of Mongolia.

Ten miles from the largest ports, there is hardly a motor driven vessel in China, all are either poled or tracked by man power. The greatest market in world for gasoline motors will be in China.

China Proper has 44,000 miles of river and canal communications, water-ways which are navigable to the Chinese cargo boat of say twenty-five tons. This makes one mile of waterways to every 37 square miles of territory. United States has 7292 miles of waterways considered navigable according the Ame-

rican Standard; this gives U. S. an average of one mile to every 369 square miles of area. France has 7543 miles, or one to every 27 square miles. Holland boasts of 1500 miles, or one to every 9 square miles of her land service.

Along the coast, on the Yangtze and the West river there are steamers. British, German, Japanese and Chinese. Between Shanghai and Hanhow there ply half a dozen lines, so that one has almost daily service. These steamers are not as elegantly fitted out as our Hudson River boats, but they are extremely comfortable, and the service and table are all that could be expected.

The officers on the China steamers are noted for their affability, and the absorbing interest of their yarns. Some of these men are well posted on affairs of the Far East, whilst others make the most ludicrous remarks. When off the coast a year ago in an extremely small steamer, I wandered on deck one morning, and accosting the captain asked him which province we were off, Che-Kiang or Fukien. The skipper replied "How should I know, we never bother ourselves over the Chinese names, we know the lights and the islands, thats all we care about". "But you have to know the names of them, and they are all called by Chinese names, are they not?" I asked. "Well they may be for what I know, but we have names of our own for them".

I then asked about Foo-Chow, our destination; he said that he had never been up to the city, "Just lay down at the anchorage, you guess I'm not going to trust myself in the hands of them Chinese devils". He had been running between Shanghai and Foo-Chow for twenty years.

Next week's chapter will be on *China's Monuments*, beginning with the Western Tombs of the Manchus.

The Roman Journal, Sep 1913

CHAPTER VI — INTERIOR TRIPS.

No Servants in Chinese Hotels.

"No man can serve two masters," how can he serve a score? The hotel servant is no servant, he knows so many masters, that he neither "loves" nor "hates" he does not "hold to" nor does he "despise." His heart contains naught but avarice and fear, greed for tips and dread of losing his sphere of brigandage. Service to be acceptable must be prompted by devotion, why do we of America and Europe persist in a system which is, by the law of human nature, impossible. I believe that our system of promiscuous service

in hotels is responsible for half of the indigestion, rheumatism and loss of geniality of the race. The whole scheme of our hotel management is vulgar and unsanitary. We demand an individual room, bed and perhaps bath—yet we eat food handled behind closed doors, by mercy knows whom, served on plates, sometimes wiped with the vilest of rags; and put in our mouths with spoons and forks almost direct from the mouths of others. What do we know of the last person who slept on our bed, used our sheets, towels and napkins or drank from our glasses?

The Chinese inns may be divided into two

general classes. At the poorer ones all sleep in one large room, ranged about upon board benches against the walls. The proprietor cooks the food in a large pot over a brush fire, which fills the room with smoke but not warmth. In Shanghai where baths are known by the Chinese the same water is used in the tub for half a dozen guests. In the country inns pigs and chickens often spend the night within the same four walls as the hotel guests. The proprietor and his family occupy a shelf in one corner. The whole establishment is a picture of utmost promiscuity.

Chinese Hotels Ideal in theory.

At the better class inns note the difference. The proprietor receives his guests at the outer gate, ushers them into the courtyard and shows them to their apartments; then he retires and leaves them to their own devices. The traveler is attended by his own servants; his cook buys and prepares his food, of the same quality and cookery as he would enjoy at his

own home table; the boy unpacks his masters bed, the iron frame, mattresses and all, even to the mosquito netting. The master's own linen is spread, having been washed by his own servants. Folding chairs, table, in fact everything which one may wish is arranged, and all without a word. At a tenth the cost one lives like a lord, and sleeps like a child, and is a thousand miles from the tipping zone.

The Chinese inn of the better class consists of three buildings forming three sides of a quadrangle, a brick wall constituting the fourth. Each building contains one or more apartment, a room with an ante-room. These are absolutely bare, not a stick of furniture in them, just the four walls, with perhaps a brick k'ong across one end. Doors and windows all open on the central court. In a country where highwaymen and organized bands of robbers still subsist, it is necessary to present a blank wall on the outside. The courtyard is occupied by the caravan animals and the livestock of the proprietor.

The scheme of the "number one" inn is

ideal, it is far more exclusive than that of our hotels. Chinese inns have one great and dreadful drawback. They are, with a few exceptions, the dirtiest places in China. The rake and broom are used at intervals, soap and water never. The courtyard is almost impassable, mud and muck and litter are

ankle deep. The rooms are dingy, full of cobwebs, and alive with vermin. They are invariably crowded, and one has difficulty in keeping out intruders who want to share one's apartment.

Those planning interior trips in China would do well to put up at the native inns only as

a last resort—With a complete outfit, all one needs for the night is a place which is sheltered, dry and clean and large enough so that everything may be spread about within sight. It must be remembered that owing to the prevalence of many easily contracted diseases such as cholera and dysentery, it is wiser never to eat anything which has not been cooked, and more than that, things must be eaten as soon as cooked (unless they can be carefully covered) before the flies have a chance to touch the food. Small portable brasiers are everywhere obtainable—I always insist upon a couple of these filled with live coals being set within a few feet of me so that I may actually see the water boil, and the food cooked. It is impossible for the Chinese to understand our extreme precautions in these matters for the reason that they are partially immune to these troubles, at least their cases are rarely as severe as those of foreigners, who being exotics are peculiarly easy prey to the microbes. The most devoted "boy" in his heart thinks us finical. It is surprising the variety which may be cooked over a small brasier. Rice in the south, and millet in the north is always the backbone of one of the daily meals but this is more from custom than necessity, for everywhere one may obtain a vast variety of vegetables, especially of tubers, cabbages, peppers etc. One must carry peas, beans and

asparagus in tins. Frequently fruit is unsafe although abundant, and delicious. Fish may be obtained, and as invariably sold alive, may be trusted. Meat is often from animals dying a natural death.

At Kiu-Kiang, one of the ports of the yangtze, lives a yankee who has proved a blessing

to many a party. He puts up almost every kind of tin goods, sells them at a price less than that of the goods imported from America or England, and may be relied upon. Duff's wild duck, beef, peas, beans, and peaches are invariably delicious.

Tins of Bear Brand milk, and Carnation

cream, also Australian and French butter, were always in our outfit. And C. and B. preserves should not be forgotten.

Jehol.

Perhaps the most interesting interior trip for the tourist to attempt is to Jehol (118 E. 41 N.) situated about 140 miles north east of Peking. For those who do not wish to purchase an outfit, one may be procured including the "boy" at the Wagon-Lits Hotel in

Peking. Interior passports should be applied for through one's legation, and also such other letters as may be obtained to officials along the route so as to secure proper guides, and may be to ensure a few invitations to put up at yamens or temples. The direct road is generally traveled by mule-litters, which are sedan chairs carried between two mules instead of being borne by two or more men. In this manner the journey each way may be accomplished in four days. The road is too rough for the cart, although carts are sometimes seen on this route. For those who have the time a two weeks trip is strongly urged. Leaving T'ung Chow (only 15 miles, by rail, from Peking, to the east) by cart to the Eastern Manchu Tombs, thence north through the great Imperial Forest to the Lwan River and Jehol. Then, returning by the regular or K'ou-pai-ko Pass. This latter way requires a mule ride over a range of mountains about six

thousand feet in height, but gives one some of the grandest scenery of eastern China.

T'ung Chow lies in the heart of the alluvial section of North China, one of the most crowded agricultural districts of the world. The start therefore is intensely interesting, as one rides among the small garden patches, and through the closely scattered villages. Within fifty miles the road reaches the foothills, which are less fertile, and contain fewer inhabitants. The Eastern Tombs, are set on rising ground, so that looking at them from a distance every one of the mausolea may be seen, the roofs of imperial yellow standing out from the dark green of the surrounding cypresses. All about the Eastern Tombs is to be found some of the finest shooting in China. Reeves pheasants, roebuck, deer and swarms of black duck and geese are daily seen. The Great Wall is but a short distance north of the Eastern Tombs, once crossed one enters a vast wilderness—mountains and forests containing bold defiles and striking cliffs.

Jehol or "Hot Spring" lies in the Mongolian Plain. It is a small city containing about two thousand Manchu and Mongol families. It is known entirely for its historic palace of Pi-Shu-Shan-Chuang or Mountain Lodge for Avoiding Heat. A wall of brick six miles in circuit encloses the palace park with its wooded heights, its lakes, gardens,

rockeries, temples and pavilions. No one is admitted without an order from Peking which until recently was rather difficult to obtain. It was to this retreat that Hien-Feng retired in 1860 when the British and French destroyed his summer palace near Peking. The

late Empress Dowager, who ruled China for so many years, accompanied the Emperor during this flight, was with him at Jehol when he died, and there first displayed those rare talents for government for which she later became famous. North of the Palace is Potala-Su, a group of the most remarkable Lama Monasteries and temples in China. They are modeled after the palace of the Grand Lama at Potala, Tibet.

Wahman Abstract Feb. 22. 13
THE NEW CHINA CENSUS



The Average Density of Population of China's Eighteen Provinces is 208; That of England and Wales 558; and That of Saxony 779.

Ever since "there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed" statisticians have been figuring on the probable number of people in the known world. Augustus had this advantage; the world of his day was under one government, and he had at his command the machinery for collecting accurate returns. Unfortunately Augustus died leaving his task incomplete. Then the world ramified, and with each division the problem became more difficult of solution. Certain states, fearing lest a census might disclose their weakness to their enemies, refused to take any enumeration for decades at a time. The English seem to have held a superstitious dread of such a thing; as late as 1753 a bill introduced into the House of Commons was violently opposed as "subversive of the last remains of English liberty, and likely to result in some public misfortune". One by one, however, the countries of the civilized world installed periodic enumerations of their people, until recently the population of the globe were narrowed down to Africa, Turkish Empire, Persia, Afghanistan, Indo-China, the Polar regions, Central America and China. At last China also has come to time. In February 1911, the Chinese Government Gazette or Cheng-chih-kuan-pao announced the result of the first census which statisticians have been willing to accept, this shows a total population for China proper (the

eighteen provinces) of 302,131,344, exclusive of children under six years of age; or say 320,131,344 including infants. This compares with government guesses of 1851 of 432 million; 1860 of 261 million; 1906 438 million; and Mr. W. W. Rockhill's estimate, 1904 of 270 million.

The Chinese method of taking a census differs materially from ours. The doorways are counted in each prefecture, then each total is multiplied by a figure which has been settled upon as representing the average number of persons to a family in that particular section of the country. Thus in north Chihli it is estimated that there are in each household an average of 5.5 persons; in Shansi 4.2 persons; in west Szechwan of 4; and in the coast province of Chekiang of 3.6. For the whole country the average was set at 4.8. (The foregoing averages do not include children under six years of age). Certain checks were instituted, thus in Hunan having a rice eating population, the officials kept a daily record of the piculs of the grain which were carried into each town; then allowing so much weight of rice per head, they computed the number of months. Crude as these methods seem to Americans accustomed to the calls of the census man with his long list of questions, it is nevertheless a fact that the various calculations produced approximately the same results.

The following table, sets forth the area and population of each province of China; together with a comparison for each, found in the states of America, and the countries of Europe.

Names of 18 Provinces of China	Area Square Miles	Area Compares with that of	Population as per Census returned February 1911	Density Population to Square Mile	Density of Population may be Compared with that of
Chihli	115,830	Gt. Brit & Ireland	22,970,654	200	New York State
Shansi	81,853	Minnesota	9,422,871	115	Ohio
Shensi	75,290	Nebraska	6,726,064	90	Maryland
Kansu	125,483	New Mexico	3,807,883	29	Maine
Szechwan	218,533	France	54,505,600	250	Connecticut
Yunnan	146,718	Montana	8,049,672	54	New Hampshire
Kwangsi	77,220	So. Dakota	5,426,356	70	Indiana
Kwangtung	100,000	Colorado or Italy	23,696,366	236	Switzerland
Fukien	46,322	Mississippi	8,556,678	180	Austria
Chekiang	36,680	Portugal	13,942,655	370	Massachusetts
Kiangsu	38,610	Indiana	15,379,042	400	Gt. Brit. & Ireland
Shantung	55,984	Iowa	25,813,685	444	Rhode Island
Honan	67,954	Missouri	22,375,516	330	Italy
Hupeh	71,428	Oklahoma	21,256,144	297	Germany
Kweichow	67,182	Washington	9,266,914	134	Pennsylvania
Hunan	83,398	Idaho	20,583,187	247	Japan
Kiangsi	69,498	No. Dakota	16,254,374	234	Rumania
Anwei	54,826	Michigan	14,077,683	256	Portugal
Total for China Proper	1,532,819	One half Area United States	320,131,344 Includ. Infants	208	New York State
China including:					
Manchuria					
Mongolia	4,300,000	Canada	333,404,555	78	Delaware
Sinkiang					
Tibet etc.					

It may be noted that no province is as densely populated as:

- England and Wales with 558 people to the square mile;
- Java with 568 people to the square mile;
- Belgium with 589 do do do
- Saxony with 779 do do do

The census above mentioned does not give an enumeration of the Chinese who dwell in foreign lands. Yet this is of extreme importance; especially when considering the future power of the Chinese people as a factor in the world's trade. They are already established in thirty-one foreign countries. We think of the British as everywhere, yet including their colonies, there are only one quarter as many English, Scotch, and Irish living outside of the United Kingdom, as there are Chinese beyond the borders of their eighteen provinces.

Distribution of Chinese throughout the World.

China Proper	320,000,000
Manchuria	11,000,000
Java	3,256,000
Formosa	2,250,000
Mongolia	2,000,000
Hong Kong	344,000
Siberia	300,000

Straits Settlements.	281,000
Sin Kiang	220,000
United States	155,000
West Indies	110,000
Sunatra	93,000
Indo-China	88,000
Peru	77,000
South Africa	48,000
Philippines	42,000
Bornio	40,000
Anstralia	30,000
Mexico	28,000
Canada	24,000
Tibet	22,000
Hawai	18,000
Korea	11,000
Celebes	8,100
New Zealand	6,000
Three Guianas	2,200
Brazil	1,800
Chili	1,100
Europe	1,100
Canal Zone	516
Equador	300
Total	340,476,116

CHINA AND UNITED STATES

OUR TRADE IS SECOND ONLY TO THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Increase Has Been Going on for Ten Years—Chinese Prefer American Goods—Some Figures—Exports of Cotton Goods.

1898

Washington, D. C., May 26.—Mr. Hugh O'Bierne, secretary of the British embassy here, has made a report to the British Foreign Office on the extent of commerce between the United States and China.

The report is opportune to the recent movements of European powers, particularly Great Britain, Germany and Russia, toward securing territory and commercial advantages in China. Mr. O'Bierne does not deal with the political phases which have made the Chinese question a foremost topic in European discussion, but his report tends to bring out that the United States has such large commercial interests in China that she is no less interested than the European powers in the advancements made upon China.

The report shows that the present volume of United States trade in China represents more than one-seventh of the entire trade of the empire. It is 50 per cent. greater than the trade of Germany with China, and comes next to the trade of Great Britain, that being the first in commercial importance. The increase in American trade has been going on rapidly within the last ten years, and this increase has been entirely on the side of American goods, our exports increasing while Chinese imports were decreasing.

By far the most important branch of the trade is that in cotton goods. Mr. O'Bierne showed the importance of the Chinese market for United States cotton cloth by stating that last year China took \$7,486,000 out of a total export of \$17,281,000, or almost half of all our cotton cloths shipped abroad. He says Chinese, especially those of Manchuria, prefer the American drills and sheetings, as they are heavier. The great bulk of these cottons are shipped from the New England mills to New York, and then via the Suez canal. But there has been quite recently, a remarkable increase of shipment from the West, by way of San Francisco and Puget sound.

Interior Provinces.

Continuing, Mr. O'Bierne says: "There is every reason to think that the effective opening up of the interior provinces to foreign commerce will be followed by a great expansion of the Chinese demand for foreign cotton, in which the American exporters will have a very large share of interest. The dense masses of the Chinese population, clad almost exclusively in cotton cloth, offer a practically unlimited market for cotton goods."

The export of American kerosene oil to China now ranks second in importance to that of cotton goods. Mr. O'Bierne says the Russian oil is the only serious foreign competitor with which the American product has to reckon. In 1896 China took 33,000,000 gallons of American oil, as against 28,000,000 of the Russian oil. The American kerosene is shipped in cans, almost wholly from New York and Philadelphia, via the Suez canal, while the Russian is sent largely in bulk in tank steamers.

Mr. O'Bierne also shows the increasing value of our trade in flour and steel and railroad materials. He says the Chinese show a full recognition of the superiority

of the American flour over their own roughly cleaned product. He says the increasing industrial activity of China and the building of railroads will secure to American makers a large proportion of the contracts for steel rails, locomotives, etc. He remarks that the iron and steel industry is one in which the United States have recently shown their ability to compete with all rivals.

In particular Mr. O'Bierne points out the importance of Chinese trade upon the development of our Pacific coast States. He says:

"It must be noted that the Pacific States, though at present taking little part in the business, are, perhaps, more nearly concerned in its ultimate development than any other section of the country. These States are possessed of enormous natural resources, and their manufactures, while still of minor importance, are computed by Mr. Mulhall to have quadrupled in twenty years. These should in the course of time find an advantageous market in the far East, and the Chinese demand must exercise a great influence on their eventual development. The Pacific seaports have already begun to feel the benefit of the China trade."

Pittsburgh Commercial
DAY, AUGUST 12, 1901

YUNG LU WARNED LI HUNG CHANG

Significant Facts Leaking Out
About Proposed Massacre at Peking.

ACTS OF MISSIONARIES IRRITATING

They Should Have No Special Privileges, According to Dr. Coltman.
Who the Dowager Empress Is.
Americans After Concessions.

Special Correspondence of Commercial Gazette.

PEKING, July 1.—Little more than a year ago Baron von Ketteler, German ambassador, was murdered by orders of Yung Lu as he was on his way to the tsung-li-yamen to discuss plans for an exodus of all the foreign ministers from Peking. His death opened the eyes of all the other ministers to the fate that awaited them if they left the protection of their legation walls, and a complete massacre was thus averted.

Passing the spot of the baron's assassination on my way to visit Viceroy Li Hung Chang, as Li lives a short distance in the street from which the fatal shots were fired, I could not but remember the awful shock felt last year when it was made certain beyond question of a doubt, when even the credulous foreign ministers were convinced that one speedy massacre was intended. Li Hung Chang, when reminded of the anniversary, ran his long fingers through his scanty gray hair and heaving a sigh said:

"Last year, just before I left for my appointment as viceroy of Canton. Yung Lu in conversation told me he intended to attack and drive out all the foreigners. When I told him it was an utter impossibility he replied, 'Well, I intend to try it, anyhow.' I could not believe he meant it, but it seems he did.

"Do you hear the foreigners talk much against Yung Lu?" Li inquired. "Not the legation people," I replied. "They seem to be satisfied with the present situation."

plied, "I could not but help him, as he had always been friendly to me. But," he continued, "he made an awful fool of himself this time."

About the Dowager Empress.

One cannot be but surprised that the empress dowager, who has shown ability in many directions, should have been made to believe that her contemplated war against all the world had even a possibility of success. The origin of that lady has often been incorrectly stated in print, and the lie that she was once a slave girl has been generally believed. The truth is that she is the daughter of a Manchu taotai named Hui. She was selected as one of the secondary wives of the emperor Hsien Feng and bore him a son, who became the Emperor Tung Chih. Her sister was married to the seventh prince and bore him the present Emperor Kuang Hsi. So the empress dowager really is widow of Emperor Hsien Feng, mother of Emperor Tung Chih and aunt of Emperor Kuang Hsi. Her father was intrusted to lead an army against the Tai Ping rebels while she was a secondary wife of Hsien Feng and before she gave birth to Tung Chih, and because he ran away in a cowardly manner he was beheaded by order of her husband, Hsien Feng.

The first or proper wife of Hsien Feng died young without offspring, and the empress dowager was installed as wife after the birth of Tung Chih. Manchus frequently ask if the foreign powers will allow the empress to continue in control of the government should she return to Peking in October. My reply is "I hope not." In the meantime the legation is being fortified all around with a strong fort-like stone wall 15 feet high, 4 feet thick, and pierced with many loopholes for firing.

Dr. Mumm an Able Man.

The new German minister, Dr. von Mumm, has shown himself an able man, and it is hoped he will remain here for a long time. The new French minister has been here but a short time, and no estimate of his strength is possible as yet. Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister, is not liked by the British, but no British minister ever is. On the whole, it is conceded that he is an improvement on Sir Claude MacDonald. United States Minister Conger, the cables say, is coming back. After his wholesale whitewashing of the missionary looters this was to be expected, as it has always been understood here that a man who would back up the missionaries in China was secure in his post. Col. Denby understood the situation and held his post for 12 years in consequence.

With the report that the court is definitely coming back in October, schemes to make money are getting afoot. Only yesterday I was requested to secure American capital to finance a railroad from Peking to Kalgan, a distance of 130 miles. This road has been contemplated for a long time and no concession for it has as yet been granted. Opposition is supposed to exist on the part of Russia, but Li Hung Chang assured me to-day that Russia would not object to Americans building a road to Kalgan. The Chinese themselves are now unable to build this road, and would doubtless be glad to have American rather than continental investment.

Hunt for Concessions.

A large trade in skins, tea, fur, bones, lime and coal would be carried by this railroad but the passenger traffic would be comparatively moderate. Several years ago Italians tried to obtain a concession to build it, but at that time Chiao Shu Chiao was president of the railways board and he sat down on the project. Other railway schemes are in the air, and once the court is back in Peking the concession hunters will be here in full force.

The study of English is being taken up rapidly. Princes Su and Ting have a private tutor. Li Hung Chang's daughter has a lady teaching her English and the piano. Seventy boys, all sons of officials, have joined the class of Mr. Allardyce and have applied to enter the Imperial university as soon as re-opened, as Li Hung Chang says it undoubtedly will be in the early autumn.

Word has just come from the court at Hsianfu appointing Na-Tung, an ex-box-

er leader, envoy to Japan to apologize for the murder of the Japanese Secretary of the Legation Sujdyama, last June. If Na-Tung is not to be beheaded the next best use that can be made of him is to have him act as official apologist. He is a rich man and will doubtless have to furnish his own expenses, which will in some measure make him feel his late boxer dissipations. His colleague, Chi Hsiu, not a whit worse than himself, lost his head for his participations.

Withdrawal of Troops.

The end of this month will probably witness the withdrawal of all troops from Peking excepting the force to be known as the legation guards, which will be permanent. They vary in number from a mere handful at the Dutch legation to 150 at the American and 300 at the German. In all, there will be less than 2,000 men, and should Yuan Shih Kai's foreign trained troops, to the number of 4,000, that are coming here to preserve order after the withdrawal of the foreign troops, decide to turn boxers and attack the legations again, the guards would have their hands full.

The new barracks built for the American troops are a disgrace to the officer or man who planned them. The Germans have built decent barracks facing south, and thus avoiding to a considerable degree both sun in summer and cold in winter. The Americans have built a long row of shabby buildings facing west and another facing north, both of which will get the full effect of sun in summer and the fierce wind and dust storms and blow in winter. The American soldiers will

suffer unnecessarily for the stupid, careless blunder of some incapable planner. There is abundant room in the compound and the buildings might have faced any direction at pleasure. So it seems odd that they should have been faced in directions that would insure the greatest discomfort to the men. As I heard a man remark the other day, "the American barracks are the only buildings built by foreigners in Peking that face north."

Hiding Places of Treasure.

What a busy time digging hiding places for valuables there must have been in this city when the allied troops were approaching last year! From the stories of looting one reads in the papers, it would naturally be supposed that every valuable piece of porcelain, jade or bronze had been looted and carried away by the foreign devils. But not a bit of it. Much undoubtedly was so taken away, but now the Chinese curio shops have blossomed into existence again and have as fine ware on their shelves as ever. Indeed, as a great part of the looting was done by Chinese rabble, many valuable pieces of porcelain were stolen by them from wealthy families and sold to the curio dealers.

Peter Kierulff, a man who has been buying curios in China for 30 years, said the other day he had seen more beautiful, more rare and more expensive porcelains, bronzes and silk antiques in the last two months than before the outbreak. This goes to show that no matter how well or how thoroughly the foreign troops thought they had looted this city the wily celestial had ways and means to conceal his treasures that baffled the search of the western soldier. All the missionaries have fine collections of ancient porcelains that they claim have been presented to them by grateful natives. They have become adepts in the value of a kiln mark or a dynastic symbol on the bottom of a plate or vase and can assure you that the article under inspection is a genuine Ming dynasty vase and is worth at least \$200, but as the money will all go to the mission for good uses and the vase was a present, they will part with it for the trifling consideration of \$50, and their coolie will carry it to your hotel for you to save you unnecessary trouble.

The Missionary Problem.

The missionary problem in China is by no means an easy one. A great many attribute the late Boxer outrages to missionaries alone. Others consider missionaries as only one of several causes and not the greatest cause of the trouble, while most of the missionaries themselves declare they were in no way responsible for the uprising.

Everyone now knows that the Boxer movement was planned from the top; was inaugurated by leading Chinese officials

with imperial sanction and did not spring from the lower ranks and spread upward. Consequently the question of whether or not the missionaries were well thought of by the official classes solves the question of their being a cause of the movement. The writer who has been for years in intimate contact with the most prominent officials in the empire is willing to assert that missionaries as a whole have been detested by the whole of officialdom with a few exceptions. The missionaries were one of the principal causes of the trouble because they constantly irritated the officials by their presence in the yamens on behalf of their converts, causing much of the general anti-foreign hatred that exists among the official classes.

The Catholics are more to blame than the Protestants for this state of affairs, but the Protestants must plead guilty to the same sort of irritation. In the settlement of indemnity claims the same thing is now appearing. Chow Fu, the Chihli treasurer, who has had the settlement of missionary claims in this province, said in speaking of these claims:

"Yes, I have settled them all at last and it has been a most tedious affair.

Protestants More Reasonable.

"The 'Jesus Christian' missionaries (Protestants), were more reasonable in their demands, although they were too exorbitant in some instances and I had to force them down to reason, but the 'Lord of Heaven' Christians (Catholics), were conscienceless in their extortionate demands and I found it hard to satisfy them. 'Missionaries,' he continued, 'are like all other human beings—there are good and bad. Some men I could see were only willing to claim what they had lost, which was entirely just. Others were mercenary in the extreme and showed they were taking advantage of an opportunity to enrich themselves.'"

In most of the provinces the missionary cases have been settled by the provincial authorities; the claims being paid in cash. In this respect the missionary again comes out ahead of his lay brother who may have to wait a year or more still before his indemnity is paid. What proportion of the body of the next treaty with China will be devoted to the missionary question remains to be seen. If they are given special rights denied to traders and others, as has been the case heretofore, and allowed by these treaty rights to force themselves upon unwilling communities, then just as sure as the sun rises and sets will anti-foreign feeling continue to be intensified and future missionary riots be as frequent as in the past. If I was making the new treaty I would devote one short paragraph to the missionary problem. It would read: "Missionaries are entitled to be treated the same as traders and to enjoy equal privileges with them of residence or travel."

Their Special Privileges.

In the old treaties special privileges of residence in the interior, denied to traders, was accorded the missionary. This was unfair and should be abrogated. The results of 40 years of missionary effort are not very apparent, if you leave out the hundreds of cases of riot and bloodshed that have filled the archives of the various legations. After the millions of dollars that have been spent by America and England in the attempt to Christian-

ize China, to say nothing of the Catholic missions from the continent, there is nothing to indicate that if the money element and the foreign missionary were withdrawn that the so-called native church would be in existence after a few years at most. The missionaries indignantly deny this statement. They usually refute all criticism of their work and methods by the rejoinders that the critic "never came near a mission station," "never inspected their work," and "being an unbeliever would not make a fair report."

While this has been true in many cases, yet it is equally true that the missionaries will not accept any criticism of the character or motives of their converts, but when shown the non-result or bare result of years of work and expense in any given direction are willing to continue the same fruitless work providing only that the money supply is kept up from home.

Result of Observation.

I spent 12 years as a missionary physician in the employ of the American Presbyterian mission, and during that time I was physician as well to the English Baptist missions, and in touch with the work and associated with the members of all the missionary bodies in North China. No one can deny that my observations were extended or my opportunities for a study of the problem complete.

It would take a large volume to discuss the question in all its bearings. My con-

clusions may be roughly summed up as follows: When evidence of practical, common sense is compulsory to appointment as a missionary results will improve. Many missionaries have hindered much more than advanced the cause they are supposed to represent. A conscientious weeding out of missionaries practiced by the church authorities would greatly improve the fruit. Protestant or Catholic native-church members are no more reliable either as business men or servants than the raw heathen. I prefer the latter.

ROBERT COLTMAN, JR.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

The *Vast Business That Lies Beyond the Philippines.* *Aug 8, 1898*

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN: All of the internal difficulties of the Chinese Empire with regard to the building of railways in their territory are susceptible of an easy solution; that is to say, let Americans build them.

The Chinese saw this early in the present year, when the Imperial Parliament, by edict from the Throne, authorized and empowered his Excellency Wu Ting Fang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, to enter into a contract with an American syndicate; and when his Excellency, who, by the way, is trebly qualified to negotiate, owing to his masterful knowledge of law, of the English language and of business, closed the most important contract ever made in behalf of an Eastern railway enterprise, involving, as it did, £900,000,000 sterling, late in April of this year, it was only because the war with Spain immediately followed that work was temporarily postponed by the American corporation.

It seems a little strange that England now makes the crucial test of her influence in China the critical matter of the Newchwang concession, because that railway so closely approaches Port Arthur, leased to Russia, and the Siberian transcontinental system which it has been more or less understood Russia intended to extend through Moukden down by way of Leaotung to her newly leased military and naval station. The fact remains, however, that English people (supposed to be the enormously wealthy Hong Kong and Shanghai banking corporation), duly secured the right to construct the Newchwang branch, to connect with the main line south (the only line already built in China); so now the question is, how far will the English Government go, so close to the sphere of Russian influence and activity, in support of the conceded legal position of an English corporation? Right here it should be kept in mind that China gave to Russia concessions permitting Russia to assist China wherever outside aid was needed in Manchuria.

It may be doubted if Russia, who has been at work on such a grand scale to complete her transcontinental system, is ready to go to war with England, making Newchwang the *casus belli*, for the excellent reason that the transcontinental system, by which the Czar could transport his armies so readily to the far East, is by no means yet finished; nor could it possibly be finished before the year 1900. The Russians have been especially active, however, in Peking during the last eighteen months, have succeeded in some important diplomatic affairs, supposedly through the influence of Li Hung Chang, and the vast imperial establishment of the Czar has been carefully and ceaselessly planning and paving a way for Russian aggrandizement in the Celestial Empire. It was even said at one time that the Russians hoped to get a railway footing at Hankow, through the failure of the Belgians, but this, when inquired into officially by the English authorities, was denied, and the denial permitted our English friends to breathe easier when it was publicly announced in the House of Commons.

The American press has pointed out that most of the trade of Newchwang is in American hands. In view of this fact, and of the reported new awakening in our own country to the duty of our Government to protect its citizens, it may be proper to inquire whether or no any steps have been taken at Washington to safeguard American interests in the pending controversy. All these questions intertwine themselves into the so-called "problem" of American ascendancy in the Philippines, though to any other powerful Government it never seems to have been a "problem" at all whether or no it should retain splendid territory thrown into its lap by the capacity and valor of its soldiers and sailors and the "fortunes of war." As THE SUN has so tersely and patriotically said: "Sooner or later, and the sooner the better, we shall have to signify our determination not to permit our treaty rights to be whittled down to next to nothing through successive appro-

prations of spheres of influence in China by European powers." "Sors de l'enfance, réveille toi," said J. J. Rousseau to all drowsy dreamers in the domain of intellect. "Wake up, America, from your neglect of magnificent territorial and commercial opportunities and duties to mankind," might now be said to the American Congress and Cabinet, as well as to a certain retroactive section of the American populace. A drama of most colossal commercial and political possibilities is unfolding in the far East. What is to be our national position in the events that promise to revolutionize trade and civilization for hundreds of millions of people?

There need not be any "back down" on the part of either Russia or England, both proud, imperial and tenacious of just claims. China need not be dismembered. The Russians and the English need not push their war preparations. France, Germany and Japan need not ponder as to what part they should take in a tremendous international conflagration. The United States can preserve the peace and equilibrium of the civilized world by constructing all the railways in China, guaranteeing equal rights to all nationalities, without favor or spoliation. Every newspaper in this country should urge its readers to use their best efforts to have the Government at Washington adopt a strong "open door" policy in China, and announce to the world that American citizens and American investments in distant lands will be protected with all the power of the United States Army and Navy. These sentiments are respectfully submitted to President McKinley, the Cabinet and the Congress. If there is anything in our "traditions" that interferes with this proposition, so much the worse for the "traditions." If China had not been living up to her "traditions" for so many years, she would not now be seeking outside aid for the development of her vast resources.

In his book, "China in Transformation," just published, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun shows plainly enough that the battle in China has assumed the form of a struggle for railway concessions, and when one considers for a moment Great Britain's practically unapproachable naval strength in far Eastern waters, and her trade establishments in China, it seems very remarkable how listless or impotent she has been in securing railway privileges. While she stood by, a Belgian syndicate got semi-control of the route from Peking to Hankow. This has passed into other, and stronger, hands, with the consent of his Excellency Sheng Tsjen, Imperial Director, whose headquarters are at Shanghai, a centre of English activity. The road from Chinkiang to Tientsin, along the old canal, a veritable bonanza, is not English, though to whom it belongs, or may belong, does not at this writing seem certain.

There was a good deal of force in remarks made by Sir William Harcourt at Hertford on July 27, when he said, referring to complications in China: "They are of a very serious character. The country has been for some time disappointed, and, at last, it is becoming disgusted. A pretentious foreign policy has proved to be nothing but an impotent diplomacy. Their open doors are mostly closed; they are hardly ajar, and if you should squeeze in you would find that the front parlor is already occupied by a foreign family." Russia, on the other hand, to employ the words of the London *Times*, has had a definite motto (and results show how well she has adhered to it), "*De l'audace, de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace.*"

It is hard to say what English statesmen have actually accomplished in China during the last year. I see nothing of consequence, except the convention signed at Peking by Li Hung Chang, Hsu Ting-K'nei and Claude McDonald, by the terms of which there was secured an extension of British territory (or more accurately speaking of territory under British control) on the mainland opposite Hong Kong. That concession, however, is most ambiguous as to railway privileges, its language on that important subject reading: "When, hereafter, China constructs a railway to the boundary of the Kanhing territory (which is opposite Hong Kong) under British control arrangements shall be discussed." Here English and American interests may make a combination, as American concessions include "the right to build a branch from Canton to the sea," and it is not, perhaps, too much to say, in view of the condition of public opinion in Great Britain and America, that that clause may lead to consequences of stupendous importance. Who can say but that that apparently minor clause, no doubt the best that McDonald could secure, may not be the stepping-stone by which Anglo-American federation may be reached!

THURLOW WEED BARNES.

METROPOLITAN CLUB, NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 1898.

China Accepts Russia's Ultimatum.

The special cable despatch to THE SUN from Peking, which we published yesterday morning was obviously of unusual importance. It appears that immediately after the issue of the imperial decree on Thursday of last week, whereby the Anglo-German loan was sanctioned, the Czar's representative made a peremptory demand, which, in all likelihood, must lead to war, or to a further partition of the seacoast of the Middle Kingdom. The demand was that China should surrender to

Russia all her sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Talienswan for the same term of years and on the same conditions as those upon which Germany secured Kiao Chou Bay, and also that Russia should receive the right to construct a railway between Port Arthur and the Siberian trunk lines. Notice was given that if within five days the demand was not complied with, Russia would move troops into Manchuria. A subsequent despatch from Berlin announces that China promptly yielded to Russia's demand.

It might have been taken for granted that the Peking Government, anxious to avert the nearest danger, would make, within the specified time, the concessions which Russia required. Its army was left in a chaotic state after the war with Japan, and, although an attempt has been made of late to render a part of it effective, the work of organization and training has been committed to Russian officers, who would, of course, be recalled in the event of the Czar assuming a hostile attitude. The question remains, How will Japan and England receive the news that the sovereign rights of China in the Liau-Tung Peninsula have been leased to Russia for a term of ninety-nine years, which would, of course, be equivalent to a lease in perpetuity.

We are not without indications of the view that Japan will take of such a transaction. Not long ago the Mikado's Ministers called upon the Peking Government for positive assurances that the occupation of Port Arthur by Russian warships was only temporary, and would cease on the termination of the winter, when the breaking up of the ice at Vladivostock would permit the return of the Russian vessels thither. Failing to receive from Peking a satisfactory reply upon this point, the Tokio Government addressed a request for definite information directly to St. Petersburg. The answer comes in the shape of the ultimatum delivered to China, and in China's meek submission to the terms imposed. Under the circumstances, Japan cannot, without a grave loss of dignity, acquiesce in China's acceptance of the ultimatum. She must either resort to war to preserve the integrity of China's territory from Russia's encroachment, or, recognizing that the work of partition will go on, must insist upon receiving her share of the spoils.

We presume that an attempt at accommodation will be made at China's expense, for the naval power of Japan in Chinese waters is superior to that of Russia and France combined, and, so long as she maintained that preponderance, she could place troops in Manchuria much faster than Russia could transport them across Siberia in the present unfinished state of the Transcontinental railroad. But what section of the mainland would the Japanese accept in lieu of the Liau-Tung Peninsula, which was taken from them on the plea that China's territorial integrity must not be impaired? She would, doubtless, accept Corea, but how could Russia permit a Japanese possession to be interposed between Vladivostock and her new acquisitions, Port Arthur and Talienswan? Another compensation which the Tokio Government might view with favor would be an agreement that, after the last installment of the war indemnity had been paid by China, the Japanese should continue to occupy the naval stronghold, Wei-hai-Wei, which, hitherto, they have held only as security. Against such an arrangement Germany would be likely to protest, for the sphere of influence, or *hinterland*, which the new

owners of Wei-hai-Wei would claim, would be the province of Shan-Tung, upon which the Germans consider that they have established a lien by their seizure of Kiao Chou.

It is conceivable that Russia and Germany might suggest the surrender to Japan of Fuh-chow Fu, or of some other port in Fuh Keen, the southeastern maritime province which lies nearest to Formosa, and which is believed to have fomented the rebellion in that island against the Japanese authorities. Fuh Keen, which would thus fall within the Japanese sphere of influence, has an area of more than 53,000 square miles, and contains at least 15,000,000 inhabitants. It is bordered on the southwest by Kwang-Tung, the province in which Canton and Hong Kong are situated, and wherein England already exercises a virtual ascendancy. Corea, the northern part of Shan-Tung, Fuh Keen, or some other section of the Asiatic mainland, the Mikado will almost certainly exact, if the Russians are peacefully to acquire Port Arthur and Talienswan, the possession of which will practically give them the control of all the Chinese territory north of the Great Wall, and, by virtue of that, a dominant influence at Peking.

Would England side with Japan, if the latter power, failing to receive an equivalent for Russia's absorption of the Liau-Tung Peninsula, should consider itself driven to make war? One would answer

the affirmative, if one had in view only the indications of Lord SALISBURY's intention which were furnished by the speeches made during the recess by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH and Mr. A. J. BALFOUR. Since then, however, the Premier himself and Mr. CURZON, his lieutenant in the lower house, have intimated that British interests would be sufficiently conserved if the Czar would follow the German Emperor's example and declare that any Chinese harbors occupied by him should be free ports. Such a declaration would be no more binding than a treaty, and everybody knows what became of the Treaty of Paris, when, about fourteen years later, Russia saw an opportunity of defying it. Undoubtedly, should England support Japan, Russia would have to renounce the Liau-Tung Peninsula, or agree that Japan should have ample compensation.

England, in short, by reason of her greatly superior fleet, holds, for the moment, the key of the position in the far East. It remains to be seen whether she will seize the opportunity of asserting decisive influence, or let it slip by and wait until the completion of the Siberian Railway shall have made Russia irresistible on land, and, therefore, the prospective master of the Middle Kingdom.

ENGLAND IN CHINA.

Japan's Interests Can Only Temporarily Accord with Great Britain's.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Although the actual phase of the Chinese question is peaceful, there is no reason to apprehend an outbreak of war the day after to-morrow. A conflict as would be provoked by an actual hostility on the part of any of the squadrons assembled in Chinese waters at this moment, not to be entered on lightly; and no responsibility Government will begin war wantonly, least all that of a country whose food supplies have to be obtained from abroad. I refer, of course, to Great Britain. The resources of diplomacy are by no means exhausted in the treatment of the Chinese question, and it may yet prove that all the noise raised as a result of the seizure of Kiao Chou by the Germans is for the purpose of finding out just what the pretensions of the various powers are with regard to China, and how they can be reconciled, if possible.

Those most concerned in what is going on are, naturally, China and Japan, and they are both threatened. The powers looking to the commercial and financial partition of China desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to effect their purpose before China has had time to recover from the blow she received from the Japanese in the late war, and before the Japanese navy has had time to develop its strength to such an extent as to make it the dominant force in the western Pacific. Russia, as you permitted me a short time ago to point out, has to secure an outlet in a climate more favorable than that of Vladivostok, for both political and commercial reasons; and, therefore, requires territorial concessions of rather a wide scope. At the same time she is not likely to push her pretensions to extremes before the completion of the trans-Siberian Railway, and its branch to the Chinese coast places her in a position to do so with effect. The Germans, having secured an eligible foothold on the coast, have now a basis for Hinterland claims should the opportunity or necessity arise for asserting them, and need not press for more at present. France has no apparent reason for any action that would precipitate the breaking up of China, her attention being directed to the consolidation and extension of her African interests. At the same time she would be bound to support those powers whose claims or demands on China conflicted the least with her own present and future interest in eastern Asia.

The attitude of Great Britain is one requiring close examination, because of the magnitude and far-reaching character of her demands on China. Briefly stated they are: First, that China shall accept a loan guaranteed by Great Britain; secondly, that as security the customs administration shall be placed under her agents, with a contingent control of the *likin* or internal customs; thirdly, the right to push the Burmese railways at once into Yunnan and Sechuen; and, fourthly, that no cessions of territory shall be made to any other power south of the Yangtse-kiang.

The acceptance of the first demand by China would be to establish the right of Great Britain to a controlling voice in all future financial transactions which the Chinese Government might wish or be forced to undertake. The first step in the Khedivializing of China would have been taken. The acceptance of the second proposition would place Great Britain in a position so to manipulate the administration of the coast and internal customs that, in connection with the concession of the third demand, it would enable her to attract the vast hulk of the internal trade of China to herself.

The third and fourth demands hang together, but have to be treated separately. The concession to Great Britain of the unrestricted right to construct railways from Burmah into the southwestern provinces of China would have the effect of turning them into commercial tributaries of Great Britain. A railway connecting Rangoon in Burmah by way of Bhamo with Ichang at the head of navigation on the Yangtse-kiang would act as a suction pipe to draw away to the port of Rangoon the trade of the most prosperous and flourishing parts of China, and give products taking that route the advantage of many days in point of time and of distance in the race for the European markets. By just so much trade as might take the British route through Burmah, would the potential trade of other powers, with no other but all sea routes from the coast at their command, be diminished. The advantage British manufactures would have for entry and distribution into the vast and populous regions which the British Government proposes to penetrate by means of railways constructed by British capital, and affording employment to British labor and shipping, are too obvious to need enlarging upon. A glance at the map will show that the better half of China proper, territorially and commercially, would, by the concession of the third and fourth of England's demands, be placed under her practical control.

The fourth demand in itself is an indirect limitation of any future extension of French territorial acquisition beyond the present boundaries of Tonquin, for which the occupation of the island of Hainan, suggested by the British press, would be no compensation.

I now come to the point where the interest of this country is involved. I may say, briefly, that our interest in this question appears to me

to be identical with that of China and Japan; that is to say, the maintenance of peace and the friendly settlement of all the difficulties between the Chinese Government and other countries. It cannot possibly be for the advantage of this country to aid in establishing the financial and commercial, with the eventual political, predominance of any one country in China. The protestations in the British press and by prominent members of the British Government, that England does not ask for herself any privileges that she is not willing to see extended to all other nations, is fine political rhetoric, but one has only to point to India and ask how much Great Britain's control and administration of that country, with its vast population, have contributed to the general commerce and wealth of the world.

I think it must be quite well understood by this time that one great reason why Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking on behalf of his colleagues in the British Cabinet, refused to entertain the Colonial proposals for preferential trade, was only because it would have been had policy just at this moment, and have interfered with the schemes now broached in China and elsewhere.

In concluding, I would say, that if a practical opportunity offers, any diplomatic influence that our Government can bring to bear in the settlement of pending difficulties in China, might best be directed to the maintenance of the *status quo*. It is also the interest of China and Japan that it should be maintained. Failing that, to put the truth of the position somewhat crudely, the best thing that could happen for both of them would be that the European squadrons now in their waters should engage in the work of mutual destruction, and give them the time, Japan to complete the organization of her fleet, and China that of her military power. Self-preservation is the first law of nations as of individuals; those that neglect its observance are lost, whether they succumb to force or cajolery. The Japanese will no more help Great Britain to establish her supremacy in China by finance and railways than they will aid Russia to do the same thing by other means. For the moment, however, the Russian danger is the one threatening Japan most, hence the temporary co-operation with Great Britain at Peking; but once the Russian menace is averted, Japan will of necessity resume her attitude of observation of the more subtle methods of British advance, for in the end they will be as fatal to the Japanese aim of full commercial intercourse with China.

The labor of India is as cheap as that of China and Japan, and nearly as plentiful as that of the two combined. With that labor and the means of access to the interior markets of China entirely under the control of British capital and administration, Japanese trade would be as effectually kept out of China as if Russia obtained territorial control of Manchuria. The preservation of the *status quo*, therefore, is the point to be aimed at, in the interest of present peace and the extension of the world's trade with China without prejudice or privilege to any one country in particular.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Chinese Railways and Railway Concessions.

Sum Jan 4, 1898
It is obvious that if the trunk lines of railway which are suggested by the geographical and commercial conditions of China had already been awarded to groups of capitalists representing various Western nationalities, it would be easy to define beforehand the respective spheres of influence which the great maritime powers are likely to claim. As a matter of fact, only a beginning has been made in this direction, but it is worth while to consider all the data relating to this subject, and, for that reason, Mr. CLARENCE CARY may be said to have rendered us a service by collecting and discussing them in the current number of the *Forum*. He points out, first, what railways are already in operation; secondly, those which are under construction or projected; and thirdly, the sections of the Chinese Empire in which the privilege

of railway building has been granted to foreign countries.

In China, which has a population variously computed at from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000, there are only 320 miles of railways which are now operated. To give details, there has existed for some time a line some 173 miles long, which runs northward from Tientsin along the Gulf of Pechili to the Kaiping coal field at Tongshan, and thence to Shang-hai-quan, where the Great Wall reaches the sea. The length here given does not include about forty miles of partially constructed road extending further north toward Mukden, which was the capital of the Manchu princes before their conquest of the Middle Kingdom. There is also, between Peking and its seaport Tientsin, a well-built, double-track line, eighty miles long, which has been opened within the last few months. There is, finally, a short road, some twenty miles in length, which runs from a point on the upper Yangtse to the iron mines at Tien-shan-pu. We pass to the roads under construction or projected. There is a railway of about eighty miles now building from Loo-kou-Chou Bridge, near Peking, southwest to Pauting-fu, near the coal fields of the so-called Western Hills, whence, by aid of camel trains, Peking draws her chief supply of fuel. Projected, but not yet begun, is a short line of about fourteen miles from Shanghai to its deep-water port, Woosung, where a railroad actually was built a few years ago, but was torn up in deference to Chinese prejudices.

The foreign concession seekers, however, have been competing for some time for the control of a more ambitious project, namely, the proposed trunk line, over 700 miles in length, which is to stretch from Peking to Hankow, at the junction of the Han River with the Yangtse-Kiang. This road is to include the Loo-kou-Chou and Pauting-fu section already under construction, and, when completed to Hankow, will be extended probably some 700 miles further south to Canton. As this line is to run through the heart of the empire, it manifestly should be built either by the Chinese themselves or by capitalists belonging to some country which contemplates no territorial encroachment. Such, doubtless, was the motive or the pretext which has caused SHENG-TAJEN, the Director-General of the imperial railway administration, to delegate the building of the road to a Belgian syndicate, said to be composed of manufacturers whose primary aim is to market their products in China. Whether this contract will be carried out depends on the ability of the Belgian grantees to pay during this month of January the first installment of a promised 4 per cent. loan of \$22,500,000. This payment Mr. CARY deems improbable.

That the Peking Government cannot itself build railways seems evident from the difficulty it is experiencing in the liquidation of the Japanese indemnity. Half of it has been paid, but, to defray the other half, \$80,000,000 will be needed, which cannot be raised on the maritime customs revenue, all of which is mortgaged for other loans, with the exception of a remnant annually amounting to less than \$2,500,000. If Russia furnishes or guarantees the sum required to discharge the moiety of the indemnity still due, the Chinese will have to give her a lien either upon the land tax, the salt tax, or the *likin*, an inland barrier tax. According to the latest telegrams from Peking, the first named of these three imposts is to be accepted as security by the

Czar. But this will give him the right of placing a Russian supervisor in every fiscal district of every Chinese province.

Let us look now at the railway building privileges conceded by the Peking Government, not to individual or corporate foreign capitalists, but to foreign powers. The treaty recently concluded between Russia and China has given the first named power the right to carry a branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway across Manchuria to some convenient port either on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, or on the Yellow Sea. We are told that already Russian railway construction parties, guarded by detachments of soldiers who are to establish military posts, are swarming forward in the Chinese territory on their march to the ocean. On the other hand, the Peking Government has conceded to France the right to extend into Yun-uan any railway that the latter power may build in the valley of the Me-Kong or elsewhere within the territory of Anam or of Tonquin. There exists, indeed, a convention between France and England whereby it is agreed that any railway or commercial privileges conceded in Yun-nan to one of the two powers shall be shared by the other. The treaty scarcely could be carried out, however, without the concurrence of China, which manifestly is an interested party. Mr. CARY evidently thinks that, in the event of the partition threatened by Germany's designs upon the province of Shan-Tung, England would do well to seek advantages elsewhere than in Yun-nan. She should claim, he thinks, the Yaug-tse-Kiang valley, as well as large territorial accessions in Kwang-Tung, near her colony of Hong-Kong.

That railways would be profitable in China Mr. CARY has no doubt. The building of them presents no great difficulties,

except from the numerous river crossings, the country being generally rolling or level. Labor, too, is plentiful and of the cheapest. Much of the material, however, would have to be procured from abroad. To judge from the few examples, even short lines would prove lucrative. The railway which has existed for some years from Tientsin via Kaiping to Shan-hai-quan is said to yield a net profit from its operation, and the trains on the road lately opened from Tientsin to Peking are crowded invariably. Even the projected little line from Shanghai to Woosung, if it could be pushed on to Soochow and Nankin, would do a large business. Throttled as it now is by the *likin*, or inland barrier tax, the inland commerce of China is enormous, and, if that fiscal obstacle were removed from the path of railways, it would be capable of indefinite expansion.

The Efforts to Open China.

Apart from the political manoeuvring of various powers since the Chinese-Japanese war, to secure greater influence in China, the efforts they are making to study her markets and command a larger share of her trade are the most noteworthy steps they have taken recently toward greater commercial expansion.

The Lyons Chamber of Commerce, with the coöperation of the French Government, has sent a commercial mission to China and has provided funds to support it for two years. Starting from Shanghai, the trained young men selected for this task are going up the Yangtse River to Chung-king, 1,500 miles into the interior of the empire, which will be their base of operations. At this point members of the party will be assigned to study the provinces of Hunan, Si-Chuen, Kwei-Chow, and

Yunnau, the rich districts of central and western China, where 60,000,000 people are believed to live. They are instructed to report upon what commodities the people will buy, what Chinese products and raw material it will pay to import, and the best commercial routes by land and water.

England and Germany have already organized similar enterprises in China, and are planning others in Japan, Siam, and Corea, and in all these countries preparations are making to receive and to coöperate with the representatives of Western trade.

These significant expeditions have been prompted by very alluring evidence that, as a result of the recent war, China in particular, and other Oriental countries also, will give greater facilities to Western commerce. There is money to be made there, and new business to be secured, and Europe is eagerly scanning the scene for all the fresh opportunities that may offer.

fiber of his being. There was a ring in his voice and in his crisp sentences which attested his sincerity, and a manliness in his bearing which won for him instant respect."

In the archives of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in this city, there has just been found an edict promulgated by the Emperor of China more than half a century ago, it being dated 1844, with relation to the treatment to be accorded to all those within the domain of the Chinese Empire who professed the religion of the "Lord of Heaven." The edict was called forth by disturbances which had arisen through some misbehavior of the French Catholic missionaries, and in the course of which many of the innocent had suffered at the hands of the natives. The edict was in the form of a memorial of Keting, Imperial Commissioner and Viceroy of the Canton and Kwang-Se provinces, to the Emperor. Among other things contained in this document is the following statement, which, in view of recent events, will be found of deep interest: "Now, according to the request of the envoy of the French nation, Lagrene, that the virtuous professors of the said religion in China should be exonerated from blame, it appears suitable to accede thereto; and it is proper to request that henceforth with regard to all persons, whether Chinese or foreigners, professing the religion of the Lord of Heaven, who do not create disturbance nor act improperly, it be humbly entreated of the imperial benevolence to grant, that they be exonerated from blame. But if such persons resume their former ways, and independently of their professions commit other crimes and misdemeanors, then they will be dealt with according to existing laws. With regard to the French and the subjects of other foreign nations who profess the aforesaid religion, it is only permitted them to build churches at the five ports opened for foreign commerce, and they must not improperly enter the inner land to diffuse their faith. Should any offend against the regulations and overstep the boundaries, the local officers, as soon as they can apprehend them, shall immediately deliver them over to the consuls of the different nations to be

Dun Russia and China. 20, 95
According to a telegram from St. Petersburg it appears that in November a second loan is to be made to China by French bankers, and to be guaranteed by Russia. Simultaneously we are informed that Russian agents have gone to Peking to negotiate for the establishment of a Russian-Chinese bank in that city.

Of course, nobody imagined that the services rendered by the Czar to the ruler of the Middle Kingdom would not receive a *quid pro quo*. The magnitude of those services cannot well be overestimated. The treaty of Shimonoseki left the Manchu dynasty at Peking in a critical position. The naval arsenal, Port Arthur, and the Liautung peninsula had been ceded to Japan in perpetuity. This meant that a Japanese fleet would command the Gulf of Pechili, and that a Japanese land force would be permanently stationed between Peking and Mukden, the old Manchu capital. Nor was this the only precaution taken to leave the Chinese empire at the mercy of future aggression on the part of Japan. It was further agreed that the Japanese should retain possession of Wei-Hai-Wei, the other naval fortress on the Gulf of Pechili, until all the stipulations with reference to an indemnity and to the commercial privileges demanded for Japanese in China had been carried out. Whether Wei-Hai-Wei would ever be surrendered seemed doubtful in view of the ease with which a pretext for keeping it could be found; for, while with the assistance of English and American bankers the indemnity might be forthcoming at the designated times, it would prove scarcely practicable to guarantee the safety of Japanese merchants in the disaffected and lawless districts of the interior. At any moment the Mikado's Government could have put forward a specious *casus belli*, and have renewed the contest under conditions far more propitious than those under which the late war began.

Now, thanks to Russia's intervention, the situation is completely changed. In conjunction with his French ally, the Czar has dealt with the treaty of Shimonoseki as the Berlin Congress dealt with the treaty of San Stefano. He has deprived the Mikado of what was really the chief prize of victory, namely, the Liautung peninsula, the grasp of which was indispensable to the fulfillment of the programme, "Asia for the Asiatics." It is even beginning to look questionable whether Japan will be long able to exercise ascendancy in Corea, and the practical outcome of her ultimate exclusion from that country will be her definite relegation to the rôle of insular extension. Port Arthur lost, the Japanese have no longer any motive for inventing a pretext to keep Wei-Hai-Wei, after the promised indemnity is paid and the covenanted rights of trade have been nominally conceded to them by a treaty of commerce. In rescuing China, however, from a plight in which she seemed destined to eventual subjugation at the hands of Japan, Russia had no intention of offering a cat's-paw to any other European power. She would

have done just this, however, had the money needed for the indemnity been lent by England in consideration of a complete control not only of the present financial resources of China, but of the vast public works required for the development of the country. No sooner, therefore, had the Czar delivered the Middle Kingdom from the fatal proximity of the Japanese at Port Arthur, then he came forward in th

role of endorser, procuring by his guarantee a loan of \$37,500,000 from French bankers. How much of this is to be given to Japan as compensation for the surrender of the Liautung peninsula is not known; but, apparently, a part of it will go toward the original indemnity. Nor is there now any doubt, provided the despatch from St. Petersburg is correct, that all the rest of the money needed to pay China's debt to her late opponent will be obtained in the same way.

Having practically become by virtue of his guaranty the creditor of China for a very large sum of money, the Czar will be justified by public opinion in taking the measures calculated to secure repayment of his advances, or at least interest upon the debt. The reported proposal to establish a Russian-Chinese bank at Peking is the first step in that direction. The transfer of the control of the Chinese customs from the present English administrator to Russian hands is likely to follow at no distant date. The Russians may also be expected to supervise the construction of railway and telegraph lines, should these be resolved upon, although Frenchmen and Americans may not improbably succeed in obtaining many of the contracts. Gradually Russian influence will make itself felt in every department of the Chinese administration and become so dominant at Peking that, should the Czar express a wish for Port Arthur as the terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway, the wish would undoubtedly be gratified.

Eight months ago it looked as if the outcome of the war in the far East would be either the assertion of a Japanese protectorate over China, or else the complete regeneration of the Middle Kingdom through the judicious application of English and American capital. A third result, not then anticipated, has actually taken place. It is Russia which has managed to reap where Japan had sown, and to shoulder England and the United States out of the lucrative position as next friend to China.

The American Troops in China.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Oscar K. Davis hits the nail bang on the head in a letter in to-day's SUN, in which he characterizes a statement, attributed to W. D. Relfuss, holding that "the Americans looted the Tientsin mint," and that "the officers of the American army should have gone home millionaires," as an absolute and unqualified lie.

In almost a dozen letters received by members of my family during the last month from Major L. L. Seaman, U. S. V., written from the American army headquarters in Peking, he states, re-states, and states again that neither the American officers nor soldiers have done or are doing any looting whatever. Furthermore, he says that America's troops alone have respected the code of international warfare, and refrained from theft both public and private. Li Hung Chang appreciates this fact, and has spoken to Major Seaman about it time and again. His Excellency even went a step beyond this, and expressed to Major Seaman a desire to offer the American people some slight tangible token of his regard for their spirit of honor.

When a rich American in Peking hinted to Gen. Chaffee that he would gladly bear the expense of transporting two magnificent temple bronzes to New York, as a gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, if the General would overlook their removal, he roared until his voice fairly shook the walls of the inner city: "The American caught looting or raping will be shot on the spot."

That's the sort of stuff Chaffee is made of, and since the very first gun of the American Revolution was fired the American soldier has been made of the same clay that has gone into the make-up of our officers. This is true of the personnel of the army and navy of no other country as it is of America.

NEW YORK, April 8. E. P. S.

Apr 15, 1901

...tter, but there is no doubt that, whatever the reason, the public at home have had less than the truth told them, and have been encouraged to feel a sympathy for the Chinese which would disappear at once if they knew all the facts. Meanwhile, this is another stroke of luck for China.

It has been very lucky for China that she had a man at her disposal like H.E. Wu Ting-fang to send to Washington as Minister. By his frankness, his readiness to accept all that is good in western civilization, his capabilities as an after-dinner speaker, and his unfailing bonhomie, he has captivated the U. S. Government and the Press. When he could not possibly know what had really happened to the Legations—for at one time the Empress Dowager herself did not know—he stuck to it that the Ministers were all safe and were being protected from the rebels by the Empress Dowager, and he made such a score when it turned out that they were not massacred, that the State Department have taken his word for gospel ever since even against that of their own Minister McConger, and their special commissioner, Mr. Rockhill. Mr. Lo Feng—an equally plausible personage, had not had the same success in England because there are more people in London than in Washington who know the truth about things Chinese and he discredited himself somewhat by his transactions with the Artistic Club. It is evidently with the greatest difficulty that the U. S. Government, mainly in consequence of its reliance on Wu Ting-fang, has been kept in the Concert at Peking at all. If Washington had been to itself it would have objected to the proposed indemnity as beyond China's powers of payment, it would have left the punishment of the instigators of the outrages to be set by themselves, it would have cheerfully agreed to the restoration of Manchu rule which has been a curse to this Empire for years, and it would have recoiled from any demand for the demolition of the Taku fortification of the Legation. We allow that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the American view and we can still hardly believe that the Chinese Government might honestly to carry out the peace conditions to which it has agreed; we none the less consider this attitude of the United States is partly due to the delay in the pacification of the Philippines, which, like the reopening of the war in South Africa, is partly China's traditional luck.

Local Orientals Apply to Home Government for Redress.

Make Grave Charges of Neglect of Duty and Worse.

San Francisco Chronicle
March 26, '07



Ho Yow.

GRAVE charges against Consul-General Ho Yow, designed also to inculcate Minister Wu Ting-fang, all under the seal of the Six Companies, are on file in the Foreign Office in Peking. A copy of the charges was sent to the Minister at Washington, and yesterday he telegraphed the Consul a synopsis of the allegations and insisted on an immediate investigation. This the Consul instituted at once and met with the Six Companies last night. When interviewed in regard to the matter Ho Yow said:

"Yes, the Minister has been informed by the Foreign Office that such charges are on file and has telegraphed me to investigate and learn their source. There are a number of charges—I do not remember all of them—the greatest stress being laid on the allegation that I am not conducting the fight against exclusion as aggressively as the complainants think I should. Another charge is that I am neglecting my official duties and not protecting the interests and welfare of my countrymen. We are informed by the Foreign Office that the charges bear the imprint of the Six Companies. The Minister has communicated with me and instructed me to investigate the origin of the charges. This I have begun, and to-night met with the Six Companies. They at once entered a disclaimer on their minutes, and that disclaimer will be forwarded to the Minister and by him to the Foreign Office. I am informed that the signatures and imprint of the companies are forgeries. The signatures could be easily simulated and any clever wood-carver with a proof of the seal could cut one out. It is hardly probable that the matter will end with the disclaimer,

Summary of News.

role of endorser, procuring by his guarantee a loan of \$37,500,000 from French bankers. How much of this is to be given to Japan as compensation for the surrender of the Liautung peninsula is not known; but, apparently, a part of it will go toward the original indemnity. Nor is there now any doubt, provided the despatch from St. Petersburg is correct, that all the rest of the money needed to pay China's debt to her late opponent will be obtained in the same way.

Having practically become by virtue of his guaranty the creditor of China for a very large sum of money, the Czar will be justified by public opinion in taking the measures calculated to secure repayment of his advances, or at least interest upon the debt. The reported proposal to establish a Russian-Chinese bank at Peking is the first step in that direction. The transfer of the control of the Chinese customs from the present English administrator to Russian hands is likely to follow at no distant date. The Russians may also be expected to supervise the construction of railway and telegraph lines, should these be resolved upon, although Frenchmen and Americans may not improbably succeed in obtaining many of the contracts. Gradually Russian influence will make itself felt in every department of the Chinese administration and become so dominant at Peking that, should the Czar express a wish for Port Arthur as the terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway, the wish would undoubtedly be gratified.

Eight months ago it looked as if the outcome of the war in the far East would be either the assertion of a Japanese protectorate over China, or else the complete regeneration of the Middle Kingdom through the judicious application of English and American capital. A third result, not then anticipated, has actually taken place. It is Russia which has managed to reap where Japan had sown, and to shoulder England and the United States out of the lucrative position as next friend to China.

The American Troops in China.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Oscar K. Davis hits the nail bang on the head in a letter in to-day's SUN, in which he characterizes a statement, attributed to W. D. Reiffuss, holding that "the Americans looted the Tientsin mint," and that "the officers of the American army should have gone home millionaires," as an absolute and unqualified lie.

In almost a dozen letters received by members of my family during the last month from Major L. L. Seaman, U. S. V., written from the American army headquarters in Peking, he states, re-states, and states again that neither the American officers nor soldiers have done or are doing any looting whatever. Furthermore, he says that America's troops alone have respected the code of international warfare, and refrained from theft both public and private. Li Hung Chang appreciates this fact, and has spoken to Major Seaman about it time and again. His Excellency even went a step beyond this, and expressed to Major Seaman a desire to offer the American people some slight tangible token of his regard for their spirit of honor.

When a rich American in Peking hinted to Gen. Chaffee that he would gladly bear the expense of transporting two magnificent temple bronzes to New York, as a gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, if the General would overlook their removal, he roared until his voice fairly shook the walls of the inner city: "The American caught looting or raping will be shot on the spot."

That's the sort of stuff Chaffee is made of, and since the very first gun of the American Revolution was fired the American soldier has been made of the same clay that has gone into the make-up of our officers. This is true of the personnel of the army and navy of no other country as it is of America.

E. P. S.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1901

The "North China Herald" is partly set up by the Linotype Composing Machine.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1901.

CHINA'S LUCK.

THE crucial instance of China's luck occurred in 1870 at the time of the Tientsin Massacre. The Power chiefly outraged by that great crime at Tientsin was France, but it was the good fortune of China that France was prevented from exacting the reparation on which she would otherwise have insisted by the breaking out of the war with Germany in the same month. The apologists for China at the present time who point to the "leases" of Kiaochou Bay, Port Arthur, and Weihaiwei as excuses for the recent attempt to drive foreigners into the sea forget conveniently that there was no such excuse for the Tientsin Massacre. It is quite possible that the outrages of 1900 might never have occurred if the outbreak of the Franco-German war had not prevented France from insisting on

Herald

ULAR GAZETTE.

001. PRICE, Tls. 12 P AN.

adequate punishment for the massacre at Tientsin.

It has been most lucky for China that the disinclination of her troops at Peking to come to close quarters with the defenders of the Legations prevented the consummation of the intended massacre of all the foreigners at the capital, and that the relieving force of the Allies arrived just in time to prevent the explosion of the mine that had been carried under the British Legation. Practically everyone in Shanghai, including foreign and Chinese officials, believed that the massacre had taken place and reported their belief by wire to the Governments and Press at home. This was another stroke of luck for China. When it was known that the foreigners in the Legations were safe after all, there was an immediate revulsion of feeling, and in England, and even more in the United States, public opinion veered round in favour of the Chinese, and there was almost a feeling that they were being badly treated by the Allies. It was almost forgotten that the Chinese Government had up to the last done its best to ensure the massacre of every foreigner in Peking; that it had laid several traps for the foreign Ministers, to one of which Baron von Ketteler fell a victim; and that it would have succeeded in its design of destroying all the foreigners if the allied troops had arrived a day or two later. Some of the missionary societies, and especially, we are told, the China Inland Mission, have helped to mislead the public by minimising the atrocities that have been practised on their missionaries. This has been done, no doubt, with a good intention, the Societies being eager to resume their good work as soon as quiet is restored in the interior, and being afraid that if the truth is known at home, their work will be restricted and that unmarried women, at least, will be prohibited from going outside the limits of Consular protection. There is, we are informed, a great deal of dissatisfaction among some of the missionaries with the Shanghai government of one of the largest missions, but that the dissatisfied dare not say openly what they feel. Under these circumstances we cannot form any just opinion on this

and an effort will be made to apprehend the guilty parties. It is quite possible that the charges emanated from disgruntled highbinders incensed at the efforts to stop their practices."

From a prominent member of the Six Companies, and who was in attendance at the meeting last night, further details were obtained. He said:

"We were informed that the charges comprised twenty-eight articles, and the inference drawn from the dispatch from the Minister was that if the matter was not satisfactorily explained and disproved Ho Yow would be recalled. His alleged lukewarmness in the fight against exclusion was not considered the most serious; there were others that touched the national pride. One was the charge that a great deal of his time was devoted to his racing stable and that his jockeys wore the national colors, a yellow dragon jacket. The royal Government will not permit this.

"Then there was the charge of neglecting his official business. It was alleged that he passed his nights in dissipation and consequently did not arise until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and it was almost impossible for merchants and others, whose business was urgent, to see him during business hours. There was another charge about his threatening merchants; that he would imprison their families in China if they did not support him. There was another about his levying contributions on merchants to the extent of several thousand dollars as a testimonial to the Minister for services performed in an effort to have revoked a ruling of the Treasurer of the United States. Reference was also made to his having some interest in the

mental in doing it. What would have been the result? The members of the families of every official in the companies and all others who had a hand in the charges would have been imprisoned and persecuted in China. In America you cannot understand what would have been their fate. Here, when charges are filed against a public official, does your Government send the charges to him and instruct him to make his own investigation? That is exactly what our Government has done. The Minister at Washington and Ho Yow are brothers-in-law."

"Cannot your Government send a special envoy to conduct the investigation?"

"How will he get in? To whom will he be accredited if the Minister should decide to refuse him recognition? Will he be permitted to land? Will the royal Government stultify itself and discredit its Minister by sending a special envoy to investigate his official life while he still remains at his post? If the Minister and Consul are called home for the purposes of investigation, what will the investigation amount to in the present disturbed conditions there? It is a terribly complicated affair and no one can foresee the end."

Chinatown was excited last night, and throngs collected around the bulletin boards. Neighbors afraid to trust neighbor, for they fear the result of open comment favorable to the charges. It is expected that several commercial organizations will call meetings and denounce the charges, and those resolutions, together with the disclaimer of the Six Companies will be forwarded to the Minister and through him to the home Government. However, no one believes that the matter will end there. Consul Ho Yow says he will sift the matter thoroughly and claims to have the support of the Six Companies in his effort to discover the parties alleged to have been guilty of counterfeiting the seal of the organization. When questioned with reference to the report that he and his suit had been attacked in the theaters on Jackson and Washington streets and pelted with eggs and decayed vegetables and that the attack had some connection with the charges, the Consul made an indignant denial.

"I have not been in either theater but once during the past week, and then I was accompanied by a guest. We remained but a short time and were treated with courtesy. One of the attaches was at the theater last night, but the missiles were not directed at him, but at the actors. The statement that I am in any way responsible for the suspension of the free list is absurd. I have no interest in either theater, and I do not know the management of either."

Ho Yow was formerly Vice-Consul and was promoted to Consul in 1897. He is educated and speaks good English, and is well known at the prominent clubs. He has lately become interested in turf matters and has acquired a number of flyers that he has quartered at the Vendome farm in San Jose. He was recently negotiating with C. A. Durfee for McKinney, and, it is said, offered \$23,500 for him and \$12,500 to J. W. Rea for Iran Alto. Local Chinese dissatisfied with affairs at the Consulate have published charges against him, but this is the first time that the matter has been brought to the notice of the Foreign Office, and it is evident that the complainants are now surprised at their temerity.

Staff Correspondence of The Mail and Express.

Washington, Nov. 8.—It seems only a few months ago that Li Hung Chang, that greatest of Chinamen with the exception of Confucius, was our welcome but mysterious guest. We hailed his arrival in New York harbor as if he had been the victor of an earlier Manila; we dined him, entertained him at banquets—where he steadfastly refused to eat our food; we covered him with gifts and with flowers; we presented him with long memorials and addresses; we hung upon his sibylline utterances as they were distilled from Fokien Chinese through the "pidgin" English of an interpreter; and we answered all his myriad of barbed questions. But we never understood him. He came a mystery, like everything Chinese, and he left us still a mystery. And now his death but stimulates the West in its efforts to divine this shrouded master spirit of the East.

Li Hung Chang was as archaic and as picturesque a figure of a mau as the world has seen since Abram came out of Ur, of the Chaldees. He belonged to a civilization as remote from ours as the earlier stone age, and we know about as much of the one as of the other. We did not, could not, understand him fully; but we realized that in him the East had again given birth to one of its stupendous geniuses—adding another name to the roll that includes Cyrus, Genghis Khan, Confucius and Mohammed. Altogether, Li is perhaps the most marvelous man that has yet stood on the soil of America.

HIS NEW YORK VISIT.

When Li Hung Chang visited New York, in the summer of 1896, I was assigned to the pleasant duty of interviewing him and of reporting upon his experiences in a life so new and strange to him. I remember well how he entered the lower bay on board the steamer St. Louis, with as much state and ceremony and display as a returning conqueror or a visiting monarch. The harbor was covered with craft of every description. Hundreds of boats met the steamer far down the harbor, and formed a procession on each side of her, all of them blowing their steam whistles and fluttering their banners and streamers. The United States Government had ordered a fleet of warships to welcome him, and his vessel passed through a lane of battleships flying the American flag and firing salutes in his honor.

The water of the inner harbor was so crowded with boats that the huge St. Louis could hardly push her nose through them. A hundred or two Chinese, who had hired a steamer for the occasion, shouted patriotic songs and cries at Li and tore the air with beatings on tom-toms, firing of crackers and shrieking of horns. The people of the city thronged the docks and streets, and shouted wildly when they saw the sphynx of the East, clad in his gorgeous robes, leaning out of his carriage and staring at the "sky-scrapers" with all the uncurbed curiosity of a child.

Earl Li appointed an hour on the day after his arrival for granting an interview to the representatives of the press. The hour he named was 8 o'clock in the morning, a time when reporters of the morning papers have been in bed only a few hours. He insisted upon an early hour, and a sleepy lot of us met him in his reception room at the Waldorf Hotel.

INTERVIEWS INTERVIEWERS.

It was the most remarkable interview I have ever taken part in. Li asked a dozen questions to every one that we put to him. In vain did we try to learn some-



WU TING FANG.

traffic in Chinese women and—but the other charges dealt mainly with his personal and domestic life, details of which I do not care to speak. The charges against the Minister were that he had previously been notified of all this, but had failed to call the Consul to account, and in that had shown neglect of his duties."

"Did the Six Companies make and file the charges?"

"They disclaimed them to-night at the meeting."

"Yes—but did they make them?" The mask of Oriental imperturbability settled over the face of the member of the Six Companies as he replied in a monotone, "They disclaimed it." He sat silent for a moment and then continued rapidly and forcefully:

"Disclaimed it, of course they did; they would have been foolish to have admitted it—even if they had prepared and filed the charges or been instru-

Mail Express, Nov 9, 1901

LI HUNG CHANG CHINA'S SPHINX

LATEST GENIUS OF EAST

Incidents of American Visit.

Services to His Country.

Effects of His Death.

thing about China from its greatest political master. He would parry the question by asking us how late we worked at night, how old we were, and how much money we managed to extract from the publishers. He was much amused by my reply to this last question when it came my turn to answer. I said I was writing on "space," and the amount I made would depend upon how much he would talk. Lo Feng Loh, now Minister to England, translated this into choppy Chinese and sang it to Li in a sort of wild recitative. The Earl laughed, and gave a half column reply to my next inquiry.

Li paid a brief visit to Washington. President Cleveland was not here, but had received him in New York at the house of William C. Whitney. He was entertained here by the Secretary of State and several other Cabinet members. It is noteworthy that this representative of the feudal age was very anxious to make a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon to lay a wreath on Washington's grave. But he always admired America, and felt, as Minister Wu has so often said, that China also is—at bottom—a republic. He was a warm friend of Gen. Grant, and greatly admired Gen. Robert E. Lee, who, he declared, bore the same name as himself.

Li's visit to Europe and America was really a sort of exile. He was in disfavor, having been deprived of his "yellow jacket" and "peacock's feather" for not driving the invincible Japanese from China, and had, in the expressive Chinese phrase, "lost his face." He still wore on the top of his cap a magnificent diamond "button" of immense value, indicating his rank; and I remember his attendants carefully removed the cap and its glittering bauble whenever I approached too near.

After his return home he was restored to honor, and was again placed beside the throne of the Empress Dowager, and was more powerful than Kwang-Su, the Emperor himself.

EFFECTS OF HIS DEATH.

It is felt here that Li's death will have deep and far-reaching effects upon China and upon the policies of this country and of Europe. In his death the last prop that supported the throne of the Empress Dowager, which is the real throne of China—has fallen. Li ever stood by the side of this aunt of Kwang-Su, who has clung tenaciously to the reins of government and kept the young sovereign in a protracted tutelage. It will be recalled that when Kwang-Su, a few years ago, attempted to set up reform in Peking, the Dowager and Li adroitly turned the tables on the young man and shut him

up in his palace in the "Purple City" and forced him to sign a decree making the Empress Dowager supreme.

Will Tsi Hsi, or Tsi An—or whichever of her titles she may prefer—fall with the death of her ablest supporter? If she loses her power, China may soon be the scene of a tremendous reformation, a transformation like that of Japan, but ten times as great. Kwang-su holds before him as a model the present Emperor of Japan, Mutsuhito, and will, if he gets an opportunity, attempt the reform of China. He does not deem it wise to go as far or as fast as Japan in adopting Western ideas, but he would gradually introduce Western civilization and institutions.

Li's death will also, doubtless, complicate and increase the difficulties of the Manchurian question. He received the opprobrious title, in later life, of "Russia's hired man." This he may not have fully deserved, but it is certain that he threw his great influence to the side of Russia in all disputes and controversies in the far East.

HE SERVED RUSSIA.

Even when negotiating the treaty of Shimonoseki with his great rival and peer, Marquis Ito, Premier of Japan, he served Russia by persuading the Japanese that it would be better for the yellow race in its struggle against the white spoilers for Japan to acquiesce in the demands of Russia, Germany and France and give up the portion of Chinese territory she had conquered. Li knew what Japan did not take would eventually fall into the paws of Russia. But he made a famous declaration, absolutely true, though he used it for a false purpose. He said to Marquis Ito:

"We should establish an enduring peace in order to prevent the yellow race of Asia from succumbing to the white race of Europe."

Ito replied: "I indorse your Excellency's views with all my heart."

But the alliance Li so shrewdly suggested and which Ito earnestly desired was not to be; and Russia still urges her Cossacks forward toward their goal at Peking.

Another matter of great interest to Americans may be affected by Li Hung Chang's death. I refer to the retention of Wu Ting-fang as Chinese Minister. The real cause of the proposed recall of Mr. Wu was that Li thought him too friendly to us, and wanted to replace him with one of his own following. The Emperor Kwang-su, on the other hand, is friendly to Americans and is the personal friend of Mr. Wu and would, if he had the power, retain him in Washington.

Perhaps Li's death may arrest these plans of the wily Viceroy and the Dowager Empress, and result in leaving Mr. Wu undisturbed in the post he has so splendidly adorned and in which he has so signally served his own country and ours.

STANHOPE SAMS.

THE FINAL CHINESE PROTOCOL

CHINA AGREES TO PAY AN INDEMNITY OF \$333,900,000.

Done Nov 6, 1901

Prohibits for Two Years the Importation of Arms and Ammunition and of Materials Used for Their Manufacture—Method of Paying the Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The text of the final Chinese protocol was made public at the State Department this morning. Articles I. to III., inclusive, recite the punishment inflicted upon rebellious Chinese officials, and the reparation to Germany and Japan for the killing of Baron von Ketteler and the Chancellor of the Japanese legation. Article IV. provides that "the Chinese Government has agreed to erect an expiatory monument in each of the foreign or international cemeteries which were desecrated and in which the tombs were destroyed."

Article V. says: "China has agreed to prohibit the importation into its territory of arms and ammunition as well as of materials exclusively used for the manufacture of arms and ammunition. An imperial edict has been issued on Aug. 25, 1901, forbidding said importation for a term of two years. New edicts may be issued subsequently extending this by other successive terms of two years in case of necessity recognized by the Powers."

Article VI. recites that China has agreed to pay the Powers an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels (\$333,900,000) in gold at 4 per cent. per annum, and the capital to be paid by China in thirty-nine years. This article says:

"The amortization shall commence Jan. 1, 1902, and shall finish at the end of the year

1940. The amortizations are payable annually, the first payment being fixed on the 1st of January, 1903. Interest shall run from July 1, 1901, but the Chinese Government shall have the right to pay off within a term of three years, beginning January, 1902, the arrears of the first six months ending the 31st of December, 1901, on condition, however, that it pays compound interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the sums the payments of which shall have thus been deferred. Interest shall be payable semi-annually, the first payment being fixed on the 1st of July, 1902. The service of the debt shall take place in Shanghai in the following manner:

"Each Power shall be represented by a delegate on a commission of bankers authorized to receive the amount of interest and amortization, which shall be paid to it by the Chinese authorities designated for that purpose, to divide it among the interested parties and to give a receipt for the same.

"The Chinese Government shall deliver to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking a bond for the lump sum, which shall subsequently be converted into fractional bonds, bearing the signatures of the delegates of the Chinese Government designated for that purpose. This operation and all those relating to issuing of the bonds shall be performed by the above-mentioned commission, in accordance with the instructions which the Powers shall send their delegates. The proceeds of the revenues assigned to the payment of the bonds shall be paid monthly to the commission.

"The revenues assigned as security for the bonds are the following:

"The balance of the revenues of the Imperial Maritime Customs after payment of the interest and amortization of preceding loans secured on these revenues plus the proceeds of the raising to 5 per cent. effective of the present tariff on maritime imports, including articles until now on the free list, but exempting foreign rice, cereals and flour, gold and silver bullion and coin.

"The revenues of the native customs, administered in the open ports by the Imperial Maritime Customs; the total revenues of the Salt Gabelle, exclusive of the fraction previously set aside for other foreign loans.

"The raising of the present tariff on imports to 5 per cent. effective is agreed to on the conditions mentioned below. It shall be put in force two months after the signing of the present protocol, and no exceptions shall be made except for merchandise shipped not more than ten days after the said signing. All duties levied on imports ad valorem shall be converted as far as possible and as soon as may be into specific duties. This conversion shall be made in the following manner: The average value of merchandise at the time of their landing during the three years, 1897, 1898 and 1899, that is to say, the market price less the amount of import duties and incidental expenses, shall be taken as the basis for the valuation of merchandise.

"Pending the result of the work of conversion, duties shall be levied ad valorem."

Article VII. says: "The Chinese Government has agreed that the quarter occupied by the legations shall be considered as one specially reserved for their use and placed under their exclusive control, in which Chinese shall not have the right to reside and which may be made defensible."

Article VIII. is as follows: "The Chinese Government has consented to raze the forts of Taku and those which might impede free communication between Peking and the sea; steps have been taken for carrying this out.

Article IX.—"The Chinese Government has conceded the right to the Powers in the protocol annexed to the letter of the 16th of January, 1901, to occupy certain points, to be determined by an agreement between them for the maintenance of open communication between the capital and the sea. The points occupied by the Powers are: Huang-Tsun, Lang-Fang, Yang-Tsun, Tientsin, Chun-Liang Cheng, Tong-Ku, Lu-Tai, Tong-Shan, Lan-Chou, Chang-Li, Ch'in-Wang Tao, Shan-hai-Kuan."

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS

Sixty-eighth Paper in "The Saturday Record's" Series of Exclusive Articles.

July 5, 1902



CHINA'S POSITION VIS-A-VIS THE WESTERN POWERS

BY HON. CHARLES DENBY, EX-MINISTER TO CHINA



Article X.—"The Chinese Government has agreed to post and to have published during the two years in all district cities the following imperial edicts:

"Edict prohibiting forever, under pain of death, membership in any anti-foreign society.

"Edicts enumerating the punishments inflicted on the guilty.

"Edict prohibiting examinations in all cities where foreigners were massacred or subjected to cruel treatment.

"Edict declaring all Governors General, Governors and provincial or local officials responsible for order in their respective districts, and that in case of new anti-foreign troubles or other infractions of the treaties which shall not be immediately repressed and the authors of which shall not have been punished, these officials shall be immediately dismissed without possibility of being given new functions or new honors."

An important provision is in Article XI., as follows:

"The Chinese Government has agreed to negotiate the amendment deemed necessary by the foreign governments to the treaties of commerce and navigation, and the other subjects concerning commercial relations with the object of facilitating them."

The same article provides for the improvement of the Pei-Ho and Whangpoo rivers under the management of a conservancy board.

Article XII. tells of the reform of the Tsung-li Yamen, the office of Foreign Affairs, and adds "An agreement has also been reached concerning the modification of court ceremonial as regards the reception of foreign representatives and has been the subject of several notes from the Chinese plenipotentiaries."

In conclusion the protocol says: "Finally, it is expressly understood that as regards the declarations specified above and the annexed documents originating with the foreign plenipotentiaries, the French text only is authoritative.

"The Chinese Government having thus complied to the satisfaction of the Powers with the conditions laid down in the above mentioned note of Dec. 22, 1900, the Powers have agreed to accede to the wish of China

to terminate the situation created by the disorders of the summer of 1900."

The present final protocol has been drawn up in twelve identical copies and signed by all the plenipotentiaries of the contracting countries as follows: Of Germany, M. A. Munm von Schwarzenstein; of Austria-Hungary, M. M. Csikkan von Wahlborn; of Belgium, M. Joostens; of Spain, M. B. J. de Cologan; of the United States, M. W. W. Rockhill; of France, M. Paul Beau; of Great Britain, Sir Ernest Satow; of Italy, Marquis Salvago Raggi; of Japan, M. Jutaro Komura; of Russia, M. M. de Gies; and of China, Yi-Kuang, Prince K'ing, President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Li Hung Chang, Minister of Commerce, Governor General of Chili.

and has played an important part in opening up the Far East. She opened the door to the commerce of the world. She has great possessions in Eastern Asia. She holds as crown colonies Hong-kong, which is the most eastern of British possessions, and the Straits Settlements. This colony consists of the Island of Singapore, the province of Malacca, the Island of Penang, the Dindings, farther south, the province of Wellesley on the mainland, the Cocos or Kuling Islands and Christmas Islands. The city of Singapore is the seat of government. England has a protectorate over the following States: Pahang, Johol, Tambin, Seri Minanti, Jempol, Remban, Sungei Ujong, Lelubu, Selangor, Perak, Brunei, Sarawak, and the territory of the British North Borneo Company. She also holds by lease the fortress of Weihai-wei, in the province of Shantung, China, with 50 miles of adjacent territory. She has besides a number of concessions in China, of which those at Shanghai, Teintsin, Canton and Hankow are the most important.

With 1,600,000 square miles of Asiatic territory, and 300,000,000 of people, with an Asiatic trade amounting to £200,000,000 annually, England still looks with distrust, almost with fear, at the progress of Russia in Asia. In area in Asia Russia far exceeds England. She has an area of 6,000,000 square

miles, but in population she has only one-thirteenth of that of England's possessions.

At this time the trade of Russia with China is insignificant, being chiefly in tea, but when she reaches the eighteen provinces of China with her Siberian road it will increase enormously.

Let us give England just praise for what she has done in the Far East. She has not undertaken to monopolize the commerce of the countries to which she has afforded outlets to the trade of the world. Each concession granted to her has matured to the advantage of all nations. The ports have been opened to all men. Taxation has been equal. No special privileges have been claimed for her merchants or manufacturers. No religious restrictions have vexed the conscience of the opponents of her faith. It may be said that civil and religious liberty have been enjoyed by all men in the localities which England dominates governmentally or socially. In China each step she has taken toward progress has been freely followed—even if unequally—by all nations. Material rewards

have resulted from this liberality. Three-fifths of the foreign population of China is English. Sixty-five per cent. of the trade and tonnage belong to England. Her language is becoming the universal tongue. On the railroad and the steamboat, from the engineer to the waiter, all ranks and classes speak English. Her business interests outweigh those of all other nations.

In the early days of foreign intercourse with China, perhaps until the latter part of 1894, her influence was predominant. Her ships charted the coast. Her guns beat down the barriers against foreign trade. Her Ministers were supreme at Pekin. It is difficult to say how, or why, England lost the first position of influence in the Far East, and has fallen to the second, but, by the consensus of the opinion of mankind, the first place is now filled by Russia. This decadence dates clearly from the close of the war between China and Japan in 1895. Russia stepped forward then, backed by France and Germany, and ordered Japan to give up the Liaotung peninsula, which by the treaty of peace had been ceded to her, while England stood aloof. On their chivalrous conduct in aiding China, Russia and France have subsequently based all their demands on that Empire. The great international question of the day is: What are the purposes of Russia in China?

Her policy prior to the recent disturbances in China was plain to the world. No doubt Russia looks to building up eventually a great commerce with China, but her plans hitherto have been directed to military and strategic development. She has swept across Central Asia, absorbing in her rush the weak and badly organized tribes which lay in her way. She has reached the open water of the Pacific, realizing at last the dream of Peter the Great. S'

now holds the strategic points, Vladivostok, Port Arthur and Taliwan. When the Trans-Siberian road is completed, and the commerce of the world has changed its base, then will come the struggle for commercial supremacy in Asia.

It has frequently been stated that Russia has seized Manchuria, but no formal notification of the fact has been publicly made. It must be conceded that as the matter of the partition of China now stands it is not impending, but the world doubts and dreads the

final outcome. It is noticeable that the conclave of the nations at Pekin did not take up the subject at all. No resolution was passed, and no statement made that there will be no more seizure of territory, and the question of giving back what has already been swallowed was not hinted at. The nations, individually instigated and prodded by our Government, have denied any intention to partition China, but these declarations are not of a character to satisfy China or the non-spoiliating nations. August 12, 1900, the Russian Government issued a circular which embodied its views as to the situation. Its language was cautious. It commenced by announcing that the "immediate ends aimed at by the Imperial Government" were as set out in the circular. The use of the word "immediate" is calculated to

inspire alarm, but the purposes delineated were reassuring. They were, first, to safeguard the Legation of Russia at Pekin and to protect Russian subjects against the insurgents, and, second, to help the Government at Pekin in its struggle with the insurrectional movement, with a view to the earliest possible restoration of order. Among the other purposes, the only one now necessary to consider was "the setting aside of all that might lead to a dismemberment of China." It is explained that the occupation of Newchang, and the marching of troops into Manchuria, were temporary measures made necessary by the aggressive action of the Chinese. October 16, 1900, Germany and Great Britain signed an agreement by which it was stipulated that neither Government "would make use of the present complications to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions, and will direct their policy toward maintaining undiminished the territorial conditions of the Chinese Empire." But the next clause of this agreement may be fairly called "hedging," in sporting parlance. It reads as follows: "In case of another Power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages the two contracting parties reserve to themselves to come to a preliminary understanding as to the essential steps to be taken for the protection of their interests in China." That is to say, if Russia takes Manchuria, Germany will take Shantung, and England the Yangtze Valley—all of which may be fairly read between the lines. Our own diplomacy shines in splendid contrast with the lame and halting expressions of the other Powers. Always and everywhere our Government has stood against partition. It took occasion, even, March 1, 1901, to warn the Chinese Government against taking any action with any Power looking to a cession of any of its territory. It is cheering, also, to know that our Government has been active and energetic in presenting to the great Powers just and correct views as to securing impartial trade in the so-called leased territories. In 1899 the Administration "invited the Powers interested in China to join in an expression of views and purposes in the direction of impartial trade with that country, and received satisfactory assurances to that effect from all of them. When the recent troubles were at their highest, this Government, on the 3d of July, once more

made an announcement of its policy regarding impartial trade and the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and had the gratification of learning that all the Powers held similar views."—Mr. Hay to Lord Pauncefote, Oct. 29, 1900.

It is apparent that the Department of State has fully apprehended the situation and has sought to secure safeguards against discrimination affecting American trade far in advance of actual dan-

ger—but history teaches that events control the action of nations contrary to their most pointed promises. Even our own recent history has been held to furnish such examples.

The recent Anglo-Japanese treaty is an event of great significance. This document pledges Great Britain to assist Japan should she take active steps to protect the autonomy of China or Korea against Russia, if France or Germany intervenes against Japan. It means that England and Japan will fight the world should the partition of China or the seizure of Korea be set afoot. As England is the greatest sea power, and Japan has a formidable army, the combination is a strong one. It is highly probable that this alliance will preserve the peace of the world—but will Japan give back Formosa, or England Wei-hai-wei? In any event, our part in this business should be confined to diplomatic action. There are strong intimations in our press that we should fight to preserve the autonomy of China—but the sober sense of our people will not approve of any knight-errantry.

To my mind the problem of the future rests with China. If, taught by disaster, she organizes a strong liberal, enlightened Government, which will secure absolute peace and the protection of foreigners in her borders, she will ward off for many years to come the dismemberment of her territory. If, on the other hand, riots against the foreigners continue to occur, if corruption in the administration of public affairs goes on as heretofore, if she fails to meet the obligations she has assumed, partition will inevitably supervene. It may be asked why we should concern ourselves with what Russia or any other nation may do in China, and how we are to be injured by their action. The answer seems plain enough. It is a necessity of our condition, becoming more and more apparent every day, that we must find markets for the absorption of our manufactured goods. Some day, of course, China, with her cheap labor and her home-grown products, will become our rival in manufacturing, but at present she must buy abroad a great deal of what her people need. England and the United States stand together on the proposition now that her prosperity means their prosperity. To cut her up into hostile camps means the destruction of a very good customer for both countries. Our policy is to preserve her autonomy, and to make her people prosperous and rich. The partition of her provinces among the European Powers will have an exactly contrary effect. It is asserted by economic writers that forty-five per cent. of the trade of a dependency goes to the parent country. Besides, partition would lead to intestine strife and disorder, and, in all probability, to wars among the spoiliating nations. Commerce perishes when war is on. We do not want to

fight the world or to have the important nations engage in destructive strife. We want to feed and clothe humanity. No music is so sweet to our ears as the sound of innumerable looms or the rhythm of countless revolving wheels of commerce.

It is a necessity of the situation that there must be more supervision over public affairs in China than can be exercised over any other independent nation. This necessity arises, not from the fact that the nation is what is called heathen, but because of its ingrained conservatism, its long isolation from association with the Western peoples and its hoary antagonism to foreigners. Left to herself China would to-day drive every foreigner into the sea. For that reason she cannot be left to herself. When two men ride a horse one must ride behind, and I prefer that the white man should be in front. We have treaties with China, and she must be made to abide by them. Certainly she has not strictly done so in the past. Certainly she has not strenuously striven to protect the foreigners in her borders. Any foreigner who has resided in China would laugh in your face if you were to undertake to praise the Chinese Government for its promptness, or its honesty, in settling international disputes. The delays, the tergiversations, the double dealing of that Government, are known to all men. Its conduct in 1900 in declaring war against all nations—even the United States, whose Admiral refused to join in the attack on the Taku forts—and in actually assisting the Boxers in their efforts to murder the foreign Ministers and their suites, has demonstrated its utter incapacity, as well as its malignity.

If any proposition can be proven by human testimony the responsibility of the Chinese Government for the terrible events of 1900 is settled beyond contest. The foreigner in China must be on his guard always against the recurrence of such events. Let the world not blame any nation for taking unusual precautions for protecting its people in China. Let the great schemes of public improvement for which charters have been granted be pushed to completion. Let the intercourse between public officials be regulated by common sense, and be not controlled by the proud pretenses of universal dominion, which China has always arrogated to herself. Puffed up with pride, claiming that all nations are her vassals, absolutely ignorant of foreign affairs, after each reverse China has been more arrogant than she was before. Nevertheless justice must be done to her. Her autonomy must be preserved, if not in her interest, at least in ours. By firm, consistent and just treatment she may become a great, rich, prosperous country. Let it be hoped that sometime in the future new statesmen will arise, who will not be evasive, corrupt or treacherous; who will be willing to accord to the foreign Powers and their people all their just rights, and who will, under international law, secure for their country those rights which appertain to every civilized, independent nation. In such a stand-up fight for justice the conscience of the world will be at her back.

CHARLES DENBY.
Evansville, Ind.

Taken from the Independent,
December 26th, 1901.

A Tribute to Li Hung Chang

By W. A. P. Martin, D.D., LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY AT PEKING

[The week after Li Hung Chang's death we printed an estimate of his life and work from Dr. Martin, who had prepared the article for us some months previous when it was reported Li was approaching his end. We are glad to publish these additional words from Dr. Martin just received from Peking.—EDITOR.]

CHINA'S Grand Old Man has fallen at last. He expired on the 6th inst., after a week's illness and many years of infirmity. Long paralyzed in legs and arms, he continued to bear the burdens of the State, apparently because there was no one to take his place.

His career has shone the brighter in the deepening gloom that has settled on his country. After winning the honors of the Imperial Academy, he devoted himself mainly to military affairs. The Tai-ping rebels having overrun his native province, Anhwei, nearly fifty years ago, he took arms and raised a force to drive them back. Fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of General Gordon and the forces of Great Britain, he succeeded in expelling them from Shanghai, Suchow and Nanking. In the war with Japan, 1895, he bore a conspicuous part. Especially noticeable was his mission to arrange the terms of peace. While there, a bullet was lodged in his head, which he has now carried to the grave.

In the war of last year he filled a similar rôle. And altho he has been many times governor and viceroy, nothing has brought him before the eyes of the world like the peace which he has been the chief agent in restoring. He had, it is true, the co-operation of Prince Ching, but the onus of negotiation fell on Li Hung Chang.

His name, long the best known in China, will shine with an imperishable luster. He was viceroy at Canton when the outbreak of last year occurred, and no sooner had Tientsin fallen before the advance of the allied Powers than the Dowager Empress turned to him to stop

the march on Peking. That he was unable to do, but after one year of negotiation he succeeded in making such terms as to permit the Court to return and to obtain for China a new lease of life.

For over twenty years he has been a conspicuous patron of educational reform. The University and other schools at Tientsin were founded by him, and he had a large share in founding the Imperial University in Peking.

Six feet two inches in height, well formed and muscular, he was in his younger days one of the handsomest men I ever saw. During the last twenty years I have had the honor of being on intimate terms with him. Five years ago he wrote a preface for a book of mine on Christian psychology, showing a freedom from prejudice very rare among Chinese officials. Another preface which he wrote for me is still more noteworthy, from the fact that it is one of the last papers that came from his prolific pencil. I had finished a translation of Hall's "International Law" (begun before the siege), and just two weeks ago I showed it to Li Hung Chang. The old man took a deep interest in it, and returned it with a preface, in the last paragraph of which he says: "I am now eighty; Dr. Martin is over seventy. We are old and soon to pass away; but we both hope that coming generations will be guided by the principles of this book."

With all his faults (those of his time and country), Li Hung Chang was a true patriot; and for him it was a fitting task to place the keystone in the arch that commemorates China's peace with the world.

PEKING, CHINA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1902.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Status of Chinese Exclusion.

Ten days ago the House passed a Chinese Exclusion bill that is a much more rigorous measure than the present law. The increased severity was due to the efforts of some of the Pacific Coast Senators and Congressmen, assisted by a so-called Chinese Exclusion Committee, appointed by the Governor of California and sent to Washington to establish headquarters and a lobby.

The intense eagerness of these and other persons to represent the Geary act's provisions as inadequate and ineffective, and to increase the harshness of our treatment of Chinese of all classes, prevailed in the House. The bill that passed that body is simply outrageous. We are not speaking of those sections which are intended to exclude objectionable immigrants, or honest Chinese laborers or artisans who might come into competition with American labor. Assuming that it is desirable for the best interests of the country to shut out every grade of Chinese workmen and mechanics, the fact remains that the provisions aimed directly at the privileged classes allowed by our treaty to enter the United States, the teachers, students, merchants, travellers, accredited officials, and other Chinamen whom we ought to be glad to admit and to allow to remain here as long as they please, are in this bill unnecessarily and brutally harsh, and in some respects insulting almost beyond belief.

The excuse offered by the promoters of the House bill and of the similar measure introduced in the Senate was, broadly, that the existing Geary act failed to provide sufficient safeguards against personation and other frauds, and consequently did not shut the door close enough. This was knocked sky-high in the Senate by the senior Senator from New Hampshire. Dr. GALLINGER merely pointed to the census of 1890 and then to that of 1900. During this time, with the present law in operation, the Chinese population of the United States has decreased from 107,488 to 89,863, or about seventeen per cent.; while the number of Chinamen in California has decreased from 72,472 to 45,753, or forty per cent.

The discussion in the Senate lasted a week. It brought out very clearly the objectionable character of the proposed legislation, from the point of view of necessity, expediency or treaty obligation. The speeches of Senator CULLOM and Senator FORAKER were particularly impressive, as bearing on the question of national honor and good faith toward a friendly nation. On Wednesday the Senate rejected the Exclusion Commission's measure by the decisive vote of 48 to 33, adopting the substitute offered by Mr. PLATT of

Connecticut, which keeps the present laws in force during the lifetime of our treaty of 1894 with China, and, in case of the abrogation of that treaty by China in 1904, until a new treaty shall be concluded. The Platt substitute also provides for the exclusion from our mainland of Chinese laborers coming from any of the insular possessions.

The present Exclusion law expires by limitation two weeks from next Monday. The treaty by which China acquiesces in our exclusion of Chinese laborers runs until December, 1904. The House has passed a bill introducing new, harsh and unnecessary provisions unwarranted by the treaty. The Senate has passed a bill strictly in conformity with treaty obligations, and at the same time amply protecting American labor, as experience and the census figures prove. The Platt substitute should be accepted by the House and enacted before May 5.

The Russianizing of China.

It is evident that in the present crisis China regards Russia as its "great and good friend." With its customary semi-Oriental mystery, Russian diplomacy covers China with a veil impenetrable to the gaze of the outer world; but now and then a measure necessarily radical discloses some part of the vast programme which doubtless was laid out and fixed long ago and with infinite deliberation. Such a measure is the Russian demand that all the important foreign civil and military officers and instructors now in the Chinese service shall be dismissed.

To realize the radical character of the change which this summons proposes, it is only necessary to consider the case of Sir ROBERT HART, Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, whose dismissal is said to be "half-promised" to Russia. Probably no foreigner has ever exerted so powerful an influence, or has been clothed with such important functions in the Chinese Empire as Sir ROBERT HART. A British subject and frankly loyal to his native land and its material interests, HART for nearly a half century has been the confidential adviser of the Chinese Government in all financial matters; he has not only organized the maritime customs machinery of China, a vast and far-reaching system of assessment and collection of duties, but his influence has been potent in the adjustment of all the financial questions that have arisen to disturb the equanimity of the imperial Government. The negotiation of foreign loans and the collection of domestic revenues have not been consummated without his intimate knowledge of their details; and it is safe to say that the diplomatic policy of the Chinese Government, so baffling to the outside world, has always been to him an open book.

That the process of Russianizing China should require the dismissal of this man from his post, in which he has exercised so enormous an influence, simply illustrates the thoroughness of the change which China's "great and good friend" requires. In like manner the demand that the English and German officers and instructors who are employed in the civil and military service of China should be summarily discharged, is another evidence of the coming of a new order of things in China. English engineers have been employed in the building and equipment of railways, the opening of coal mines, and the regulation of

customs since the so-called awakening of China began to attract the attention of the Western world. In the recent war with Japan, German officers were numerous and actively employed in the Chinese Navy, and to some extent they were also useful in the army.

Under the circumstances their dismissal at the demand of Russia would discredit the reported "understanding" between the Czar and the Kaiser in all matters relating to China.

We can readily understand why Russia, in its insidious policy in the Orient, should regard the presence of British aids to the Chinese Government as impertinent and dangerous. But if it be true that the Czar and the Kaiser have agreed secretly to divide and conquer, Germany suffers an ill turn at the very outset of the joint marauding expedition over which WILLIAM the Sudden has been blowing so prodigious a fanfaronade. The Russianizing process, however, to be complete, must needs involve the neutralization of German influence in the Chinese Government as well as

that of the more subtle and pervasive influence of Great Britain.

How far this process will affect the material interests of other treaty powers than Russia, it is not possible now to say. Of course, the conquest of China, whether forcible or peaceful, would sweep away all treaty rights which other nations have secured from the imperial Government. But the substitution of Russian, or even German, influence for the influence of Britain, need not impair those rights. It would be necessary for the treaty powers, among whom the United States must be reckoned, to exercise great vigilance during the process of transfer; but, so far as our Government is concerned, our business will be limited to a proper care for the future safety of our existing treaty rights.

It would appear that the attitude into which Great Britain is to be forced in China will be humiliating to British pride. The Russianizing forces will substitute Muscovite dominance for English dominance. The work of more than a century of diplomacy and bulldozing will have been undone at a blow. The rest of the civilized world will look on with lively curiosity while these tremendous changes are being made.

Exactly what part the noisy Kaiser is to play in this great game does not yet appear. Is it possible that he has been drawn into a trap?

CHINA AND HER ARMIES.

MEN, MUNITIONS, AND TACTICS WITH WHICH TO FACE JAPAN.

Unorganized Hordes Lacking Discipline and Modern Arms, and Without Commissariat, Medical Service, or Means of Transportation—Troops and Leaders She Must Rely On—Official Corruption.

HONG HONG, July 28.—Now that China and Japan are at war, and fighting has begun, it becomes an interesting matter to know what preparations the huge Mongolian empire has made for military purposes, and what may be the size and discipline, condition and equipment of the armies she may bring into the field.

China has its "blue books" the same as any other civilized power. These show her battalions to be like the sands of the sea, her soldiery to be counted by millions, her equipments to be splendid and complete. But the figures of military strength in a Chinese "blue book" are

vastly exaggerated, and are contradicted by the consular reports of the different powers and the statements of observant travellers who have visited the leading cities of the land.

At least one-half the entire grown male population is liable to military duty. This is one of the relics of the Manchu conquest of China in the seventeenth century. At that time the Tartar troops were arranged according to banners, where nowadays they are divided into divisions and brigades. From this fact they took the name of Bannermen, which, from motives of imperial policy, has been preserved ever since. The war was not, as is too frequently supposed, a struggle between two nations, the one Chinese and the other Tartar. It was really between a decaying and odious dynasty, the Mings on the one side and on the other all its foes, domestic and foreign. The victorious opposition was headed by the Manchus, who have reigned ever since. This will explain why the original Bannermen were Chinese and Mongol as well as Manchu in nationality. In honor of their success, the Tartar conquerors decreed that the faithful Bannermen and their descendants should enjoy exclusively forever the privilege of being members of the "Imperial Banner Force." Two centuries and more have witnessed these descendants increase in numbers until they are now said to aggregate 8,000,000 potential warriors, and, it may be added with perfect truth, not 8,000 actual ones. Second in point of numbers, and even more worthless in military efficiency, is the army of the Green Standard, which is provincial rather than imperial in character. Its muster roll is anywhere between 300,000 and 1,000,000. It is a nondescript organization, or non-organization, its separate units doing duty as policemen, constabulary, revenue officers, tax gatherers, roadmakers, caretakers, court attendants, farm hands, stable boys, and a great variety of other civil occupations. The green standard is undoubtedly a historical relic or heirloom, whose meaning is forgotten by the people of to-day.

Third, and more important than the two preceding combined, is the "brave," or irregular soldier. He constitutes at least two-thirds of the actual soldiery of the empire. He enlists and is discharged as frequently as a hired girl, and has a knowledge of drill and firearms scarcely on a par with that of a Western boy in his first year at school. An American in China met one, a boatman by vocation, who had been a soldierman off and on twenty years. In that period he had carried a spear, a pole-axe, a shield, and a banner, but had never handled, much less discharged, a gun of any sort. The American met others who had carried a musket five years, but did not know that it should be borne in any way different from a cane or a fishing pole. When on duty he poked and pushed with it very much as a Broadway policeman might use a night-stick.

The fourth class comprises the soldiers who have been trained and drilled by Europeans. They are more numerous than is popularly supposed. Up to the Taiping rebellion European tactics and warfare were either unknown or despised by the literati of the Flowery Empire. The remarkable success of Gen. Gordon and his corps of British and American free-lances called attention even from the sleepest mandarin to the superiority of Christian modes of warfare. The impression then made has never been forgotten and has borne fruit in many fields. European officers have been acting as teachers to the raw levies of China ever since. In the rebellion at least 200,000 men were drilled to a greater or less extent, and of these a quarter still survive who can do military service. The European teachers in the past twenty years have trained thousands more who can go through the manual of arms as well as any corresponding body of men in Europe.

This movement has not been a general one. It represents the energy and progressive tendencies of only a few of the great leaders of the empire. In the north the Premier, Li Hung Chang, has done his utmost to develop the military strength of his country. At the present time he has an army of 20,000 men, drilled and equipped according to the latest ideas in warfare. The veterans who once served him number at least 100,000, and could readily be marshalled into a powerful army. Viceroy Tso-Tsung Tang was a worthy rival of the Premier. He also organized an army upon European methods, and when called upon in 1874

to recover the province of Kuldja he took the field with 50,000 well-equipped and well-drilled troops. After a victorious campaign he returned to his headquarters at Nanking. But little has been heard of his forces since that time. His school and arsenal at Foochow are still prospering, as it is said are also his military academies at Nanking and in Sze-Chuan. In the north his men are equipped with Remington rifles and Krupp and Armstrong artillery; in Foochow they have advanced as far as repeating and magazine guns.

In Formosa Governor-General Liu Ming Chang had all of his forces thoroughly trained by the best British and German tacticians. They were so expert that in the last war with France they gave the tricolor an ignominious thrashing at Tamsui. Though the Governor's forces on paper have been reported as high as 50,000, it may be questioned if he ever had under arms at any one time over 10,000 troops, for Tamsui has as deadly a climate as Panama. Li Han Chang, Viceroy of Quangtung and brother of Li Hung Chang, the Premier, has done good work in the same field. He has an army and navy in south China, and manages both with rare ability for a Chinese official. His soldiers serve limited terms, and as fast as their term expires their places are filled with raw recruits. At Whampoa, near Canton, he has a large and flourishing naval and military college, where the best native and foreign talent is employed in the faculty. The progress made is shown by the fact that many of the graduates have done special work for the Viceroy, such as the manufacture of cordite and other new explosives, the analysis of complex organic compounds, and the planning of forts, mines, and men-of-war, in which they displayed ability and scientific knowledge.

The other prominent leaders of the Chinese nation are very much like their parents and grandparents before them, arrogant, self-satisfied, conservative, and antiquated. They look with unspeakable contempt upon the "foreign devil," and actually believe that a regiment of braves, equipped with spears, banners, and tom-toms, is more than a match for a European army supplied with magazine rifles and Maxim guns.

The four classes described make up the fighting material from which John Chinaman must draw his armies. They are an unorganized force. Not only is there no general organization of these millions of potential warriors, but there is no way of bringing them together, no central rendezvous or headquarters where they can meet, no national depot of arms or equipments for them to draw from, and no commissariat to provide for their physical wants in the event of their assembling.

The real army of China is comparatively a small and insignificant power. A late return from the eighteen provinces published in the *Shen-pao*, a leading Chinese newspaper, places the number of the troops in actual service, including sick men, men on leave, details, and soldiers on garrison and frontier duty, at 650,000 men. The *Kwang-pao*, the leading Chinese newspaper in Canton, disputes these figures, saying that they are the same as have annually appeared for twenty years, and that the actual number of men under arms of all sorts in the eighteen provinces is about 300,000.

Of this army, whatever may be its actual number, not more than 70,000 have received European training, and not more than 60,000 are armed and equipped in proper fashion. Of the remainder, 50,000 are armed with Springfield muskets, muzzle-loading rifles, worn-out Remingtons, condemned Winchester, second and third hand Martini-Henrys, and the cast-off weapons of European and American armies.

The rest of the force, whether it be 100 or 500,000 men, are armed with matchlocks, flint-and-steel guns, blunderbusses, gingalls, bows and arrows, spears, pole axes, pitchforks, tridents, morgensterns, flails, battle axes, long swords and shields. A large and bulky portion of their armament consists of flags, banners, placards, gongs, cymbals, tom-toms, drums, grotesque helmets, masks, and properties such as are seen in western countries only in Christmas pantomimes. These are an organic part of Chinese equipment, and are used to frighten the foe. In Mongolian strategy a great General marches his men to and fro before the enemy

several times prior to engaging in action in order to strike consternation into their hearts. Nine-tenths of the officers of the imperial army would try to do the same thing to-day when about to attack a European army equipped with the latest death-dealing inventions.

This estimate of 70,000 soldiers, thoroughly drilled and thoroughly equipped, errs, if at all, in favor of the Flowery Empire. The tendency of careful observers is toward a lower total. They base their calculations upon what they see at the various ports along the coast. Thus, for example, at Woosung, near Shanghai, the soldiers have modern rifles of some sort, but keep them locked up, and drill with old-fashioned muskets. At Ning-po a battalion of braves some 300 in number practices with bows and arrows. At Tamusi and Keelung the troops are provided with discarded Winchester and Springfield muskets of the 1850 type. In Amoy in April, 1894, a thousand or more troops turned out to receive a new commander, and of the lot only fifty carried firearms. The others were glorious with banners, spears, and similar mediæval implements of carnage.

At Shameen, Canton, in June, 1894, some 400 soldiers were detailed to the foreign settlement and its neighborhood. Those who were equipped with firearms bore guns which were in vogue in 1860-1870. Similar accounts could be given of every port on the coast, excepting, it may be, the well-drilled cohorts of Li Hung Chang, the Premier. These will compare on equal terms with the best army divisions of Europe.

With this body of 70,000, reinforced by about 30,000 of a second class, China will do her fighting. Her men are brave, patient, and long-suffering. They are wiry, strong, and active. They can do an immense amount of work and endure inordinate privations upon what seems a ridiculously small amount of rice and vegetables. If they win the first battles of a war, their numbers will be doubled, trebled, or even quintupled by raw levies, similarly drilled, if not similarly equipped. If they lose the first battles of the war, it means greater disasters to China. The party which believes in the military system of the "foreign devil," holds its tenure of power by a mere thread. If their legions lose, their leaders will be decapitated or disgraced, and the direction of the War Department will pass to the hands of men who believe in the methods of Zenghis Kaln or of Timour the Tartar. War under such auspices degenerates into slaughter.

As to a medical department, a commissariat, and an organization for transportation and locomotion, the Chinese military system is pitifully deficient. There is no medical department, and not even a provision for medicines and surgical appliances. Li Hung Chang is said to have two surgeons in his army in the north and Li Han Chang one in that of Quangtung. These, with the few physicians attached to the naval squadron, are all there are to look after the armies and navies of the country. In war times rich Generals and mandarins often, if not generally, carry a doctor with them, very much as they take a valet or a cook. But these followers of Esculapius know nothing of anatomy, surgery, chemistry, and pathology. They are good bone setters; they show skill in treating boils, pimples, corns, bunions, warts, and prickly heat; they are quite successful at times with indigestion, cholera morbus, neuralgia, gout, rheumatism, and affections of the bladder and intestines. But beyond this they know nothing. In the presence of gunshot wounds and the diseases of camp life they are worse than powerless. What little they do helps the disease and not the patients. When a fever breaks out in a garrison, the doctor removes the General to a "lucky" spot and waits till the malady vanishes from lack of victims. The mortality in every camp and garrison in China, in times of peace, is greater than that in an unhealthy European city; in times of war the percentage is vastly increased.

In cases of gunshot wounds the Mongolian practice is to leave the sufferer alone until the "hurt declares its character," i. e., whether mortal or not. In such cases, little or nothing is left to the doctor. There is no such thing as an army hospital in China!

Nor is the commissariat in any better condition than the medical service. The victorious Manchus of two hundred years ago lived off the people they conquered. Why should not their descendants who inherit their glory, power, and courage do the same thing. Such is the simple principle upon which the army is run even to-day. That this shall not seem a gross exaggeration, it is only necessary to cite the suppression of the Kuldja rebellion in 1874. Upon receipt of the news of the insurrection, the Throne directed Viceroy Tso-Tsung-Tang to suppress it and punish the ringleaders. Thanks to the careful preparations he had made, as already described, he took the field within thirty days at the head of an army of 50,000 troops and marched northwest toward the Kuldja capital. As his forces moved slowly onward it tilled the soil, sowed rice, potatoes, and vegetables, and reaped the crops. At some points it built roads, bridges, and temples for villages on the route, who paid, it is said, not more than the market rate. This style of progress was adhered to until the rebel country was reached, when Tso-Tsung-Tang had no difficulty in crushing the revolutionists. It took two years of marching, a week of fighting, and it made the Viceroy famous for martial genius!

In a camp or garrison the sutler and cook are conspicuous by their absence. The soldiers form into groups or knots of from three to ten men, each of which does its own simple cooking. Sometimes they get their rice from the officers, sometimes from the General, and sometimes they buy it themselves.

Transportation and locomotion are perpetual puzzles to Chinese Generals. The Government owns no troop ships and has no office or bureau which looks after the matter. A regiment in Hankow is ordered to proceed at once to Shanghai, some 500 miles down the Yang-tse River. The commander after a week of deep thought first tries to impress a steamer owned by Chinese. Failing in this he charts a British river or ocean steamer of some sort. This proving unsuccessful, he seizes enough junks to accommodate his troops, and then floats and sails down stream to his destination. If the supply of junks has run short, he calmly waits until fortune or some powerful friend in the neighborhood secures him the necessary craft.

When it comes to marching cross-country, the progress of a Chinese army borders upon the ridiculous. The General and the staff officers go in heavy sedan chairs, carried by four, six, or eight coolies. The chair is well furnished, and allows its occupant to sleep and eat, read and write. It moves at the rate of four miles an hour in smooth country and two or three in rough. With the General goes an astrologer, whose duty it is to point out lucky days for marching, and unlucky days, when devotional exercises are necessary to ward off malignant influences—to indicate where halts should be made, rests taken, and deities and demigods recognized. His supernatural powers go so far that he predicts the places at which his employer may be taken in ambush, at which reconnoitering parties should be sent ahead, and at which battle would result disastrously. Under such auspices the movement of an army is often like that of a snail.

In 1891 there was an insurrection in Tokien, about eighty miles from Foochow. A General and a regiment started out from the city to suppress it, and consumed ten days in reaching the scene of hostilities. This, far from being an exceptional case, is a fair example of the general management of large bodies of men in China, no matter whether in the cold provinces of Mongolia or the hot, miasmatic lands of Ton-wan.

The evils described are bad enough, but taken together they are insignificant compared with the corruption and speculation which runs through military as well as all official life. Ex-cepting the small army under the personal generalship of Li Hung Chang, there is not a branch of the service nor a command, however small, but what is undermined and rotten with dishonesty. The position of Titai, which is admiral and generalissimo combined, has attached to it a salary of about \$6,000 a year, but its value ranges from \$50,000 to \$200,000 a year, according to the district where the post is situated. From the Titai downward the same ominous discrepancy between salary and income is universal. Nowhere is human ingenuity better exhibited than in the thousand and one ways in which the State and individual are defrauded to enrich the military officeholder. A General draws pay for five regiments, when he has four; a Colonel for ten companies, when he has eight; a Captain for a hundred soldiers, when he has fifty. In Nanking is a brigade of cavalry—on paper. There are actually twenty men mounted on ponies who are detailed on the courier post office. In Swatow is a huge Krupp gun, said to have cost \$200,000. It is really a Quaker gun, handsomely carved from wood and painted to resemble metal.

When one of the great river barriers near Canton was finished, it was hailed with a flourish of native trumpets. It was described as a complicated but scientific structure of steel and iron, so strong as to defy the heaviest armored cruiser, and so arranged as to perforate and sink any vessel which might collide with it. No one cared to put the matter to a test, and the sham might have remained unexposed for years, but for a small Butterfield & Swire's steamer, commanded by Capt. Baxendale, which lost its helm one fine day, and went through the "impregnable" barrier without the slightest injury. Volumes of similar stories might be adduced, but would not make out a stronger case.

This is the army and military system where-with China now threatens the Mikado. It is also the army which some of the profound thinkers of Downing street think will be an invaluable ally to Great Britain in the event of a war with Russia.

The Chinaman in This Country as He *Span* Actually Is. *Dec 30 '01*

A Chinaman, Mr. SUNYOWE PANG, has a very temperate and an instructive paper on "The Chinese in America" in the latest number of the *Forum* magazine. It seems to have been prepared with some incidental reference to the proposal, and we may add, the probability of the extension of the Chinese Exclusion act by the present Congress. He makes no direct assault on that law prohibiting the immigration of Chinamen, except to speak of it as "without a parallel in the history of the world;" but his whole article is an indirect exposure of its injustice from a Chinaman's point of view.

He starts out by calling attention to the historical fact that "the coming of the Chinese into this country was not of their own volition; they were invited here" because of the impossibility of getting enough of other laborers for the building of the Central Pacific Railroad. "The road needed at least ten thousand laborers, but not more than eight hundred white men could be secured," and in the extremity Chinese labor was systematically sought and obtained. "Coolie ships were kept running between the Kwang-tung Province and San Francisco," and "when the railroad was finished more than fifteen thousand Chinamen were turned loose on the country for support." This number was increased largely because of the activity of the steamship agents in inducing immigration for the sake of the fares.

The result was that eventually in California white labor began to feel the competition of the Chinamen, who

were willing to take less wages. In 1876 arose the so-called "Sand-lot agitation" in San Francisco against the Chinese, which brought about the enactment of the United States law prohibiting the immigration of the Chinese and making them ineligible to citizenship. The number of Chinamen here had been exaggerated greatly, the estimates more than doubling the actual number found by the census of 1880, or 105,448. At present the total is about the same.

The theory on which the Chinese Exclusion law was advocated and passed is that if not forcibly prevented Chinese immigration would swamp the Pacific States, and by becoming the controlling element in the population would sweep away Christian civilization. Mr. SUNYOWE PANG opposes to this, however, the "matter of fact that the Chinese are not migratory." Those who have come here, he says, are from a few districts of the Province of Kwang-tung, in which Canton is situated, and the majority of them were villagers and peasants.

The bar to their admission to American citizenship and the prejudice against them have compelled the Chinamen for self-protection to live by themselves, so that "there are no more clannish people on earth than the Chinese in America." Mr. SUNYOWE PANG denies, however, the justice of the popular notion that "as a people earning much and spending little, they might drain this country of its wealth for the benefit of China." The Chinese in this country, he says, are not parsimonious. "Their savings may be estimated at not more than 10 per cent. of what they earn and very often are invested in this country, and do not go to China." The Chinaman "is inclined to be a spendthrift when he can;" "he is an epicure in his own way;" "he is also fond of silk clothes and expensive shoes;" "very often he is a gambler;" "the food bought by the Chinese is often as expensive as that of the whites." If they lodge in mean houses it is because, as a rule, they are allowed in no better, though the families of well-to-do Chinese merchants in New York and San Francisco are well housed, and "in New York there is an apartment house, up to date in every respect, occupied by Chinese families."

To the popular impression here in the East that all the Chinamen in this country are laundrymen, he opposes the facts that while, of course, many are in that business, more are engaged in a large number of other industries. "On the Pacific coast and in the far West, where more of them are employed than in all the rest of the Union besides, they are mainly laborers." Many, too, are in domestic service, in which they get wages running from twenty to sixty dollars a month. They have been very successful in farming and mining industries, the Chinaman being especially capable as a grower of vegetables and small fruits. "In California, and in fact all over the West, the raising of 'garden truck' is almost altogether in their hands." "A Chinese vegetable farm,

usually very small in extent, is a lesson in thorough and careful cultivation; not even in France or Belgium can such close cultivation be found." "There is hardly a light industry in the country in which they are not employed;" "it would be impossible to run many of the industries of California were it not for Chinese labor." They have an aptitude for delicate work like embroidering and lace making, are adept in cigar making and are preferred in powder works. Many are employed in filling cartridges, an exceedingly dangerous and unhealthy occupation, which, however, does not greatly increase the mortality among them, so large is their stock of vitality. Chinese merchants are many and there are Chinese lawyers, doctors and dentists; "not long ago a Chinese lawyer, educated in London and New York, went to China to become tutor to the grandchildren of LI HUNG CHANG."

Mr. SUNYOWE PANG does not boast of many rich Chinamen in America, but fortunes ranging from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars are found among them, and they have "one multi-millionaire, CHIN TAN SUN, who owns whole towns and employs hundreds of white men and women in his factories and canneries and has several merchandise stores in San Francisco;" yet "he came to America as a lad in the steerage and started in a kitchen." He is called "Big JIM," on account of his stature of six feet.

Another popular impression is disposed of as false by Mr. SUNYOWE PANG. It is as to the famous Chinese "Six Companies," so universally regarded as organized for evil only. He explains that they are simply associations of Chinamen from six districts in the Kwang-tung Province, for mutual aid. He denies totally the story that "they are virtually slave concerns," and says that "their mission is to look after the sick and dead, to write letters for illiterate Chinamen, to advise in business matters, &c., to look after the interests of their members when alive and to ship their bones back to China."

Mr. SUNYOWE PANG's final statements that "the spread of Christianity among Chinamen in this country has been steady and successful," and that "as a rule, the Chinese who attend the one hundred Chinese missions are earnest in their endeavor to understand and embrace Christianity," will cause surprise in many people, if it is not received by them with absolute scepticism. His article as a whole, however, presents a view of the character of our Chinese population which conflicts with notions regarding it held by many of those who have discussed the subject.

LI STILL A VIGOROUS MAN.

San Fran - 15, 1901
DR. SEAMAN DENIES THAT THE EARL'S POWERS ARE FAILING.

Barring His Legs, Which Are Hardly Bigger Than One's Wrist, the Chinese Statesman Is in Fine Condition—Our Army Rations Unfit for Soldiers in the Tropics.

Dr. L. L. Seaman, formerly Surgeon Major of the First Engineers, United States Volunteers, returned yesterday to his home in New York after a considerable stay in China, during which he not only secured some valuable data upon the subject in which professionally he is particularly interested, the army ration, but acquired information and views of the general situation there which form most interesting topics of conversation. Dr. Seaman went to China to take command of the hospital ship Maine, and was prepared to renew her supplies and contracts and extend her service for six months beyond the period for which she had been prepared, but the need for the ship having passed in China, Admiral Seymour had sent her home before Dr. Seaman arrived in the Orient. The doctor thereupon went straight to Pekin.

In the winter he saw Li Hung Chang half a dozen times, professionally and socially. He was already acquainted with the Earl, having crossed the Atlantic with him some years ago, and having been entertained by him at his palace on a former visit to China. Dr. Seaman says that the stories of Earl Li's failing powers are untrue. He said that the aged statesman was all right, and that at the very time when the European press were reporting his breakdown he found the Earl out calling on the Chinese New Year's Day, Feb. 19, in one of the furious wind storms that prevail in Pekin, when the air is stifling with ancestral dust and one can scarcely see fifteen feet. The doctor was astonished upon calling to find that Li himself was out in his sedan chair making official calls. Later in the day, however, the doctor met him at the British legation with Sir Edward Satow, the British Ambassador. Dr. Seaman says that of course Li cannot walk far, but that practically he hasn't walked for twenty years, being moved everywhere in his chair, like other high Chinese officials, who simply form that habit in their self-indulgence; and that any man refusing to use his limbs must of course expect to have them atrophy. He said that Li's legs are hardly bigger than one's wrist, but that otherwise his physical condition is excellent and his intellect is as strong as ever. The Earl's regular medical attendant, he said, is Dr. Mark, a native physician who studied in the European schools in China, and is a very intelligent and cultivated gentleman.

It was Li's diploma all the while, Dr. Seaman said, to try to get the allies scrapping among themselves, feeling as he did that if this could be accomplished China might escape, and it was this desire and purpose on his part which accounted for his attitude in favor of Russia. For certain distinguished Chinese diplomats abroad, who have also been serving their country, Dr. Seaman has a profound admiration, growing out of their success in cajoling the peoples to which they are accredited into the belief that the Chinese court was not responsible for the whole Boxer rising, as Dr. Seaman says that it was, adding: "Minister Conger was entirely correct in his reports of the situation. The present conditions in China are simply monstrous! The Chinese were guilty of outrages upon the legations and foreigners. Yes, but these have been repaid a thousandfold with cruelties that make one's blood rise, atrocities that are unspeakable. I will not arraign one nationality when there were so many at it, but look at the effect of these punitive expeditions. Hundreds of miles of territory devastated and the peoples ruined.

"Why the war was over when Pekin was taken. There wasn't any fight left in the Chinamen after that. He doesn't know how to fight, even the Boxers and their sympathizers didn't do much in the way of real war. They would shoot away at the besieged legations at night, and then in the daytime send in fruit, and then begin their shooting again at night, setting off firecrackers to add to the din.

That's their notion of warfare—to make a noise and scare away the spirits, foreign devils included. They won't learn anything, they are so fearfully proud and so scornful of everything and every one foreign. Their ignorance of the outside world is beyond comprehension. Why, even some of the officials actually thought that a majority of all the foreigners in the world were there in China when the troubles reached their climax. A modern battery of 100 Europeans or Americans, mounted in the positions of the Boxers, could have demolished the legations in half a day, a work which the Boxers failed to accomplish by their entire siege.

"The moral effect of the war has been entirely lost through events that have happened since it began. Had Pekin, that splendid capital, been razed, its palaces, libraries and art treasures burned, and its population put to the sword, the punishment would have been severe, but the result would have been infinitely better. To have reserved the city for loot and desecration has impressed the Oriental with the idea that these practices are virtues in the eyes of the foreign devil, and the hatred and contempt for him has been infinitely intensified. The influence of modern civilization has been lost and centuries cannot repair the inestimable damage.

"But of these expeditions, in one of which 12,000 people were slaughtered in one day, every one of whom was innocent, every one of whom was unarmed—what of them? The Chinese population of one entire city, all the Russian soldiers could find, except twenty men, at Bladagavinski in Manchuria—men, women and children—were swept into the Amur River at the point of the bayonet and drowned. I know this. A Russian officer, who is a personal friend, acknowledged it, saying that it made him blush for his country and his people and humanity to have to carry out such orders. And I have the testimony of others. The twenty who escaped were bought off for 40,000 rubles, paid to the officer who ordered this carnage, Gen. Grodekow, now Governor General of Manchuria, who has since been decorated with a diamond sword for his deed of horror. The number of people swept into the Amur in that one day by the Russians was actually between 12,000 and 13,000.

"These facts cannot be gainsaid; they speak for themselves and are open for the perception of all. And these expeditions of which I have spoken are despoiling the country in which commercial America is most interested. They have been sweeping through the territory to which the United States have been annually sending millions of pieces of goods and other products of American manufacture, the provinces of Manchuria, Pe Chi Li and Shantung. The British and Germans and French are laughing in their sleeves at all this, as it affects the commerce of the United States only, of which they are intensely jealous. Their territory is not being invaded and despoiled. Their interests lie in the districts about Kanchan, the Valley of the Yangtse-Kiang, Tonquin and to the south, where as yet there is no war and no interruption to foreign commerce.

"Regarding the much-talked-of indemnity, it is like killing the goose of the golden eggs, China simply cannot pay the heavy indemnities which the Powers are asking. It seems to me that, as they know this, the punitive expeditions are carried on with the distinct aim of making it unquestionably impossible for her to pay, so that the Powers may in the end demand territorial compensation and so bring about the destruction of the integrity of the Empire. The Chinese look upon the Americans as their saviors.

"The proposed Hsi Au expedition, going 500 miles through a devastated country after the Empress, was a bluff. The Germans didn't have the necessary transportation. Nobody except the Americans have any transportation in China worth talking about. The Germans couldn't even take the Count von Waldersee up from Taku, and the United States Quartermaster had to lend them a mule team for that purpose. The Germans bought 1,800 camels for the proposed expedition. Well, a camel takes up about fifteen feet of space as he is hitched by a rope to the one in front of him—that's the way they travel—and it would be half a day's journey from one end of the line to the other, about five miles away. They only make about twelve miles a day. The burden for each is about 400 pounds, and a man who agrees with the Teutonic idea that it's a necessity to have beer in the ration figured that the train might carry enough of that to last about half way.

"Count von Waldersee was not the only one who profited by our excellent and enviable transportation facilities. The Americans furnished a forty-mule train to take Sir Claude Macdonald down to tidewater, and then the British wanted to borrow another train to bring back his successor, but the Americans said they couldn't spare any more. (They hadn't sent so much as a thank-you, or a cold bottle, in the way of acknowledgment of what had been done, and our Quartermaster thought it time to call a halt.)

"But we've done more than transport them. We've clothed and kept warm large numbers of the Europeans there. We have sold them overcoats and underclothing and stoves. Count von Waldersee is enjoying the grateful heat of an American stove now. Both the transportation and the commissary service of the United States Army have been eye-

openers to the European armies. Not one single item of the Commissary's supplies ran out all winter until just before I came away, when the first complaint came in, and it was that the caviar had run short. And the reason for this was that our people had sold so much of it to others."

On the subject of the unsuitableness of our army ration for service in the tropics Dr. Seaman is, after his last trip to China, more emphatic than ever in his declarations against the present order of things. For service in high latitude he says that the ration of the United States Army is ideal, the finest in the world, the envy of all the other armies. In Pekin this last winter, where the thermometer runs down to zero, the ration was exactly what the men needed and wanted. The soldier thrived on it. Even men whose health had become impaired in the Philippines picked up again in the bracing atmosphere of the colder northern region on the fat, the heat-producing, invigorating ration which Uncle Sam provides and prescribes for his soldiers. So well did it suit the men, both as to their physical requirements and their taste, that they desired even more than the regular allotment, and officers told him, the doctor said, that the company funds were depleted by the calls of the men for extra allowances of this excellent food. It agreed with them so thoroughly that Dr. Seaman found only one two-thousandths of 1 per cent. of the men in Pekin suffering from digestive diseases, as against from 50 to 75 per cent. in the late Spanish-American War and in the Philippines. The whole wide and eloquent difference Dr. Seaman ascribes to the ration. In the Philippines, where the Almighty has provided an environment of heat, he says, this ration which is so good everywhere outside the tropics becomes the greatest peril which the soldiers encounter. The system only assimilating what its needs require, the rest of this heat-producing ration becomes toxins, which the system then undertakes to expel in the readiest way by catarrh and diarrhoeas. In place of the heavy ration of the regular order he advocates the use of rice and light meats and fish, with an abundance of fruits, the ordinary living of residents of the tropical countries, which, he says, produces plenty of energy without heat.

"It is a crime," he says, "to compel men in service to eat in the tropics this ration which is in many ways a toxin there, while in colder climates it is the best in the world."

FAREWELL FEAST TO MR. WU,

San
WHO, MERCHANT HOSTS SING, IS
A REAL JOLLY GOOD FELLOW.

Nov 14 '05
Everybody Invited to Sharks' Fins in China
—Told Meantime to Let Chinese
Merchants in Here—J. J. Hill Would
Like to See 30,000 Come—Mayor There

The members of the American Asiatic Association and of the Silk Association of America got together at Delmonico's last night to tell the retiring Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, for the last time that he is a jolly good fellow and to give him a rousing send-off before his departure for China to become Minister of Commerce there.

It was rather a sad affair and nobody took it more seriously than Mr. Wu. His farewell speech was an hour long and there wasn't the shadow of a joke in it until way down at the end, when Mr. Wu told his friends that he would never be able to entertain them in China as they had entertained him here, but he would give them shark's fins and bird's nest soup.

The parting guest gave the American traders with the East a little advice. He told them that they should start a campaign of education in this country to overcome American prejudice against the Chinese, and declared that the trade would be much greater if Chinese merchants and tradesmen were allowed to come to this country and see for themselves what there was to sell.

On the toast list opposite Mr. Wu's name was the quotation, "Sorrying most of all that they should see his face no more, they accompanied him unto the ship."

"I wouldn't like that quotation at all, said the Minister, "if somebody hadn't told me that it was from the Bible. I don't expect you all to go to the ship with me and I do object to the prophecy that you will see my face no more. If I can't come

back here you can all come to the China. Joseph W. Congdon of the Silk Association was toastmaster. He first called for toasts to the President of the United States and the Empress Dowager and the Emperor of China. "America" was sung by the diners standing. Then, as nobody knew the Chinese hymn, the toastmaster read extracts from Confucius, one of which was: "Be kind to the foreigners, that people may come from every part."

This message from President Roosevelt was read:

Pray accept my best wishes for your association and convey to the Minister of China the assurance of my high esteem and my appreciation of what he has done toward securing cordial understandings and good will between the two countries.

Secretary Hay telegraphed that his constant association with Mr. Wu for several years had given him a high appreciation of Mr. Wu's great ability and open-minded statesmanship.

Mr. Wu was introduced as "a sagacious statesman, wise diplomat, true philosopher, courteous gentleman and most estimable friend."

He began his speech Chinese fashion by saying that he didn't deserve that at all and calling Mr. Congdon a flatterer.

For himself, Mr. Wu said that he had performed his duties as Minister in a way satisfactory to his own conscience and in accordance with his belief that the age of conception in diplomacy had gone. About trade relations and the future he said in part:

Now, I find that this country has a large commerce with Great Britain. But I should think that with your energy and enterprising spirit there is no reason why your trade with China should not surpass that which you have with Great Britain in course of time. [Applause.] We want your cotton goods, your kerosene oil, machinery, locomotives, steel rails, flour and so on. But this I tell you: The trade with China is only in its infancy. [Applause.] In course of time I have no doubt it will be extended to a great many other things.

On the other hand, China has got some goods to give you in return, [laughter], although not much just now. Raw silk, for instance. I understand that in 1900 over \$12,000,000 of raw silk was imported to this country. Then there is the famous tea from China [applause], and I am glad that the people of this country still like our tea, and not like some of the foreign nations have given it up and preferred the Indian tea.

Now, the question arises what steps shall we take to improve or increase this trade? I am not a mercantile man, but if you allow me, I will give you a little bit of my own mind, which you may take for what it is worth. It is to come to a better understanding, to have direct relations between the merchants of this country and of China. [Applause.] People of this country who want to deal in China ought to have direct communication with them either by writing or by coming into personal contact with them. If you go to China you will deal directly with the natives, you will see the people, you will understand them better and know their requirements, and in many cases you will learn something and you will get some hint to sell goods to them.

On the other hand it is also essential to increase your markets that you should facilitate the coming to this country of Chinese merchants and traders. [Applause.] Our people are a common-sense, practical people. They won't buy what they do not see. Of course, in regard to those well-known articles as flour, kerosene and two or three things well known to them, they will purchase. But there are many other things. They have to see for themselves before they can buy. And if you allow them to come here to have direct communication with them I am sure that your trade with them would be vastly increased. [Applause.]

I don't know your political views. I am quite ignorant of them. But I say this: The policy pursued by your government within the last five or six years, since I have been here, is fair and just, which is well known to my people, and from the head of my nation to the peasant they know this just policy and they entertain a very friendly feeling for you. [Applause.]

Mayor Low was the second speaker. Mr. Congdon suggested that he talk about good government.

"I do not know," said the Mayor, "whether he means by the suggestion that the Government of China should copy New York or that New York should copy China."

Because of his doubt on the subject the Mayor said he preferred to talk about something else and then told of the Asiatic trade of his father, A. A. Low.

President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company said that the efforts of Mr. Wu had done more than anything else in years to break down the barrier of prejudice between China and the United States.

"There is no race on the face of the earth," said Mr. Hill, "that has learned better than China the value of commercial integrity. The Chinaman knows that capital is better than credit."

The Chinese Minister led the applause when Mr. Hill said that Chinamen should be allowed to come to the United States.

"I would like to see 30,000 of them come here," said Mr. Hill. "They wouldn't drive anybody out. They wouldn't hurt anybody. We ought to see that our national legislation will not prevent an ambitious Chinaman from coming to this country to study. We don't want to drive him to the universities of Germany, where he is welcome."

In response to the toast, "The Underdeveloped Resources of China," William Barclay Parsons called attention to the fact that there is more anthracite in the province of Yunan than in the State of Pennsylvania.

Secretary John Foard of the Asiatic Association also spoke.

James Dapp NEW

CHINA AND JAPAN.

1907  1903
Mr. Walter del Mar's Trip Around the World via Japan.*



globe-trotting there are disappointments as well as enjoyments, and in his journey around the world Mr. Walter del Mar gives us his varied experiences. His volume dwells most on Japan. Leaving London, he reaches Colombo, passes on to Ceylon, visits Java, and finally lands in China. The Flowery Land has been written about of late, and is still likely to be an object of interest. The main topic Mr. Del Mar heard discussed in Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai was the condition of unrest in China. Here is a country with an enormous population, which is by no means homogeneous, and yet it has the most fixed characteristics, those of pride, adherence to precedent, and a stubborn conservatism. It is proud of its learning, "proud of its so-called virtues," but, as the author writes, "the virtues are not the virtues most prized in Europe." The subject of the missionary is discussed at some length. The foreign merchant in China does not regard the missionary with favor.

He admits the missionary's great zeal, but insists that it is not accompanied by discretion; he sees the devotion, but says it is without tact; he acknowledges the deprivation, but contends that the same labor and money expended in the slums of the big cities at home would yield better and more lasting results. They say that the Protestant missions are satisfied if each once converts two natives per annum at a cost of over £100 each. The Roman Catholic missions claim better results, but a large portion of their converts are foundlings. In Hongkong this proportion is about 85 per cent.

One trouble with the Chinese, one of the main causes of friction between them and the missionaries, more particularly those not Catholic, arises from their apparent determination to force the Chinese to abandon ancestral worship. "But the missionary comes and denounces these observances of ancestral worship as idolatry; he preaches the doctrine of damnation to all who have not died in the faith; he asserts that the Chinaman's ancestors are in hell, and kneeling before the funeral tablet means praying to them, and is therefore a deadly sin to be followed by eternal punishment." There are some broad-minded missionaries, but the narrow, tactless, and indiscreet ones are in sufficient number to compromise all, and to raise a feeling of hatred that not only extends to all missionaries, but embraces all foreigners, and, as of old, the women and children are the most open in the display of hostile feeling. As far as China is concerned, this statement cannot be disputed.

The merchant has been followed by the Consul, the Consul by the missionary, the missionary by the gunboat, the gunboat by seizure of territory by one power and loss of more territory as compensation to other powers. The history of India and Eastern countries is familiar to these statesmen, (Chinese,) and they are afraid of the future and the possibility of losing their independent existence as a nation.

We sometimes wonder what the Chinaman thinks of Russia. Mr. Del Mar gives his opinion as follows:

They (the Chinese) have the most fear and respect for Russia, whom they consider the greatest power of the West, and less hatred toward her than toward any other foreign nation. Whether this is because Russia has no active missions to protect and no great trade to push, or whether their diplomatists have been more astute or less scrupulous than those of other countries, is not quite clear; perhaps all these are factors in the position attained by Russia.

We need not question that, from the peasants to the courtiers in Peking, throughout the whole country, in fact, there is hatred of the foreigner—a hatred perhaps unavoidable in some degree, but certainly "immutable."

We come to a more pleasing topic when the author describes Japan. Around these islands there lingers a halo of romance, due perhaps to the many laudatory descriptions found in books. When you do come across a writer who has some fault to find with Japan you are inclined to look at the work with suspicion. There is much to be admired in Japan, but much that is not. It is the moral side of the Japanese to which Mr. Del Mar pays more attention than do general writers. Some of the topics treated by the author we need not dwell on in this notice. As to the language, it is a singularly difficult one. For the Japanese, "l" is an impossible letter. "The Japanese learning English will say river for liver. * * * "We never met a Japanese who could manage a phrase like 'labials lisped by little lips!'"

Having received an invitation to the imperial garden party, Mr. Del Mar met the Emperor and the Empress. They are thus described:

He is about the height of the average Japanese, and appears to be between 5 feet 9 inches and 5 feet 10 inches. His toes are turned in, and he seems to walk without straightening his knees. His coat was ill-fitting and his trousers so much too long that they not only wrinkled all down his leg, but were only prevented by the golden spurs from getting under his heels. Slowly he passes by, saluting occasionally in response to the deep bows, accompanied on the part of the Japanese by the sibilant drawing in of the breath which is characteristic of the ceremonious situation. At a short distance behind him, walking alone, is the Empress Haro Ko, upon whose cold, sorrowful face flickers a mournful smile. Her red lips are sufficiently open to show that she had discarded the old custom of blackening her teeth. Her features are small and refined, her nose distinctly curved. She is dressed in European costume, with hat and gloves, and carries a parasol. She walks, as all Japanese women do, with

*AROUND THE WORLD, THROUGH JAPAN. By Walter Del Mar. Cloth. Pp. 435. Fully illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

toes turned in, knees bent, and head and neck in advance.

As to the geisha, a personage much talked about in the United States, and whose qualities are not as well emphasized as they should be, the author says:

These maiko, who are considered the most accomplished geisha in Japan, go through their parts in deadly earnest, without the shadow of a smile. They are dressed in rich, old-fashioned costumes, only to be seen in Japan of to-day, in the theatres, and they are so thickly coated with paint and powder that it is difficult to see if there are any pretty ones; but they are small, dainty-looking girls, with fine, delicate hands, and they all seem to be about sixteen years of age. Most of them have been trained from the age of six or eight, and make their first appearance in public at the age of twelve. They are apprenticed by their parents for a long term of years, and when their dancing days are over are reduced to playing the music for others to dance.

Mr. Del Mar, in treating the difficult topic of women in Japan, differs from

Lafcadio Hearn, who writes that the native woman is "the ideal of the Eternal Feminine." Quoting Mr. Bryce, who writes, "It has been well said that the position which women hold in a country is, if not a complete test, yet one of the best tests of the progress it has made in civilization." In Japan there is no such standard, and the woman has not advanced, nor is it likely that a change for the better will come.

Describing the physical traits of the Japanese, Mr. Del Mar says:

In one point the Japanese, both men and women, excel, and that is in small, well-shaped hands and, as a rule, good forearms. But the heelless clogs cause them to assume an attitude, in most women, which seems to be an absolute deformity. They become pigeon-toed and unduly knock-kneed; the knees are furthermore never straightened in walking, the hips incline back, and the shoulders and neck forward, so that when the outer kimono is worn over the big sash they almost appear to be hunchbacked. Moreover, the tight kimono and heavy clogs induce them to drag their feet and take short, stumbling steps.

There are many things Japanese which we rightly admire, but their gardens are not to our taste.

To make an ordinary Japanese garden only requires a cartload of rocks, a pail of water, a modicum of ingenuity, and unlimited imagination, all concentrated on a space the size of a mat. To make a more perfect garden a "miniature paradise," whose creation is considered "half neeromaney," add a dwarf pine tree, tortured out of its natural shape with permanent bandages and bits of wood and string, or some which "the patient gardener has interlaced, tied, weighted down, and propped up the limbs and twigs." Multiply by a hundred and you have a piece of pilgrimage like the "two model landscape gardens of Japan" at the Kinkakuji and Ginkakuji Temples in Kyoto, which in the opinion of enthusiasts entitle the Japanese to be called the "foremost landscape gardeners in the world."

In the volume are to be read descriptions of Japanese music, of theatrical performers, art, religion, and manufactures. The cleanliness of the Japanese is questioned. They have fairly clean skins, but they do not wash their garments. Then water goes a very great way in Japan. The whole family uses the same water, and then after that it serves some household purposes. There is an amusing description of a dinner given at a club, where the geisha assisted:

We were given an elaborate dinner, which included a number of peculiar delicacies. Under the head of hors d'oeuvres (kuehitori,) was tsukudani, tiny smoked trout (ai) with bay leaves and soy. There was soup containing young sardines or white bait, (shirasu,) and thin slices of plain raw fish, (sashimi,) as well as a second course (ni-no-zen) of fish served in vinegar with stewed vegetables, (namasu.) Fish cake, (ka maboko,) a salad, (sunomono,) and a rather tasteless sweet made from seaweed, were also offered us. Everything uneaten by us, even to bits of fish we had part eaten, was neatly done up in little boxes filled with rice and sent away in our jinrikishas.

KAISER TAKES TEA WITH CHUN

CORDIAL TO CHINESE PRINCE AFTER APOLOGY IS MADE.

Sun. Sept 5, 1901

Maintains a Frigid Demeanor Until the Address of the Chinese Emperor is Read—Prince Chun Bows Low on Being Admitted to the Kaiser's Presence.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

POTSDAM, Sept. 4.—The Kaiser received Prince Chun, who is the head of the Chinese expiatory mission for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister to Pekin, at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Emperor was attended by his military suite, and Baron von Richthofen, the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Emperor William received Prince Chun in the throne room. The Kaiser remained seated throughout the interview. When the Chinese Prince approached the Emperor he bowed low once—some witnesses said

nine times. He ultimately bowed himself out backward.

When Prince Chun entered Emperor William shook hands with him coldly. Prince Chun said that the Emperor of China had sent the expiatory mission to Germany no less of his own will than as a compliment to the Powers. The Prince added that the Chinese Emperor stood entirely aloof from the Boxer disturbances in China, but in accordance with Chinese practices he accepted the responsibility.

He then read the following message from his brother, the Emperor of China, written on yellow silk:

"The Great Emperor of the Chinese Empire to his Majesty, the Great German Emperor:

"GREETING: "Ever since the empires have been mutually represented by permanent legations we have stood in uninterrupted friendly relationship with one another. Our relations became still closer when Prince Henry of Prussia came to Pekin, for on that occasion we had the privilege of receiving the Prince frequently and of being able to hold intercourse with him in an intimate manner.

"Unfortunately, in the fifth month last year Boxers rebelliously penetrated Pekin and the soldiers joined them. The result was the murder of your Majesty's Minister, Baron von Ketteler, a man who, so long as he occupied his post at Pekin, paid careful attention to the interests of our countries and to whom we were bound to pay our special acknowledgements.

"We regret most deeply that Baron von Ketteler met so terrible an end among us. The fact that we were not in a position to take due protective measures was painful to our feeling of responsibility. It was our feeling of responsibility that prompted us to erect a monument on the spot as a sign that the crime would not remain unexpiated. Further, we have sent to Germany with this letter Prince Tchun Tsai Fong, at the head of a special mission. Prince Tchun, who is our own brother, will assure your Majesty how deeply the events of the past year have grieved us, and how deeply the feeling of penitence and shame still animates us.

"Your Majesty sent your troops from far distant to put down the Boxer rebellion and restore peace for the welfare of our nation. We have therefore commanded Prince Tchun to express personally to your Majesty our thanks for your efforts in promoting peace. We cherish the hope that your Majesty's indignation has given place to the old feelings of friendship.

"That the relations of our empires may be even more extensive, intimate, and of a beneficial character than hitherto is our firm assurance."

Emperor William, in responding, emphasized with clear enunciation the most striking passages of his reply. "No joyous or festive occasion nor the fulfilment of a simple act of courtesy," he began impressively, "brought your Imperial Highness to me, but a deeply melancholy and serious event." After referring to Baron von Ketteler's murder, he continued:

"I really believe that your highness's imperial brother personally stood aloof from the crime and the subsequent acts of violence against the inviolable legations and peaceful foreigners. All the greater is the guilt which falls upon his advisers and his Government. These must not delude themselves into believing that by an expiatory mission alone they have made atonement and obtained pardon for their guilt. This can only be done by their future attitude in conformity with the prescriptions of international law and the usages of civilized nations.

"If the Emperor of China conducts the

government of his great empire henceforth strictly in the spirit of these prescriptions then his hope will be fulfilled that the sad results of the complications of the past year will be overcome, and that between Germany and China, as formerly, lasting peaceful and friendly relations will again prevail and conduce to the benefit of the two nations and the whole human civilization. In the sincere and earnest wish that this may be so I bid your Imperial Highness welcome."

The withholding of military and other honors from Prince Chun upon his arrival at the palace was intended to convey the idea that his errand was one of atonement, and the same reason dictated the maintenance of a stern and frigid demeanor by Emperor William until the expiatory address was read and his Majesty had replied. Honors were then accorded the Chinese representative. A guard of honor formed upon the terrace fronting the palace and as the Chinese Prince left the palace they presented arms and the band played.

The Emperor visited Prince Chun at the Orangery this afternoon. His Majesty relaxed and they spent half an hour conversing. Later Prince Chun, Kin Chang, Gen. Hoepfner and the leading members of the mission drove along the banks of the River Havel, where the Emperor joined them and accompanied them to an island where tea was served.

RUSSIA TAKES THE CREDIT.

Impresses China With the Fact That She Saved Chun From Kowtowing.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Pekin represents the Chinese as chuckling over Emperor William's demand for the abasement of Prince Chun whose prestige will be increased, while the reputation of foreigners will be diminished.

He ascribes the Chinese firmness on the point to the Russian legation, which daily advised Li Hung Chang to maintain the Chinese position, assuring him that the Czar was interceding with Emperor William to spare China from indignity, thus cleverly strengthening the idea of Russia's friendship for China.

MONSTER LOBBY SPENDING MILLIONS IN WASHINGTON TO ACCOMPLISH THE DEFEAT OF CHINESE EXCLUSION LAWS

WHAT THE MONSTER ANTI-EXCLUSION LOBBY IS DOING

THE allied interests of the great Pacific steamship companies and railway systems are working day and night in Washington to defeat Chinese exclusion. They have millions of dollars on which to draw for the accomplishment of their plot against American labor.

The pamphlet sent broadcast over the land recently in defense of the Chinese and against their further exclusion was the work of this secret lobby. It was attributed to the Chinese Minister.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, confessed that he had aided in the distribution of this pamphlet, and this admission came in face of the fact that only a few months ago he had advocated the enactment of a rigid exclusion act.

Then came John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, with a speech before the Senate Committee on Immigration in favor of the admission of the Chinese. The former Secretary was loud in his defense of the "respectable Chinese merchant who had been barred from the country by a law framed out of injustices."

The gigantic steamship and railway combination has other resources at hand in Washington. The defeat of the Chinese Exclusion measure means millions of dollars in added profits for these corporate interests. It also means starvation for millions of American workingmen.

Mysterious Forces at Work in Conspiracy Against Prosperity of American Workingman.

Pacific Coast Steamship and Railway Companies Pour Out Cash to Bring About Yellow Invasion.

Some Features of the Monstrous Plot Cropped Out and Open Eyes of Friends of Exclusion.

Special Dispatch to The North American.

WASHINGTON, January 26.

Mysterious forces are hard at work here in an effort to defeat the re-enactment of a Chinese exclusion law. But however mysterious these forces may be they are none the less powerful. The vast strength of untold millions of wealth is back of them, and unless the people of the land are speedily aroused the threatened "yellow invasion" may yet come.

Every day brings some disclosure of the subtle work that is being accomplished by this great secret power. The public is startled to hear that John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, has appeared before the Senate committee on immigration with a vigorous appeal in favor of allowing the present Chinese exclusion law to lapse a few months hence. He dwells on what he chooses to call the years of injustice that have been heaped upon the Chinese by officers of the Immigration Bureau. He asserts that "respectable merchants" from the Orient have been ruthlessly turned back from our doors. The public is no less startled to learn that the words of this American champion of the Chinese cause "made an effective impression on the members of the Senate committee."

Wealth's Conspiracy Against Labor.

In this speech was disclosed a part of the plot that has been invented by the forces at work here against exclusion. The former Secretary of State is one of

the instruments employed to dazzle the eyes of the national lawmakers.

But this is only a minute part of the plan. There are underground wires running to every point in the exclusion fortification, where, by some sudden attack or cunning trick, a breach may be made. Men with hundreds of millions of dollars are in league to throw wide the gates of the land to the Chinese. The great steamship lines, allied with kindred railway systems, are supplying the steam for the mysterious forces that are working desperately to foil the re-enactment of the Geary law or any measure that will exclude the Chinese.

Lobby Has Millions to Spend.

The fund that is available to defeat the exclusion act would make independently rich hundreds of men who would be face to face with starvation if they were robbed of their wages by a flood of Chinese cheap labor. But this vast corruption fund will be used for no such philanthropic purpose. It will all be poured into the hopper right here in Washington.

Another subtle move of the anti-exclusion forces was revealed recently in a pamphlet that was sent broadcast over the land. Whence it came none seemed to know at first. It contained a vigorous appeal for the admission of the Chinese and recited the so-called wrongs that that nation had suffered at the hands of the Geary law.

Mason's Change of Front Significant.

"It was inspired by Wu Ting Fang, the

Chinese Minister," came the announcement, a few days later. On the very heels of this, Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, was forced to admit in the Senate that he had been instrumental in the distribution of the fatherless pamphlet. And this in the face of his positive avowal only a few months ago that he was in favor of the most stringent exclusion law that could be framed.

Herein was disclosed another step in the amazing conspiracy to unbolt the gates of exclusion and throw the key in the well. The subtle forces were at work with the instruments then in their hands. But they have many others no less effective, and these will be brought into play whenever the opportune moment presents itself.

The friends of exclusion are just beginning to get their eyes open to the situation. They are once more aroused to the industrial peril that threatens the land. Their apathy since the convening of Congress has given the secret forces of the anti-exclusionists the very advantages that they sought. The exclusionists, secure in the conviction that the Geary law or one on similar lines would be passed, took no notice of the danger signals around them. But while they slept the all-powerful corporate lobby was getting in its finest work.

Strange things go on here at the nation's capital and even the most casual observer can't overlook all of them unless he be blind. For example, when a lobby that has millions in resources is at work strange and inexplicable events will take place. It would take a blind man, indeed, not to see some of the tenacles of the anti-exclusion lobby. It never sleeps. Its underground forces are at work on every weak spot in and out of Congress and the vast army of American laborers may well tremble at its peril.

Terence V. Powderly, the Commissioner of Immigration, has been aroused to the danger of a tidal wave of cheap labor. Only a few days ago he gave the Senate Committee on Immigration a valuable object lesson of what may be expected should Congress succumb to the secret forces employed by the anti-exclusionists and fail to extend the Exclusion Act.

The Commissioner produced two Chinamen who had slipped in through a knot-hole in the Geary law. They were landed in America four years ago as "respectable merchants," members of a fictitious business firm in Chicago. They had bribed their way into the land by the payment of a paltry \$20 each and were listed as "merchants." They were in fact merely Chinese coolies, of exactly the type that stands ready at a moment's notice to sweep over the country in a mighty army whenever the exclusion bars are down.

California Knows the Danger.

California and other Pacific States are awake to the fact that industrial disaster will follow in the wake of an open door for the Chinese. They have had a sharp taste of just such an invasion. It was their alarm at the progress made by the secret steamship and railway lobby for the side-tracking of the exclusion act that brought Edward J. Livernash from San Francisco a few days ago to battle for exclusion.

For two hours and a half yesterday Livernash addressed the House committee on foreign affairs in answer to the opponents of the Pacific coast bill for the exclusion of Chinese labor.

This vigorous speech has done much, too, to stir the flagging adherents of exclusion here to renewed efforts. It has opened their eyes to the alarming progress that has already been made by what is doubtless the most powerful and most resourceful lobby that has ever invaded Washington.

An Ominous Prayer

Independent
Extraordinary and ominous enough, in view of the later murder in Peking of the German Ambassador, and we know not how many others, are the following lines from a poem published in China, and entitled "An Ichang Exile's Prayer," written after the tragedy at Sungpu and the farcical compounding of damages for a small sum. After referring to the murders and outrages which would once have started crusades, but are now overlooked, the writer proceeds:

"Because we know not whose it next shall be
To guard his home against the howling mob,
To be the victim of their fierce attack,
And then of mild, politely-penned dispatch,
To leave his mangled carcass in the street,
With face uncovered, while the Consul sits
In some Viceregal Yamèn, over tea,
Assessing the small value of the dead;
And last, because the sacredness of life
Rests on nice points of quality and clothes;
Therefore it is, oh! Lord, that now we pray,
When next the rabble moves to deeds of
blood,

Let not the pillage or the slaughter be
Of Customs hireling or of merchant churl,
Or humble missionary, glad to gain
Exit from trouble to a martyr's crown,
But rather grant, when the incited mob,
Like unleashed bloodhound, seeks its nearest
prey,

That it may find obtrusive on its path
Some personage important to the state,
Or high official representative,
Some traveling faddist, potent in the press,
Or information-gathering M.P.,
Some Anti-Opium League authority,
Aristocratic trotter of the Globe,
Or human atom authorized to wear
Gold lace upon the edges of his clothes,
Upon whose taking off there shall ensue
The steady tramp of solid infantry
And inexpensive Chinese funerals;
That, with the thunder of artillery,
And sack of goodly cities, there may be
Restored again that wholesome deference,
That usual and necessary respect
Which, from the Asiatic, is our due—
And thus, from evil, shall arise great good."

Plenty of "gold lace" has the howling mob found, and the "tramp of solid infantry" follows, with its "inexpensive Chinese funerals." The writer signs himself "Tung Chia," but is surely not a Chinese.

Sum The Manchurian Railway

A recent despatch from Tokio mentions the fact that England has come to the aid of her ally in the aggravated dispute between Japan and China over their respective railroad rights in southern Manchuria, and through her Ambassador at Peking has put sufficient pressure upon Prince CHING, who had been conducting the negotiations for China, to cause his abandonment of China's right to extend the Chinese railroad in southern Manchuria from Hsinmintun to Faku-men and eventually to a junction with the Russian segment of the trans-Siberian system at Titsihar. Incidentally the Anglo-Chinese syndicate, which had agreed with China on November 8 to finance the construction of the proposed railroad, will attempt to recover damages for breach of contract that has been forced by the English Government.

The Japanese contention is that an extension of the Chinese railroad to the

proposed points to the north and west of the present line of the South Manchurian Railway would in effect establish a parallel line, which would be a competing line with that acquired by the terms of the peace of Portsmouth. According to the China-Japan convention signed at Peking in 1905, a few months after the conclusion of the war with Russia, China bound herself in general terms not to parallel the railroad system from Changchun to Newchwang and Port Arthur, awarded to Japan as one of the fruits of victory.

Japan's assumption of a right to dictate to China who should and who should not own railroads in Manchuria, backed as it is reported to have been by England, would seem to indicate that Japan's original intention of freeing the disputed territory from the grip of Russia and turning it over for the exercise of Chinese sovereignty has suffered modification. Particularly apparent is Japan's exercise of the prerogatives that attach to something stronger than a mere sphere of influence when the fact is taken into account that the proposed Hsinmintun-Faku-men-Titsihar line would no more parallel the South Manchurian Railway than the Pennsylvania system in this country could be said to parallel the New York Central system between New York and Chicago.

At the Peking convention of 1905 Japan gave over into Chinese hands the newly constructed spur line between Hsinmintun and Mukden, thus coupling up the Chinese railroad running out from Peking and north along the coast of Liaotung Gulf with the trans-Siberian system at this important point. From Mukden south the two railroad systems keep a rough parallel at about 150 miles apart to the gulf. In August last the Japanese Government learned of the proposed extension of the Chinese railroad north to tap the Russian owned line near the Siberian boundary, and although the surveys were to establish the new railroad at no time nearer than 100 miles to the South Manchurian tracks, and at some places as far away as 300 miles, a prompt protest was registered at Peking by the Japanese representative.

The Chinese in their answer urged the distance between the South Manchurian lines and the proposed Chinese line as being such that the proposed railroad could be in no sense laid in violation of the 1905 convention. Specific examples were drawn from Europe, where it was shown that the Paris-Vienna line could not be considered to be a competitor of the Berlin-Vienna line, although in most places they approached one another closer than would the two systems in Manchuria. Still Japan was obdurate, and in the last note the Emperor's advisers sent to Peking after news of the dealings with the Anglo-Chinese syndicate there was a tone which one Japanese paper calls peremptory.

Turning back a few years to the history of Russo-Chinese relations prior to the outbreak of the war with Japan, the Lamsdorff-Yang-Yu convention of

January, 1901, offers itself for comparison with the Pekin convention of 1905 and the present situation arising out of Japan's interpretation of that instrument. Article VIII. of the earlier convention provides that:

"Without the consent of Russia China shall not concede mining, railway or other privileges to another power in countries adjoining Russia, that is to say, in Manchuria, Mongolia, Tarbagatai, Ill, Kashgar, Yarkand, Khoten, &c. China shall not herself construct a railway in these countries without Russia's consent."

Almost immediately after getting wind of this move Japan made a friendly proposal to Count LAMSDORFF that the text of so arbitrary an instrument should be submitted to the friendly Powers for consideration before China should finally ratify the convention, and upon LAMSDORFF's curt refusal to entertain any belief that the Powers could have any interest whatever in this agreement between two independent nations Japan importuned Lord LANSLOWNE to ask Russia to extend the time in which China could consider the ultimatum concerning her sovereignty in Manchuria. Later she appealed direct to St. Petersburg for a revision of the convention on Russia's part. Then followed the Anglo-Japanese agreement and Russia consented to accept many amendments to the original convention. The article forbidding China to build railroads in her own territory of Manchuria was not amended, however.

CHINESE TALK HOLDS DINERS

COMMISSIONER TUAN THE STAR AT A GREAT BANQUET.

Imperial Delegate Applauded, Though Most of the 800 Present Couldn't Understand Him Until the Interpreter Got Busy—Good Word for Missionaries.

Representatives of the missionary boards and the leading merchants of the city gave a dinner last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria to the imperial Chinese commissioners who are making a study of industrial and other conditions in our country. The dinner was the largest of the winter and one of the largest ever held in this city. More than eight hundred men and women filled the grand ballroom and the adjacent conservatory rooms and overflowed into the Astor Gallery and a room to the south.

The dinner revealed a star in the after dinner speaking line in Tuan Fang, one of the commissioners. He spoke entirely in Chinese, but he had the ease of the most accomplished, modern banquet speaker. He rested his hands on the table before him, glanced at his notes from time to time, raised and lowered his voice at intervals, drew out some of his words, spoke others rapidly, adjusted his glasses, stroked his beard occasionally and was thoroughly at home.

He made many gestures, chiefly little thrusts sideways here and there, and once or twice he pulled up his long sleeves, after the closest attention of the audience, and no one in the room but about a score of Chinese could understand a word. When he sat down the room rang with a pause.

The ballroom was decorated elaborately with the national flags of the United States and the yellow dragon of China. All the boxes were draped with our flag joined together with a piece of the Chinese imperial yellow.

Along the front of the speaker's table was a bit of lavender silk, on which was this sentiment in Chinese characters in silver:

"May you be the highest officer in your province!"

That is equivalent to wishing the greatest prosperity that can come to any Chinese. It is a frequent sentiment at all great ceremonies outside of those of royalty.

The speakers' table also had three large banks of flowers known in Chinese as san chu goo, which, being translated into ordinary English, means tulips. These delicate flowers were lighted up by little red electric lights concealed among them.

Among the attractive features, also, was the presence of two young Chinese women, relatives of Mr. Woo, one of the secretaries of the commission. They were dressed in native costume. They were Miss Bessie Sze and Miss Elinz Soon. How the one named Bessie obtained that modern cognomen was not explained, but both were as lively and as much at home as any American Bessie could have been.

Their costumes were of light blue silk and when the Rev. Dr. A. J. Brown referred in his speech to the dress of Chinese women as more becoming than that of American women there were many approving glances toward the two Chinese young women and they showed that they appreciated the situation: One of them is a student at Wesleyan Female College in Macon, Ga., and the other is about to enter a medical college in Philadelphia.

Before the dinner the members of the commission assembled in a private room adjoining the Astor Gallery and there they received the leading American guests. When the others had taken their places in the dining rooms the procession of dignitaries was formed and moved in, to vigorous handclapping. Seth Low escorted Tai Hung-Chi, the ranking commissioner, and the Rev. Dr. J. G. Fagg came next, with Viceroy Tuan.

The viceroy was selected to do the speaking because Commissioner Tai is to do the honors to-day at the luncheon of the American Asiatic Association. The rest of the party were told off two by two. When the speakers' table was filled there were at it, besides the two commissioners, Lieut.-Gov. M. Linn Bruce, representing the State of New York; the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Cornelius N. Bliss, President Butler of Columbia, ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister; the Rev. Drs. Gamewell, Hitton and Brown, Bishop Greer, Rear Admiral Coghlan, Brig.-Gen. Fred D. Grant, Morris K. Jesup, Robert C. Ogden, James B. Reynolds, Prof. J. W. Jenks, besides half a dozen members of the commission.

Dr. Bradford made the invocation and the dinner went on. When the coffee was served, Robert C. Ogden called the assemblage to order. By that time all the diners were crowded into the large dining hall, making a brilliant scene. Mr. Ogden presented Mr. Foster as the toastmaster. He eulogized Mr. Foster as one whom China loves as much as the United States does. Mr. Foster said in his speech:

When I meet a Chinese gentleman I have the impulse to stand uncovered in his presence and to make a profound bow out of respect for his great empire and race, antecedating in their existence and civilization all others of which we have any record, with achievements unsurpassed in literature, in philosophy, in art and in useful inventions.

It is this feeling which has prompted this great gathering in the metropolis of our country to welcome the distinguished members of the Imperial Chinese Commission, who have paid our nation the high compliment of coming to study our institutions with a view to introducing reforms in their ancient system. The message we bring them to-night is that the institution which has done most to make our country great and happy is that which many centuries ago was brought to our forefathers by missionaries from Rome. That institution—Christianity—has permeated our entire political and social fabric, and is the foundation of our social fabric.

Lieut.-Gov. Bruce was then introduced to give a welcome from the State. He told the commissioners that 300 years ago the place where they sat was "a howling wilderness" and asked them to open their eyes to our virtues and keep them closed to our shortcomings. He said the strength of our nation lay in the "homes of the common people, which are the source and springs of our national greatness."

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was then introduced to make the leading speech of the evening. He had an address of more than 6,000 words, which he condensed into a talk of twenty minutes and drew forth repeated applause.

His speech was a justification and a plea for foreign missionaries in China. He told of the ancient institutions of the empire and said the Chinese were wearing silk when our ancestors were wearing skins and living in caves. He said the dress of a Chinese gentleman was far more becoming than that of the after dinner dress of the moderns, as any one present could see.

He read a description of our heathen methods of dress and eating by a Chinese writer that drew forth peals of laughter. He declared that the missionaries did not intend to supplant Chinese laws or customs, and he drew an eloquent picture of the tomb of Confucius and compared his teachings with those of Christ.

Then Viceroy Tuan was introduced as the man who had saved the lives of the Christians in his province at the time of the Boxer uprising. The entire audience arose to greet the viceroy. His full speech was read, after he had finished, by Alfred Sze, one of the secretaries of the commission, who is a graduate of Cornell, 1901, and has re-

ceived two degrees from his alma mater. The viceroy said:

On behalf of my colleague, his Excellency Tai Hung Chi, and the members of our commission I thank you for the honor you do us this evening. It is a great pleasure to meet you all who are so friendly to China.

The Rev. Dr. Brown has just mentioned to you the part I took during the Boxer troubles. I really deserve no great credit for what little I did at that time. I did only what I thought was my plain duty, a duty that I owed to my country, to the people who lived in my province, and in fact I may say to the world. That duty I have always endeavored to perform, and in future, if occasion should arise, I certainly would do the same—that is, I would protect life and property under my care, to the best of my knowledge and ability, irrespective of race, color, religion or social standing. Be he a merchant, a missionary, a student, a laborer, skilled or unskilled, the same treatment will be given him.

Since our arrival in this country we have had every opportunity to see the material side of your great country. All business and manufacturing establishments have thrown their doors wide open to us and afforded us ample facilities to look into the American way of doing things. Your Government has likewise given us the same unrestricted facilities, for all of which we are very, very grateful. It is needless to say that we are deeply impressed with the vast resources of the country and the marvellous energy of its people. We are pleased to note, however, that in the midst of this wonderful material expansion you have not lost sight of the moral upbuilding of the country. We are, therefore, glad to meet here this evening representative Americans who are engaged in this beneficent labor.

This country undoubtedly owes its immense wealth to the development of its vast resources. Everywhere in this broad land from the Pacific to the Atlantic we see signs of progress and activity. The spirit of modern enterprise seems to be in the very air you breathe. But this spirit, in order not to be injurious to society, must be guided by a strong sense of moral obligation.

We take pleasure this evening in bearing testimony to the part taken by American missionaries in promoting the progress of the Chinese people. They have borne the light of Western civilization into every nook and corner of the empire. They have rendered inestimable service to China by the laborious task of translating into the Chinese language religious and scientific works of the West.

They help us to bring happiness and comfort to the poor and the suffering by the establishment of hospitals and schools. The awakening of China, which now seems to be at hand, may be traced in no small measure to the hand of the missionary. For this service you will find China not ungrateful.

It is a great pleasure to us to learn from you, Dr. Brown, as the spokesman of the American missionary boards, the assurance that the missionaries you send to China have "no desire to interfere with our national customs" or "to denationalize any Chinese Christian," nor have they any political object—that they go to China "solely as a private citizen, with no official status whatever." Furthermore, we understand you that "it is a part of the fundamental policy of the mission boards to respect the laws of the country," and it is the policy of the boards to discourage the interference of missionaries in law courts when their convert is an interested party in the suit. May I ask you to go a step further by changing the word "discourage" to "forbid"?

Morris K. Jesup knocked the workings of the Chinese exclusion act in a brief address. After telling of the three treaties with China and their ready acceptance by the Chinese, he said:

Now what have we done? What has Congress done? It is a pitiful spectacle—for we have broken faith. Congress has done the things which it ought not to have done and left undone the things it ought to have done. It has bent to the demands of labor and the exigencies of politics. Shall we not demand that Congress do what is right, honest and true? Shall we not show that we stand by our honored President in his efforts to make a fair and honest treaty?

Bishop Greer told the imperial commissioners that they will find in New York what they'll find in no other city—the whole world here. President Butler of Columbia then spoke. He said:

We find ourselves welcoming with cordiality and gladness these ambassadors of peace and good will from China. Our welcome may will begin by offering to them, and through them to their nation across the broad waters of the Pacific, an apology for the petty and mischievous indignities that we have offered to their scholars, their merchants, and their men of light and leading who have wished to seek our shores as travellers and as guests. We are growing wiser and kinder now, and the best sentiment of the American people demands that these barbarities of ours come to an end.

The East and West are at bottom two different ways of looking at life and its problems, two different and sharply contrasted philosophies. So it is that each owes it to itself and to the other to search with patience, with faith and with kindness for a common and a more complete understanding. That search will be rewarded; we may well believe, by results both happy and far reaching, for

There is neither East nor West,
Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
Tho' they come from the ends of the earth.

The Rev. Dr. Mancius H. Hutton said that this expedition might be the historic beginning of the new China.

The Rev. Frank D. Gamewell of Pekin University, a veteran of the siege of the legations, said that the prospects of China were never brighter, but it is a critical time. Then he went on to tell, with Christian satisfaction, how the Chinese are turning their temples into schools. He ended by a greeting in Pekin dialect which caused yellow smiles to break out all over the house.

Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, Chinese Minister to the United States, rose in a sky blue jacket embroidered with black willow leaves, and wound up the evening. He said:

It has been the wish of every fervent lover of China to see her wake from her sleep. She has been sleeping so long that the world is hardly prepared to see that she is awakening. But the day of awakening is approaching, if it is not already at hand. The unmistakable sign is the unrest of her people.

The contradictory reports received of the happenings in China are explained by the failure of foreign observers to interpret aright.

Large bodies move slowly, but when they move they gather momentum rapidly. It is

difficult to start China on the path of modern progress, but when she does move it will be impossible to stop her.

The audience greeted Sir Chentung standing and the orchestra made a bluff at Chinese music.

Among those at the tables were the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Professor and Mrs. Francis Brown, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, Justice and Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver, R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. De Haven, W. E. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, the Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis, J. C. Havemeyer, Edward A. Koenig, T. B. Kerr, W. G. Low, John McDowell, C. W. McCutcheon, Henry McKay, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, E. E. Olcott, W. M. K. Olcott, Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Peabody, W. J. Schieffelin, A. D. Shepherd, Charles A. Schieren, W. H. Van Steenberg, F. E. Woodruff and Mor-nay Williams.

Don't speed the Parting Guest. No. 15, 02

It falls very seldom to a Minister, on leaving the scene of his labors abroad, to carry home with him the good wishes of the people to whom he was accredited, to anything like the extent that Mr. Wu does.

We are sorry to have him go. We believe that he is sorry to go. He has won admiration and respect. Americans of all sorts have praised him to his face. His skill in public business is only equalled by his social charm. He is a cultivated gentleman, taking an interest in everything worth while. His customary Oriental gravity sets off by contrast his ready wit. His tongue is never at a loss for the right phrase to describe with illumination what his eager eyes have seen. He is a dignified figure in diplomatic circles, and among the best of after dinner speakers.

We can never forget the services that Mr. Wu rendered to civilization at the time of the siege of the legations at Pekin. While Europe was in despair, Washington remained calm. President MCKINLEY and his Cabinet, enjoying the advantage of the Chinese Minister's information and advice, had confidence that the outcome of those terrible weeks would be satisfactory. Then, when the relief expedition proved successful, it was the United States Government, still informed by Mr. Wu, that took the steps which led to the preservation of the autonomy of China, and possibly prevented a fight between Russia and Japan in the East.

A statesman like Mr. Wu is not only a useful servant of his own people but a good influence on those to whom he is sent. He broadens the views of those with whom he comes in contact and makes them see the absurdity of being provincial and narrow in their estimates of foreign nations.

No other diplomatist at Washington has quite so many difficulties to contend with as the Chinese Minister. The laborers of his country are excluded from our borders. Mr. Wu has discussed this question with perfect good temper. Even those who did not agree with him were the first to admit his cleverness in making out a case. He has shown courage, and at the same time discretion, in bringing the subject before the American people. Instead of causing any irritation, he has convinced those who listened to him that he was but acting as a true patriot in trying to gain concessions for his fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Wu is a gentleman, a scholar and a good judge of a great many things. There is reason to believe that next to being a great Chinese, he would prefer to be an American citizen.

ISSUED BY H. E. TS'EN, GOVERNOR OF SHAN-SI, ON THE 29TH DAY OF THE EIGHTH MOON, 27TH YEAR OF KUANG-HSU (11TH OCTOBER, 1901).

THE Governor hereby notifies by proclamation that, in the second paragraph of the agreement made by Mr. Hoste with the Foreign Office at T'ai-yuan Fu, it is stated that the China Inland Mission wishes no indemnity for the chapels and dwelling-houses that had been erected or bought in the following fifteen cities, viz.: P'ing-yao, Kie-hiu, Hiao-i, Si-chau, Ta-ning, Ki-chau, Ho-tsin, K'u-wu, Lin-fen (Ping-yang Fu), Hung-tung, Yo-yang, Ch'ang-chi (Lu-an Fu), T'un-liu (Yu-wu), and Lu-ch'eng; also the city of Ta-t'ung, to the north of the province, all in Shan-si, whether they have been burned, destroyed, or partly destroyed; and the same applies to the articles of furniture, miscellaneous goods, books, etc.; it being agreed by the said Mission that they will themselves effect repairs and replace lost property.

In the 6th article it is stated that the Mission requests the Governor to issue a proclamation to be hung up in each of the church buildings for the erection of which no indemnity has been asked, stating that the Mission, in rebuilding these churches with its own funds, aims in so doing to fulfil the command of the Savior of the World that all men should love their neighbor as themselves, and is unwilling to lay any heavy pecuniary burden on the traders or on the poor. In this the object of the Mission is not in any way to seek the praise of men. The Mission asks that the proclamation stating these things may be posted on a wooden board, varnished, and hung up in each building for worship, in order that henceforth there may be perpetual peace in its vicinity.

trusting the way in which we have been treated by the missionaries, with our treatment of them, how can anyone who has the least regard for right and reason not feel ashamed of this behavior?

Mr. Hoste has arrived in Shan-si to arrange mission affairs. He has come with no spirit of doubtful suspicion, hatred, or revenge, nor does he desire to exercise strong pressure to obtain anything from us. For the churches destroyed in fifteen sub-prefectures and districts, he asks no indemnity. Jesus, in His instructions, inculcates forbearance and forgiveness, and all desire for revenge is discouraged. Mr. Hoste is able to carry out these principles to the full; this mode of action deserves the fullest approval. How strangely singular it is that we Chinese, followers of the Confucian religion, should not appreciate right actions, which recall the words and the discourses of Confucius, where he says, "men should respond with kindness to another's kind actions." By so doing we allow those who follow the Christian religion to stand alone in showing what is true goodness in our time. Is not this most dishonorable on our part?

On the whole it appears that while the Chinese and foreign religions have different names, they are at one in exhorting men to be virtuous. The Chinese and the foreigners are of different races, but they are the same as to moral aims and principles.

From this time forward I charge you all, gentry, scholars, army and people, those of you who are fathers to exhort your sons, and those of you who are elder sons to exhort your

Facsimile of the proclamation in Chinese. It includes a title '欽命頭品頂戴兵部尚書都察院' (Imperial Decree, First Rank, Top Grade, Minister of War, Censor-in-Chief), a date '光緒二十七年八月' (August 1901), and the signature '石印' (Shi Yin). The text is written in vertical columns from right to left.

REDUCED FAC-SIMILE OF THE PROCLAMATION.

younger brothers, to bear in mind the example of Pastor Hoste, who is able to forbear and forgive, as taught by Jesus to do, and, at the same time, to exemplify the words of Confucius to treat with kindness the kind acts of others. Let us never again see the fierce contention of last year. Then not only will our country be tranquil and happy, but China and the foreigner will be united and enjoy together a prosperity which will, by this behavior on the part of the people, be more abundantly displayed.

To enforce this on all persons, soldiers or people, is the aim of this special proclamation, which let all take knowledge of and obey.

To be posted up in the preaching halls of the above mentioned places.

N.B.—The Governor is a native of Kuang-si, and son of the former Viceroy of Yun-nan and Kwei-chau.

These statements are supported by the despatch of the Foreign Office enclosing the agreement.

I, the Governor, find then, having made myself acquainted with the facts, that the chief work of the Christian religion is in all places to exhort men to live virtuously. From the time of their entrance into China, Christian missionaries have given medicine gratuitously to the sick, and distributed money in times of famine. They expend large sums in charity, and diligently superintend its distribution! They regard other men as they do themselves, and make no difference between this country and that. Yet we Chinese, whether people or scholars, constantly look askance on them as professing a foreign religion, and have treated them not with generous kindness, but with injustice and contempt, for which we ought to feel ashamed. Last year the boxer robbers practiced deception, and wrought disturbance. Ignorant people followed them, spreading everywhere riot and uproar. They did not distinguish country, or nation, or mission, and they, at the will of these men, burned or killed by sword or spear, with unreasoning and extreme cruelty, as if our people were wild savages. Con-

THE NINGHAI TROUBLES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

From the Shanghai "North China Daily News"

References to these troubles have appeared in the "Echo de Chine," and on one occasion a translation of an account of them appeared in the columns of the "Daily News." I have received a letter from a reliable Chinese correspondent giving some account of the troubles, and the causes leading to them, which may be of interest to your readers.

It appears that on the 13th of the 8th moon (3rd October), a man named Wang Sih-t'ung (王錫彤) led about a thousand followers from the country side north of the city of Ninghaihsien (Taichoufu), against the city. They bore aloft a banner with the name Wang upon it. Finding the gates closed, they forced their way through them. They then posted notices with the following orders: "The magistrate is the parent of the people, the shops are for legitimate trade, the Protestant Church is to exhort men to become good; no one must on any account give annoyance to any of these. If any disobeys he shall be at once beheaded!" Criers with cymbal and trumpet preceded the mob, announcing: "We come to make away with the injurers of the people, and to avenge the wrongs of all. Let no one be alarmed!" The mob made its way directly to the Roman Catholic Church, and set it on fire; then, searching for the priest, they beheaded him and hacked his body. They also caught a convert named Lo Ren-shou, and taking him to a village near by named Huang-tau, beheaded him there. They also searched for other well-known converts, especially three named Wang Ch'ü-ch'uan, Yen Yung-ch'ang, and Ch'ien Rih-lun. Not finding them, they demolished their houses. There was a clothing shop on one of the streets, opened by a Roman convert. The house being a rented one, the mob merely carried off his goods; thus showing the perfect control under which it acted, and the single purpose in view. A certain shop (馬德成雜貨店) issued last year a bill of goods, in which in writing the name Roman Catholic Church (天主堂), the character 天 was written in running style, with the top stroke to the right, so as to resemble 犬, the word for "dog." Thus, instead of Heavenly Lord Hall, the name looked like Dog Lord Hall. The converts in revenge compelled the shop-owner to pay them \$100: and gave him no rest till, in self-defence, he himself joined their church. But now Wang Sih-t'ung compelled him to pay over another \$100 to the mob. But not one of the rest of the people was given any annoyance; and after one night in the city,

the mob departed. There were at the time few or no soldiers in Ninghai, and the people were on Wang Sih-t'ung's side, so that no opposition was attempted to his actions.

As to the causes leading up to this affair: Three years ago, Wang Sih-t'ung had some slight quarrel with Roman Catholic converts in his own village. The latter, taking umbrage, would not let it drop, but brought charges against him, and got an order for his arrest. The year before last the Magistrate Sun Suh-p'ing (孫叔平) made several unsuccessful attempts to arrest him. At last the Roman Catholic priest became very angry, and demanded his immediate arrest. The magistrate then went in person, with soldiers, and arrested him. But both soldiers and people to the north of the city were displeased, and some thousands gathered together and came to the city, refusing to disperse till Wang Sih-t'ung was released. Reduced to extremity the magistrate released him; and then gave up his office. Nor were those sent to take his place able to settle the matter satisfactorily. Mr. Sun was really a good official; and those who followed him came only temporarily. At last came a Mr. Tung, as acting magistrate. As Mr. Sun had lost his office on account of the Romanists, Tung became wholly subservient to them; whenever the priest's card came in, all was settled according to his wishes. For a year or more, indeed, not even the priest's card has been needed; any member of his church was sure of the official's protection, and the yamên underlings feared the converts. The mere mention of the name, Roman Catholic Church, held all men in fear. Thus it is that though only working at Ninghai for ten years or so, this church counts a membership of near 1,000. Unfortunately, the priest did not enquire closely into his

converts' cases, but seems to have taken their word for everything, and was greatly deceived by them. The chapel became like a yamên. There were four members appointed with jurisdiction over all cases of the converts in the four quarters of the surrounding country. These each carried a document purporting to be the command of the resident priest. In these documents was indicated what sort of cases should be settled by payment of so many dollars, or by giving so many feasts, or by mutual explanation and harmonious agreement. But the dollars were most in evidence. Between ten and twenty kinds of cases were given. The existence of these documents was matter of public knowledge, many persons having seen them. The recent troubles find their source in these causes; and if they are not wisely settled, these troubles will bear fruit in still greater ones to come.

While the cause lay with the so-called converts of the R. C. Church, the nurturing of the seed must be laid at the door of the officials. Mr. Tung, however, was ordered

to Hangchow to assist in the preparations for the provincial examinations, and a Mr. Siao (蕭) was transferred to take his place for three months. Now, before he had been a month at his post, comes this great misfortune of the killing of the priest and the burning of the chapel, for which he is in no degree responsible, but for which his death is demanded by the Roman Catholic authorities. Mr. Siao bears a good record as an official. The fourth day after reaching his post, he went out in citizen's clothes to search for and capture gamblers. He was both clear and just in settlement of law-suits. But it would seem that (好官難做了,) it is hard to be a good official!

NINGPO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

From the Shanghai "North China Daily News"
10th October.

The Ninghai Trouble. 1903

In your issue of Saturday, under "Notes on Native Affairs," appeared an account of a serious outrage in the hsien city of Ninghai, as first reported by the "Echo de Chine." That there has been serious trouble at Ninghai is perfectly true, but the account as given by the "Echo de Chine" is far from being correct.

The following statement of the genesis, growth and consummation of the affair may be taken as correct, as your correspondent has carefully investigated the case for several days, and has authority from Ninghai for his account.

Some two years ago, a man named Wông Sih-dong was arrested by the Magistrate of Ninghai, on certain charges preferred against him by the Roman Catholics. The people took up Wông's case, and petitioned the Mandarin for his release. Their prayers not being granted, the people approached the Protestant missionary residing in Ninghai to use his influence in getting Wông released. The missionary refused to interfere. The populace then decided to act for themselves, for they marched to the yamên, broke the prison doors, and released Wông and several other prisoners.

This Wông Sih-dong is the leader in the present troubles; his reason, and that of the people, for being in arms being the unjust and arbitrary dealings of Roman Catholic members and the native priest Tsii. That there are substantial grounds

for their complaints against those associated with the Catholic Church will be clear to all when the following "facts" are calmly considered.

(1) Fully a fortnight before the recent troubles the Protestant missionary stationed in Ninghai came specially to Ningpo to make representations to the Roman Catholic Bishop of impending trouble, unless one or two of their agents were restrained in their oppressive actions. In this interview M. Faveau acted for

the Bishop. No steps were taken and by the end of September it was too late to prevent the people from taking the law into their own hands.

(2) Up to the time of writing, not one Protestant missionary or convert has been molested, nor any property belonging to them destroyed.

(3) The insurgents sent proclamations to the yamên, the pawnshops, and the Protestant mission, in which they emphatically declared their object to be the arrest of three or four Roman Catholic members, and that the penalty of death would be meted out to any who molested Protestants.

(4) In their destruction of Roman Catholic members' houses, they abstained from using fire, so as to prevent innocent neighbours from suffering. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic church was burnt as it stood in its own compound.

Now as to the actual procedure taken by the mobs. The city of Ninghai is simply the centre of the storm. For 50 li around the city the villages have contributed their companies of armed men. The 3rd October saw the entry of three distinct bodies of men into the city, one of which had previously burnt the Roman Catholic church and the house of a member at a place called "Uôngtôn," 40 li north of Ninghai. At another place called "Doli," the soldiers had been repulsed by the villagers. Hence, when these bodies of men marched into Ninghai, the officials were practically unable to prevent them from fulfilling their purpose of burning the Roman Catholic church, which took place about noon.

Wông Sih-dong took up his quarters in the city temple, where, after making strenuous efforts in other parts of the city to quiet the people, the Magistrate visited him, and pleaded that there might be peace, offering his own life if only his people would remain peaceable and law-abiding. The promise was made that when certain Roman Catholic members were caught, the city would be left in peace.

Later on, the native priest Tsü had an interview with the Magistrate, in which he asked for soldiers to back up a force of armed men which he said was at his call. The Magistrate refused to send the soldiers, and Tsü was forced to go in hiding; he was ultimately found in a tobacco shop by the mob. On his discovery, the people declare, he fired several shots from a revolver, injuring one man severely and one or two others slightly. This further enraged the people, who dragged their victim to the public execution ground, where they beheaded and disembowelled him. One seeks in vain to hear a good word for this native priest. If he sinned greatly, great has been his punishment. He is said to have been the tool of an unscrupulous man named Wông Kô-dôn, who was also captured by the people at a village called

"Dzôyün" and who was released on the payment of \$1,600. Two or three others were caught and also ransomed by payment of \$450.

Thus the case stands at time of writing. Soldiers have been sent from Ningpo and Taichow. It is not a rebellion against the officials, but an organised movement against the oppression of the Roman Catholic adherents in the Ninghai district. Not for one moment would your correspondent suggest that the foreign priests in Ningpo support and encourage the members of their communion in their oppression of the people. Much, undoubtedly, takes place in the country districts of which they do not know and of which they would be the first to disapprove. One's sympathies, however, go out to the people, who now will have to reap the harvest of unlawfulness.

The French cruiser Pascal was outside Chinghai to-day, and her steam cutter came up to the Settlement, but did not stay for long. It is to be hoped no political capital will be made out of this affair, especially as there seem grave reasons for blame on both sides.

THE TROUBLE AT NINGHAI.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With regard to the trouble that occurred a few weeks ago at Ninghai, you published two different versions, that of the "Echo de Chine," which accuses the mandarins of negligence and weakness, and that of an anonymous correspondent of Ningpo, who pretends that Fr. Tsü and the Catholics were responsible for the outbreak of which they were the victims.

Let us see which of these opinions is correct according to the mandarins in power. The Prefect of Taichow, Mr. Siu, having been sent to Ninghai to make an inquiry and quell the uprising, wrote as follows to the Taotai of Ningpo:—

"The Brigand Wông Sih-dong this time is the cause of a great outbreak. He stirred up the whole country, united the robbers, made flags and collected arms and ammunition. It is quite evident that under the pretext of religion he wanted to excite a great revolution. If he is not stopped immediately the little fire will become a great conflagration which cannot be mastered."

Mr. Siu has put a price of \$3,000 on Wông's head and the Governor Niéh has added \$2,000 more, so that the total sum offered for his capture is \$5,000. Wông Sih-dong is a highway robber. Formerly a *litteratus*, he became in 1900 chief of the brigands for the purpose of putting into force the edicts of Prince Tuan. He is one of the "Boxers" who burned the churches and massacred the missionaries.

Whilst about the 20th of July of that terrible and mournful year, the blood-thirsty bandits in Kiuchow weremassacring Mr. Thompson and his ten companions

in misfortune; whilst at Wenchow and elsewhere pillage, burning of houses, and extortion of money from those Christians who managed to escape death was the order of the day, Wông Sih-dong at the same time and in virtue of the same edict (namely that of the 29th of the 5th moon, falsely antedated by Governor Liu and dispatched throughout the whole province) pillaged the Christians at Ninghai and burned their houses and our chapels. If Wông at that time did not massacre a missionary it was simply because he did not meet with one.

He was afterwards condemned to death and then to a life sentence, but he never received his punishment because of the weakness of the mandarins; on the contrary he continued to vex the Christians with impunity, until at last he consummated his wickedness by the late bloody scenes of Ninghai, similar to the former ones perpetrated by the "Boxers" in 1900.

Now as to this last outbreak let us see what was the attitude of the local authorities of Ninghai. Did they really do all they could to afford effectual protection? The following is authentically what their civil superiors say of them: the Governor Nieh telegraphed to General Ly and to Taotai We, of Ningpo:

"In the Ninghai affair the mandarins both civil and military were wanting in diligence in procuring effectual protection. Their culpability is undeniable. . . . They shall be punished according to the gravity of their offence and certainly shall not be spared." All the mandarins of the place are guilty. Nothing was done to prevent the outbreak nor to stop it when it commenced. The bandits found the gates of the city open, they entered without the least resistance being made, burned our establishments

and massacred Fr. Tsü before the very eyes of the soldiers, who were ordered not to interfere.

The Titai and Taotai of Ningpo, in the following passage taken from one of their letters, state precisely who were the most guilty officers, without excluding the other offenders:—

"The Brigand Wông Sih-dong and others carried their audacity to such a pitch that they assembled mobs and massacred the missionary and some of the Christians and burned the churches. The sub-Prefect Siao, mandarin of the place, did nothing to prevent or stop the trouble. The Lieutenant-Colonel Tsiu, who was sent to quell the uprising, did nothing to ensure protection. Their offence is without the least excuse. . . . The Prefect Siu has ordered some of his soldiers to guard Lieutenant-Colonel Tsiu. The sub-Prefect Siao is in a like condition, so that both of them are the same as if in prison."

These two accomplices have become enemies and accuse each other mutually. Mr. Tsiu has written letter after letter

to his family, to his friends, and to the mission to accuse the sub-Prefect of having refused to receive Fr. Tsü at his yamên and of having given an order in writing to the Lieutenant-Colonel not to allow his soldiers to fire on the bandits, etc. Mr. Siao on his part naturally accuses his adversary Tsü, reproaching him for the publication of an odious edict and of having done nothing to stop the rebellion. They are entirely adverse to each other, and their reciprocal accusations are equally well founded. Both of them had friendly relations with Wông Sih-dong and adopted the measure of letting him do as he wished. They have been suspended from their office and are to be conducted under escort to Hangchow to be judged. They will probably receive a severe punishment. They were traitors and accomplices. No one has any excuse or pity for them. Their superiors and inferiors can speak of them only with indignation.

To the official documents I have cited I will add no personal reflection. I have many other documents in my possession and they all speak of Wông Sih-dong as the "bandit," Wông, t'ufi Wông Sih-dong, etc.; whilst his companions are called "brigands" or "rebels." It is in vain that one seeks in these documents a word of blame against Fr. Tsü and the Christians; whilst on the other hand it would seem natural for the mandarins to bring forth, if it were possible, charges against these poor victims in order to diminish their own responsibility in the affair. Their silence is therefore an eloquent answer; they only speak to denounce the true culprits, and they evidently mean what they say, as the bandits are daily being arrested, judged, and executed. It would almost seem as though these superior officers had sworn to repair the evils caused by their inferiors, but alas, they cannot restore life to the poor victims! At least let no one disturb their graves!

I am, etc.

M. A.

Ningpo, 21st October.

THE CHINESE TAX

A Protest Against Its Imposition by the Canadian Parliament.

To the Editor of The Gazette.

Sir,—Almost every week since navigation opened there have been accounts in your paper of great bands of immigrants arriving from all Europe on the way to the West, there to develop the resources of our great country. Special trains waited them, and sympathising spectators helped them on their way with much enthusiasm and many little acts of personal kindness. And quite right it was that they should get every help and encouragement to make up for the wrench which even a poor man may feel in leaving his native land, even with a prospect of making a better home in a strange country. And quite right that we should tell them this is a

great country and that all are welcome without respect to color, religion or nationality, for all are alike under the British flag—did I say all, no, there is an exception in Canada.

Under the same flag at another pier that is washed by the Pacific's waters a noble ship is arriving. She has a fine record, and is a thing of beauty within and without, and her passengers run into thousands every season. Down her gangway comes a humble band of workers, each with a hamper that is trunk, hat-box and lunch-basket combined, seeking a chance to make a better living than their own crowded country gave them.

Is there any special train for them, any benevolent society to give a welcome to poor John Chinaman as he lands? Oh, no; the only man on the lookout for him is the customs officer to collect duty on this human merchandise, duly invoiced, consigned to order and landed in good condition. So, marshalled by the consignees and checked off by the landing waiter, they pass through after paying \$100. per head, to begin life in a new and strange land. Now, what does Long John get for his \$100, which has taken months of hard work to accumulate? Does this fee give him citizenship, a status in the country, or, in fact, any right at all other than those which the European mongrel arriving at Quebec gets for nothing? Will some one please give a plain, honest answer to that question if he can; if not then let us on the lowest grounds of common honesty—to say nothing of any nobler reason, do away with this abominable law that disgraces the statute books of Canada. If the Chinaman is undesirable, tell him so plainly and warn him to stay at home at his peril, or make the same law for the Russian, German and Italian immigrant if we need the money so badly. Immigrants from Britain do not come under the same category, as with all their faults they are our brothers and welcome in any part of our country. The European is assisted from his hovel to a home and in some instances raises nothing but a squalid family to be a burden to the more industrious taxpayers. The Chinaman, whether as laundryman, laborer or cook, is an indefatigable worker, and I speak from experience in saying that with any sort of decent treatment is a faithful servant; yet, in spite of the tax, of his industry, patience and modesty, is the butt of the ignorant, an object of derision and often of cruelty.

What must the educated and thoughtful Chinaman think of us with our blatant talk about our free country and superior civilization, when he knows how we treat his less favored countrymen who come here. And more than this, is it expedient that we should hamper the progress of the nation's diplomats by putting such an argument in the mouths of foreigners as this petty tax makes against us. Again let us ask ourselves is it right, is it honest, is it British? I cannot imagine such a law being framed in England or passed by the British House of Commons, and it certainly is not a credit to Canada.

MICHAEL PATRICK.

Montreal, October 5.

RUSSIAN TONE DEFLIANT:

Sun — 6573, 1900
CAN ADMIT NO INFLUENCE IN NORTH CHINA BUT HER OWN

Press Considers the Anglo-German Agreement a Danger Signal—"Russia Strong Enough to Stand Alone"—"Will Know How to Secure the Safety of What She Has Obtained Without Agreements and in Spite of Them."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—The Russian newspapers made no comment on the Anglo-German agreement until to-day. The *Novoe Vremya* finds it very distasteful, and says: "It is a pity that these competitors, Germany and England, will have commercial relations with us. Their presence in the immediate

vicinity of Manchuria promises serious dangers.

The paper asserts that Russians alone possess the capacity for living peacefully with Asiatics, and declares that therefore peace can only exist in Manchuria when Russians alone deal with the Chinese. For this reason Russia cannot admit north of the Peiho any influence but her own. Russia, it adds, does not wish new acquisitions or to attempt anything against the territorial integrity of China. Continuing, the paper says:

"By all means open the doors to the whole of South China. Exploit it and preach the Gospel with the aid of the sword. That is your affair, but we cannot open the doors of north China."

The *Novosti*, on the other hand, regards it as necessary to open China to foreign trade. It thinks the agreement is, perhaps, acceptable in view of the need of some objective. Nevertheless, regarding the partition of China, it remarks that practice has not conformed with theory. Germany, it says, began the partition by seizing Kiao Chou Bay, and France, Russia and England must follow the example.

The *Birscherija Viedomosti* sees signs of trouble over the agreement, which it describes as very strange and problematical. It believes firmly that there is no need for any diplomatic combinations for the purpose of defending the integrity of China and says that Russia will know how to secure the safety of what she has obtained without agreements and in spite of them.

The *Petersburgski Viedomosti*, the best-informed journal on Chinese matters, has as yet made no comment.

The *Herold* sees in Lord Salisbury's acceptance of the agreement the most imprudent and most frivolous affirmation of the British mistrust of Russia. It says that the Imperialist Tories in Great Britain appear to think that as little reliance can be placed on the integrity of the Russian policy as upon their own probity.

The *Rossia* regards Russia as being practically isolated in the Far East. It says: "There is a definite end toward which we must strive without deviation or wavering and without seeking a modus vivendi with any European or other Power. Thank God, Russia is strong enough to march alone."

The *Exchange Gazette* considers that the agreement is ominous and alarming because it is directed toward what does not need further protection, since all the Powers had agreed to respect the integrity of China.

REPLY TO THE FRENCH NOTE.

Official Correspondence Upon the Latest Proposals for China Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Secretary of State made public to-day the latest correspondence between the United States and France in the form of two memoranda concerning the French proposals for a settlement of the Chinese troubles. A verbal assent to the French programme was at first given by this Government, but later, for the purpose of preserving the record of negotiations, the response of the United States was put in writing. Curiously enough, the American answer makes a special point of the two measures—the integrity of China and the open door—which Germany and Great Britain have pledged themselves to maintain in their joint agreement, made public on Saturday. The memoranda follow:

(Translation.)

"Embassy of the French Republic to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1900.

"The Government of the Republic has highly appreciated the response which the Government of the United States has made to its note of the 4th of October; it has been especially gratifying to it to observe the sentiments of sympathy for France which have evidently inspired that reply.

"All the interested Powers have adhered to the essential principle of the French note. In so far as concerns the points which have called for comments on the part of certain cabinets, they could, it would seem, be discussed among the Powers or between their diplomatic representatives at Peking in the course of the negotiations and receive such

modifications as might be judged in order to more surely and speedily attain the common end.

"The essential thing is now to show the Chinese Government, which has declared itself ready to negotiate, that the Powers are animated by the same spirit; that they are decided to respect the integrity of China and the independence of its Government; but that they are none the less resolved to obtain the satisfaction to which they have a right.

"In this regard it would seem that if the proposition which has been accepted as the basis of negotiations were communicated to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries by the Ministers of the Powers at Peking, or in their name by their dean, this step would be of a nature to have a happy influence upon the determinations of the Emperor of China and of his Government.

"It goes without saying that this collective step would in no wise interfere with the examination of the points in the French proposition to which the reservations made by certain governments relate.

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs would be particularly happy to learn that this is also the opinion of the President of the United States and of the Honorable Secretary of State, and that they may have thought it opportune to send to the Minister of the United States in Peking instructions in this sense.

II.
"The Secretary of State to the French Chargé d'Affaires.

"Memorandum in response to the memorandum in regard to the bases and conduct of negotiations for a settlement of pending questions between the Powers and China delivered to the Secretary of State by the French Chargé d'Affaires, Oct. 17, 1900:

"The Government of the United States is gratified to learn that all the interested Powers have adhered to the essential principle of the French note of Oct. 4, and trusts that such reservations as they have suggested will, like those mentioned in the reply of the United States, prove no embarrassment to the progress of the negotiations, in the course of which they can be frankly discussed with a view to a common agreement.

"Holding, as it does, in accord with the French Government, that the essential thing now is to prove to the Chinese Government that the Powers are ready to meet it in the path of peaceful negotiation and that they are united in their repeatedly declared decision to respect the integrity of China and the independence of its Government, while equally united in the resolve to obtain rightful satisfaction for the great wrongs they and their nations have suffered, this Government has instructed its Minister in Peking to concur in presenting to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries the points upon which we are agreed as the initial step toward negotiations and toward the reestablishment of the effective power and authority of the Imperial Government.

"The Government of the United States believes that the happy influence upon the determinations of the Chinese Emperor and of his Government, which the Government of the French Republic anticipates as the result of this step, would be still further induced if the Powers were to include as part of their initial declaration a collective manifestation of their determination to preserve the territorial integrity and the administrative entirety of China, and to secure, for the Chinese nation and for themselves, the benefits of open and equal commercial intercourse between the Chinese Empire and the world at large.

"Department of State, Washington, Oct. 19, 1900."

THE GERMAN-BRITISH AGREEMENT.

This Government's Answer Will Be an Indorsement of the Principles Involved.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The American answer to the invitation from Germany to acquiesce in the purposes of the British-German agreement to prevent the partition of China and maintain the "open door" will be a cordial indorsement of the principles contained in the agreement. This was made plain to-day by Secretary Hay to Count Quadt, the Chargé d'Affaires of Ger-

many in Washington, who called at the State Department to lay before Mr. Hay a copy of the arrangement entered into at London. Mr. Hay informed Count Quadt verbally that the American Government was in accord with the principles of the agreement, which conformed so closely to the declarations to which the United States had consistently adhered from the very beginning of the trouble in China. Count Quadt was told that the action of Great Britain and Germany was pleasing to the United States and that a formal answer in writing would be handed to him within the next few days.

Yesterday, and again to-day, the President and Secretary Hay had gone over the points in the British-German agreement, accepting the newspaper text cabled from London as accurate. At a special Cabinet meeting held at the White House to clear up public business of immediate importance before the President's departure for Canton, the views of the President in regard to the agreement were laid be-

fore the Cabinet. There was a general acquiescence among the Cabinet officers in the course outlined, which, as Secretary Hay later explained to Count Quadt, had been consistently pursued by this Government.

The only point in the agreement which required much thought and careful study was the third clause, relating to the steps to be taken by Great Britain and Germany if any Power attempted to seize territory in China. The agreement on that subject read as follows:

"Thirdly—In case of another Power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain, under any form whatever, such territorial advantages, the contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to come to a preliminary understanding regarding the eventual step to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China."

The advisers of the President were somewhat mystified at first as to the real meaning of this clause. To some it appeared to bind Great Britain and Germany to adopt mutual offensive and defensive measures to prevent the violation of China's territorial integrity. The main question considered was, however, whether acquiescence in the compact would bind this Government to join with Great Britain and Germany in the measures that might be deemed necessary to prevent partition.

As far as it can be ascertained this Government has determined to interpret the clause as binding only on Great Britain and Germany and as not affecting any other nation, and it is understood that in making plain to the Governments at London and Berlin that this is the President's view, the answer of the Government will assent to the principle involved, while not consenting to be a party to carrying it out conjointly with the two contracting parties, the United States having no intention of abandoning its consistent policy of acting independently of the other Powers in all matters affecting China, except in purely military movements, having for their object the protection of the lives and property of foreigners.

PARIS MUCH RELIEVED.

Explanation About Russia Changes the Feeling Toward the Anglo-German Note.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—It is evident that much relief is felt here because of the explanation that Russia was not omitted from the Powers which received the Anglo-German note. The tendency now is to rejoice at England's self-exclusion from the Yangtse Valley. The belief grows that England has promised Emperor William financial aid to secure his display of friendship for Great Britain. The attitude of the United States toward the Anglo-German agreement is much commented upon here.

The *Journal* asks what consideration Germany received for signing the agreement. Emperor William, forgetting his famous telegram to President Krüger some years ago, publishes the new agreement with Great Britain on the day the ex-President of the Transvaal sailed for Europe. A great change has come over Germany's policy, the *Journal* says, since Count von Bülow has taken hold of its foreign affairs.

The *Matin* says Prince Hohenlohe retired as Chancellor because he refused to sign the agreement. The *Matin* recalls the rights which France has derived in China under various treaties, especially that of Aug. 4, 1893, and says these rights cannot be interfered with.

The *Echo de Paris* and other papers express the opinion that the agreement was completed by a secret treaty aimed principally against Russian annexation of Manchuria. This paper declares that England will reap all the advantages by the new agreement. While she is fighting in South Africa, Germany will fight for her in China. England has also succeeded in increasing the disagreement between the Powers and in this way will be able to make the crisis in China last until the South African war is ended.

NO SECRET CLAUSES.

German Denials That Anything Is Hidden in the Agreement With England.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—It is positively stated by persons whose authority is hardly questionable that the rumors of a secret clause or clauses in the Anglo-German agreement are baseless. There is reason to believe that Russia approves the agreement, though her formal assent has not yet been communicated.

The topic continues to fill the press, where satisfaction is still generally expressed. There are, however, one or two papers whose anglo-

phobia is so intense that they refuse to rejoice over Germany receiving the advantages conceded by England and even deprecate them.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says he is firmly convinced that, although there is no secret Anglo-German agreement, there is a secret agreement between Russia and Germany binding the latter not to meddle with Russia's interests in north China and to leave her a completely free hand there. Such a promise, adds the correspondent, would not collide with the Anglo-German agreement, because Russia would be shrewd enough not to make a formal annexation, and yet would gain a lasting foothold in Manchuria.

RUSSIAN BELIEF IN CHINESE RISING

Dr. Coltman's Views Confirmed by Prince Oukhtomsky and Colonel Vereshchagin.

SPRING OUTBREAK PLAN

Uprisings in Manchuria Said To Be Prepared with Greater Strength Than Ever.

JAPANESE AGENTS SUGGESTED

Likelihood of Trouble Accounts for Despatch of Large Russian Fleet to Far East.

Nov 2 1903

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The HERALD's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent:—

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday.—The opinion of Dr. Robert Coltman, Jr., published in the HERALD, stating that another outbreak against foreigners is imminent in China, attracts much attention here, and, what is more, coincides with the general opinion of those who know China well.

Some time ago I traveled with Prince Oukhtomsky, the president of the Russo-Chinese Bank, who knows China by heart. The conversation dropped upon the probabilities of a further rising in China.

In Prince Oukhtomsky's opinion, nothing could prevent such an outbreak taking place.

Again, while I was visiting Colonel Verestchagin yesterday, to see his unique collection of Chinese rarities which he recently brought back from China, the opinion given by Dr. Coltman, as above, came up.

Colonel Verestchagin (who, by the way, is a brother of the world famous artist) warmly indorsed the American doctor's opinion, and said he was convinced another anti-foreigner rising was as sure as anything in the world could be.

At the same time there comes another rather startling confirmation of trouble to come in a letter from Kharbin.

According to the writer, among the inhabitants of that district a resumption of scenes and uprisings such as took place in 1900 is arranged for the spring of this year, only in much greater strength than was the case last time.

But what is more curious is a statement that the Japanese are largely mixed up in the whole affair and that Japanese spies and agents have for a long time been

travelling throughout China and Manchuria stirring up a restless sentiment among the people.

How true the suggestion of Japanese interference may be it is impossible to say, but what is absolutely sure is that the troubles of three years ago in China are considered in responsible circles to be most liable to recur in the near future.

This may be taken as accounting for the particularly large fleet Russia has sent out and which is now on the way to the Far Eastern waters.

It will also account for a certain symptom of special military preparations in Southern Russia, which newspaper correspondents on the wrong track attributed to the fear of developments of the Macedonian question.

Rifles and Stores of Ammunition Seized by Shanghai Officials.

SHANGHAI, Sunday.—The authorities here have seized hundreds of cases of rifles and large stores of ammunition in Chinese godowns near here.

AGAINST ALL EFFORTS OF HIGHER OFFICIALS

Outbreak, Thinks Mr. John Barrett, Possible Owing to Indemnity Tax Oppression.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The HERALD's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent:—

LONDON, Sunday.—Mr. John Barrett, formerly United States Minister to Siam, who is now in London, travelled extensively throughout China last year, and because of his experience in the Far East is in a position to give a valuable opinion upon the statements of Dr. Robert Coltman that another outbreak upon foreigners in China is imminent.

"If such an uprising occurs," said Mr. Barrett, "I don't think it can possibly attain the same dimensions as the last outbreak, but I am not admitting that in my opinion such an outbreak is probable.

"It is, of course, possible, but if it does occur it will be despite the efforts of almost all the higher officials.

"When I was in China last year what impressed me was the earnest efforts of the great majority of the officials of the higher class to lift China and place her in a position where she can take her place among other nations of the world.

"These officials I found thoroughly in earnest, but they had a hard task before them. They were combating centuries of prejudice and practice. But when China does awake, when she develops her own resources, when the element of lawlessness is subdued, she will be a great factor in the world's trade.

"I am a great believer in China's potentialities, political and material. There is undoubtedly a great deal of dissatisfaction rampant in China, and a bitter feeling exists among the lower classes toward foreigners. In my opinion this feeling, which was so plainly demonstrated during the Boxer uprising, has been intensified since then by the Powers insisting upon China paying heavy indemnities.

"It is the middle class and the poor who pay this tax. You may be sure that every tax collector who has a hundred taels to collect in his district squeezes at least five hundred out of the unfortunate people and blames the whole burden upon the wicked foreigners, who must have their money.

"In this way the hatred of the ignorant Chinaman is kept alive by the oppression caused by the collection of the indemnity tax."

CHINA'S THREAT OF TROUBLE.

QUESTION RAISED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dem *Arch 10. 03*
Government Has Received Information of an Expected Outbreak in Kansu, but Chinese Foreign Board Enters Denial—The Feeling Expressed at Hong Kong.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 9.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the Government had received no information of a Boxer movement or of anti-foreign feeling in China, but the British Consul-General at Hankow reported that he had received trustworthy information of a threatened movement in the province of Kansu. The British Vice-Consul at Tientsin had made a similar report. The British Chargé d'Affaires at Peking had warned the Chinese Government about this threatened uprising. The Chinese Foreign Board stated that there was no confirmation of these reports.

LONDON, March 10.—A despatch from Shanghai to the *Daily Mail* says that the rebels in the Province of Kwangsi are being supplied with munitions of war by the imperial troops. The insurgents have captured several cities, and government authority in the province is practically non-existent. The populace in the Province of Shantung are destroying Christian churches.

PARIS, March 9.—The London correspondent of the *Matin* sends a despatch to his paper in which he gives the substance of an interview with Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador at London, in regard to the disturbed situation in China. The Ambassador takes a pessimistic view of the situation. He considers the insurrectionary movement as anarchical in character. It is directed against the present dynasty and is due to the heavy taxation and the dishonesty of officials. The day the insurgents are properly organized the forces of the Government will be utterly crushed and the prestige of the Boxers lost. It is not likely that there will be any anti-foreign agitation.

On the other hand, the Chinese Ambassador, who was also interviewed by the correspondent, expressed the opinion that the Chinese people were devoted to the Manchu dynasty and that the Throne was perfectly secure. He admitted that the discontent was attributable to the heavy taxation which was made necessary by the payment of the indemnity to the Powers in gold.

THE SUN has received from the *Hong Kong Daily Press* a proof slip of an article on the rumors of an uprising in Canton. The following is an extract from it:

The fears entertained with regard to the rising in Canton city on the night of the Chinese New Year have fortunately proved to be unfounded. We made cautious inquiries at Canton, but nothing was known to confirm seriously the apprehension of the Government here. The arrests which the police have recently made at the instigation of the Viceroy of Canton betray nothing beyond the existence in our midst of certain persons of the common class who may or may not possess feelings of resentment against the officials of their native country. There is nothing very remarkable in this, and we are not of opinion that any serious secret undertaking which may have for its object the reformation of China, or the overthrow of the Empress Dowager, in whichever way it is accepted, is likely to be brought about by the class of persons at present in the custody of the police.

We are now in the position to know that the Viceroy of Canton really desired the arrest of a reformer of aggressive instincts, who has escaped. In consequence the Viceroy on Thursday offered \$40,000 for his capture.

We think it will be generally agreed that it is unwise and unfair for the colony to harbor men who are engaged in plotting or committing any crime against a friendly power, and the police are in every way justified in suppressing any such societies as

have this for their object. It must not, however, be forgotten that many of our leading local Chinese, men of education and intelligence, who of necessity sympathize with any rational and pacific movement for the reform of their country, would for such sympathy alone, if expressed in China, be regarded as criminals fit only for torture and decapitation. The reform laws of the young Emperor and the reactionary edicts issued and the crimes committed by the Empress Dowager are not yet forgotten.

EMPEROR IS MELANCHOLY.

NOT ENJOYING COURT'S JOURNEY BACK TO PEKIN.

Dem Jan 6, 1901
Empress Dowager Alert and Keen as Ever—The Court Has Had Some Trouble Getting Food Along the Way—Troops Line Rest of the Route Into the Capital.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PEKIN, Jan. 5.—The Chinese officials to-day invited the ladies of the several legations to occupy a silk shop on Chien-Nen street to witness the arrival of the court. This invitation is supplementary to the one sent yesterday asking the ladies to occupy a booth outside the Chien-Nen gate. The Ministers also have been invited to witness the ceremony, but it is understood that they will not accept. Their families and the other members of the legations, however, will see the spectacle.

Advices from Paoting-fu, the provincial capital, state that the city's accommodations are greatly overtaxed by the large retinue of the court. Hundreds of those belonging to the court [are being] fed in cloth pavilions, while others eat in the open air. The court entered the city by a circuitous route between high mat walls in order to avoid the unlucky western ghost. The shopkeepers placed food offerings, and sandalwood incense was burned in the streets through which the court passed.

The imperial party is quartered at the Viceroy's yamen, where, last year, the allies tried and condemned the Provincial Treasurer, who was a relative of the Empress Dowager, and other officials for their complicity in the Boxer troubles. The yamen is decorated with lanterns. Hundreds of the finest embroidered scrolls are at the windows, and the walls are covered with painted silk. The room of the Empress Dowager is lined with wadded silk. The furniture is of ebony, with blue and yellow satin coverings. The throne chair is of ebony inlaid with blue jade. Foreigners have been warned not to appear on the streets of Paoting-fu before the departure of the court.

A thousand of Yuan Shih Kai's soldiers arrived at Peking to-day from Paoting-fu. Troops are now stationed in large bodies along the entire line. Many foreigners to-day inspected the road to the station at Machiapu, where yellow tents have been erected for the imperial family and blue tents for the military commanders and civil officials.

Few foreigners have witnessed the court en route from Honan. The progress has been orderly, but there has been a constant crush at all the stopping places. The road was filled by the retinue for eight days after the court's departure from Kaifeng-fu. A photograph of the court was taken at Chengte-fu, where the soldiers and populace were polite and friendly.

At Fangy the runners and underlings preceding the court devoured the food which had been prepared for the Emperor, and the commissariat officers, to avoid disgrace, committed suicide. Three hundred cooks were retained at Chengte-fu. They secured their pay in advance, and then, being unable to provide for the hun-

great multitude, they decamped with whatever they could carry. The question of obtaining and preparing food has been the main cause of trouble along the entire route. Three Magistrates, it is reported, have already been dismissed in Chili for not supplying food.

Three missionaries witnessed the court's departure from Chengte-fu. The imperial party is accompanied by a few hundred cavalry, two companies of infantry and a large number of men with shovels and brooms, whose duty it is to see that the roads are in condition for the passage of the court. Large numbers of natives built fires along the roads and awaited the passage of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager.

The Emperor is melancholy and listless and pays no attention to the crowds that kneel along the roadside as he passes, nor does he seem to see the devout Chinamen who burn incense as an act of worship. The Empress Dowager, however, is alert and active, and keenly watchful of everything that happens. When the party arrived at Paoting-fu the master of ceremonies commanded the spectators to kneel. The foreigners present stood still, whereupon the master of ceremonies ordered that hats be removed. This order was obeyed, and natives and foreigners bowed to the Empress Dowager, who bowed and smiled in response.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 23, 1900

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A tragic story has just been told me that illustrates some of the worst features of Chinese family life. A boy of twelve, but that would be only ten or eleven as we reckon age, was engaged to a girl of the same age as himself. The boy was ill and his parents sent for the girl to whom he was engaged to come and see him. When she came she was told to boil some medicine. This she did, the boy took the medicine and shortly afterwards died. The parents of the boy heard the girl talking in her sleep, and from what she said they found she had put some opium in the medicine and so poisoned her betrothed. They questioned her and she confessed to having put the opium in the medicine but said she had done so in obedience to her parents' orders, who apparently for some reason did not wish their daughter to marry the boy. Native public opinion exonerates the girl but condemns her parents.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

For some time Wuchang has been as quiet as if not quieter than we have ever known it. The camps and temples both inside and outside the city are crowded with soldiers and extraordinary precautionary measures are being taken to prevent trouble arising, but since the execution of the self-styled Reformers there has been no disturbance of any kind and the foolish and dangerous rumours that caused so much trouble earlier in the year have entirely ceased. Not only foreigners, but the Chinese, are grateful to Chang Chih-tung for his firmness in protecting the best interests of the provinces under his care, and feel that his removal would be a great calamity.

Unhappily, for the last week or so the possibility of his removal has been seriously discussed, and in consequence the Hankow Consul-General, Mr. Fraser, has modified his views as to the advisability of English ladies returning to Wuchang, Hanyang and those parts of Hankow outside the foreign Concessions. Not only does he try to dissuade ladies from returning, but both he himself and the Chinese authorities are opposed to men returning to their work in the country.

COURT INFLUENCE.

It seems very evident that the power of Prince Tuan and other Boxer ministers is still very great, and as soon as they and the Empress are in safety at Hsian, the anti-foreign movement will be pressed. This morning I heard from Chinese sources that the Empress has ordered the Governor of Hupeh, Yü Yin-lin 于蔭林 and the Governor of Honan, Yü Ch'ang 裕長 to change posts. Our present Governor is a Conservative, but he shares with Chang Chih-tung the reputation of being an honest, incorrupt official, and in spite of certain reports to the contrary, which have been denied both by the Viceroy and by various correspondents of the "N.-China Daily News," has stood by Chang in his endeavour to protect foreigners and foreign property in Hupeh. Yü Ch'ang, the Governor of Honan, is said to have favoured the Boxer element in Honan, and the treatment of fugitives from and through Honan is in thorough accord with his statement. The Chinese view the impending change with great anxiety. If a Boxer Governor is appointed to Wuchang it is feared the next step will be the attempt to remove Chang Chih-tung, perhaps to call him to Hsian to consult with the Emperor, and Yü Ch'ang will then be the acting, if not nominal, Viceroy of Lianghu provinces, which God forbid.

TROOPS.

We have already referred to the crowding of the temples with soldiers. Many of them are of course recruits, but they are being carefully and diligently trained on the German system. Those who are trained are a fine-looking set of men; every camp has a gymnasium, and consequently the physique of the men is splendid. We saw a number the other day who were being exercised. A band of about twenty men were drawn up in line, the word of command was given, and they started off at full speed, jumped over a small bamboo hedge, climbed up a stone embankment four or five feet high, crossed a water moat some twenty feet across on round beams and then clambered over a fixed palisade ten feet high; all this they accomplished in splendid style. At the camp where this was done we noticed a number of deep pits, at the bottom of which were bamboo stakes and various palisades of different kinds, all of which are now used for the same purpose of training the men to storm strong positions.

CONFERENCE ON REPEAL OF THE ANTI-CHINESE LEGISLATION OF

MAY 5, 1892. Vol. 8. 93

American statesmen, Christians, philanthropists and patriots are earnestly requested to co-operate in securing the repeal of the obnoxious features of the Act of Congress, approved May 5th, 1892, entitled "An Act to Prohibit the Coming of Chinese Persons into the United States," with the attendant "Regulations" of the Secretary of the Treasury, of July 7th, 1892.

The Act of 1888 (known as the Scott law) was declared by the Supreme Court of the United States (May, 1889) to be "in contravention of the express stipulations of the Treaty of 1868 and of the Supplemental Treaty of 1880." This Act of 1892, embodying the provisions of that Act and going much beyond it, is a more flagrant violation of our treaty with China, which stipulates that "Chinese subjects residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in regard to travel or residence as there may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

By the Act of 1892, every Chinese laborer in the United States must procure a certificate of residence before May 6th, 1893, under penalty of arrest, imprisonment at hard labor for a period not exceeding one year and deportation to China. "Any United States customs official, collector of internal revenue or his deputies, United States marshal or his deputies," may make arrests. The trial must be before a United States judge from whose decision there is no appeal. Right of trial by jury is denied. It is made mandatory on the judge to order that the convicted person "be deported from the United States" as provided in the Act. If any one for unavoidable cause is unable to procure his certificate before May 6th, 1893, then, in order to escape the penalty, he must "clearly establish" the fact of his inability, "to the satisfaction of the judge," and also satisfy the Court "by at least one credible white witness that he was a resident of the United States" on or before May 6th, 1892. In many cases this is impossible. An unfriendly judge may declare that he is not "satisfied." Then follows the penalty. If one loses his certificate he may procure another only from the officer who granted the original, the costs of this and of his arrest and trial being at the discretion of the Court.

So much for the Act itself. Now for the "Regulations."

The applicant must appear in person before the collector or his deputy and swear to the exact year, month and day, with other facts concerning his arrival in this

country, together with certain particulars about himself. He must bring three unmounted photographs as prescribed, one for the form of application and one each for the original and the duplicate certificate of residence. It must be a "true photograph." "If the collector or his deputies have any doubt in regard to the correctness of the photograph presented they will refuse to receive the application and require a correct one." How easy to question the "correct-

ness" of a photograph. He must also bring with him "two credible witnesses of good character" to make the prescribed affidavits. The collector or his deputy is sole judge to to their "credibility" and "good character." Often, because of the migratory habits of the Chinese, it is impossible to get these two witnesses; or if obtained at all, at great expense; who must swear that they are "well acquainted" with the applicant, that "we know of our own knowledge that on the 5th day of May, 1892, he was within the limits of the United States, residing at . . .," and other facts about his arrival, residence, occupation, etc. If unable to furnish these witnesses "satisfactory to the collector or his deputy, his application will be rejected," unless by some other proof he can convince the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that a certificate should be given. In case of loss of the certificate "a duplicate may be issued under the same conditions that governed the original issue;" with this new obstacle, viz., the man must "establish to the satisfaction of the collector of the district in which the certificate was issued that such loss was without fault or negligence on the part of the applicant." Suppose the original was procured in San Francisco and six months later lost in New York, how is he to "establish" this, even after the expense of a journey across the continent for the duplicate certificate?

Merchants who are owners or part owners of a bona fide mercantile establishment are exempt from the operations of this law, though for self-protection, they also may procure certificates of residence.

This important Act was rushed through the House, the "previous question" being ordered, with but fifteen minutes' discussion on either side. The vote was as follows: In the House—yeas, 186; nays, 27; not voting, 115. In the Senate—yeas, 30; nays, 15; not voting, 43.

The grave objections to this legislation are that it is a new departure for this country to require certificates of residence; "it tags a man like a dog" on the "Ticket-of-leave" system of Botany Bay; it puts the burden of proof on a man that he is not violating the law, thus reversing all principles of justice; it requires no affidavit or indictment charging guilt; it subjects a man at any time, or anywhere, to arrest at the discretion of a horde of officers; in many cases it makes exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, requirements concerning witnesses; it gives enormous discretion to collectors and to deputies concerning the rejection of witnesses and applicants, with no appeal and no penalty if they abuse their power; it imposes heavy expense and much trouble to many in procuring the requisite evidence; it is barbarous in its penalties upon the innocent who may be unable to comply with its requirements; it presents the lamentable spectacle of a Christian nation breaking its treaty with a people whom we are endeavoring to win to the acceptance of the Gospel.

The Act, with its attendant regulations, is a dishonor to the United States; a breach of faith with China; a hardship and wrong to the Chinese here; a provocation to retal-

iation by China; a hindrance and menace to Christian missions in China of great proportions and promise; and, therefore, should be obliterated.

In view of these things and in accordance with the expressed desire of officials of twelve great organizations, engaged in missions to the Chinese in this country and in China, a special conference on the subject was held at the Bible House, New York City, January 26th, 1893. Representatives were present from the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the American Missionary Association, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church of America, the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society, the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, the Young Men's Christian Association, while representatives (unavoidably detained) of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention, concur in the action of the body.

The Conference appointed a committee of seven to endeavor to secure the repeal of the obnoxious features of the Act of 1892; and appointed the undersigned a committee on its behalf to make this statement to the American people and to request the immediate and strenuous co-operation of editors, ministers of the Gospel and others for the accomplishment of the desired result. What is done must be done quickly, as this Congress expires March 4th, and the prescribed penalties take effect May 6th. Wherefore, this Conference, fairly representing the sentiments of at least thirty-five millions of the people of this land, does hereby most respectfully and earnestly petition our representatives in Congress for the repeal or essential modification of the hasty legislation of May 5th, 1892.

By order and on behalf of the Conference.
H. L. MOREHOUSE,
J. KIMBER,
F. F. ELLINWOOD,
Committee.

New York City, January 26th, 1893.

JULY 25, 1903

**VALUABLE TRADE
WITH THE ORIENT**

**Bulk of the Increase Has Been
With China in the Last
Few Years**

HONG KONG IS THE LEADER

**The Year 1902 Broke Records for Traffic
With the Celestial Kingdom—Some
Statistics for Ten Years**

Special Telegram to The Patriot.
Washington, July 24.—Recent developments with reference to additional facilities for trade with China lend interest to some figures showing the growth of our commerce with that country, presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics.

Exports to China in the fiscal year 1903, aggregate about \$19,000,000, against less than \$4,000,000 in 1893. The total value of our exports to China in 1903 exceed those of any earlier year except 1902, when they were above the normal by reason of the very light exports to China in 1901, in which year importations were greatly interfered with by existing hostilities in that country. This figure of \$19,000,000 of exports direct to China does not, by any means, show, however, the total of our exports to that country, as a large proportion of our exports to Hong Kong also enter China. Exports to Hong Kong in the fiscal year just ended aggregate over \$8,000,000, making our total exports to China and Hong Kong about \$27,000,000, against a total of \$8,000,000 in 1893.

Growth of Export

Comparing this growth with that of our commerce with other parts of the world, it may be said that our total exports to Europe in 1903 aggregate a little over \$1,000,000,000, against \$662,000,000 in 1893, having therefore increased less than sixty per cent. during that period; those to North America amount to about \$215,000,000 against \$119,000,000 in 1893, having thus increased about eighty per cent.; those to South America aggregate about \$41,000,000, against \$32,000,000 in 1893, an increase of about thirty per cent.; those to Asia in 1903 aggregate about \$60,000,000, against \$16,000,000 in 1893, an increase of 275 per cent. To Oceania the total for the year is about \$36,000,000, against \$11,000,000 in 1893, but are not properly comparable with those of 1893 because of the fact that they do not include the commerce with the Hawaiian Islands, which is considered as a part of the domestic commerce of the United States and separately stated. To Africa the total exports for 1903 aggregate about \$38,000,000 against a little less than \$6,000,000 in 1893.

Asia Trade Grows

It is apparent from these figures that the growth in our exports to Asia has been more rapid than to any other section of the world except Africa, and the growth in the exports to China has been a very important factor in the growth of shipments to Asia. Comparing the growth of our exports to China with those to Japan, it may be said that our total exports to Japan in 1903 aggregate about \$21,000,000, against \$3,000,000 in 1893, the increase to Japan having been slightly greater than that to China.

The following table shows the total value of exports from the United States to China and Kong Kong, respectively, in each year from 1893 to 1903, the figures for June 1903 being estimated:

Year.	Exports to China	Exports to Hong Kong
1893	\$3,960,457	\$4,216,602
1894	5,862,326	4,209,847
1895	3,603,840	4,253,040
1896	6,921,933	4,691,201
1897	11,924,433	6,060,039

1898	9,992,894	6,265,200
1899	14,493,440	7,732,525
1900	15,259,167	8,485,878
1901	10,405,834	8,009,848
1902	24,722,906	8,030,109
1903	*19,000,000	*8,000,000

*June, 1903, estimated.

A NATION'S REPROACH.

SERMON ON THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Full Text of Rev. E. R. Donehoo's Discourse Sabbath Morning. The Fifty-second Congress Scored, and "Geary's Bill" Unmercifully Criticised.

1893
Rev. E. R. Donehoo, pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian church, delivered a strong sermon on the Chinese Exclusion Act, Sunday morning. The discourse was delivered in the eloquent style, characteristic of the speaker. Rev. Donehoo is widely known throughout the country, as one who has taken exceptional interest in the protection of the Chinese in America and his sermon of Sabbath last will attest this fact. The text was from Prov. XIV:34 — "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

He said: "Nations, like corporations, have no souls, hence, some argue, they ought not to concern themselves about moral questions. They contend that nations ought to confine their legislation exclusively to matters pertaining to their material welfare, leaving all that relates to morals severely alone. I do not know that I would find so much fault with views such as these, if carried out with scrupulous exactness, provided only the nation would not legislate in the interest of immorality and do things which are sinful, cruel, dishonorable, cowardly.

We Americans never weary of contrasting our broad and humane system of government with the monarchies of Europe, where individual rights are so often flatly ignored or flagrantly disregarded. We look upon every man who treads this blessed "Land of the Free" as a king in his own right, who acknowledges no man as his master, and owes allegiance to no law which in its spirit encroaches unjustly on his liberties or personal rights. After reading about the despotic power which is exercised over men in some countries of the world in this nineteenth century, I have wondered to myself, how it would be possible for me to remain there for a period of twenty-four hours, without running the risk of being cast into some loathsome dungeon for rebellion against the powers that be or getting my neck into a tight noose. And, if perchance, a free-born citizen of our favored Republic should happen to be made the victim of such tyranny, when temporarily sojourning in some country where despotism holds undisputed sway, our Government would be expected to demand prompt redress from the offending nation for such an outrage upon one of its citizens.

Yesterday, while cannons were booming and vast throngs of ardent patriots from every corner of this broad land, greedy for the

spoils of office stood on the avenues of our Capitol, to view the imposing pageant incident to the inauguration of our recently elected President, the Fifty Second Congress of the United States completed its constitutional existence, and passed into history. Compared with similar bodies which preceded it, I have not the data before me to decide intelligently whether it surpassed its predecessors, in true merit, or in lasting infamy. That it contained in its composition men of integrity, patriotism, statesmanship, philanthropy and unquestionable piety, I am ready to affirm. That it has done some things which are worthy of commendation, I also concede; but that all its acts are to be indiscriminately approved, or even accepted as having been prompted by motives worthy of the true statesman and friend of his brother man, I am very far from admitting.

The Fifty Second Congress has won distinction, if for nothing else, for having enacted in hot haste, and then refusing to undo its foul work after earnest solicitation, the most infamous law that ever disgraced the annals of any civilized nation since the days of Justinian. I refer to what has come to be known as "the Chinese Exclusion Act," or as some prefer to designate it, "the Geary Act," from the name of the man who fathered the brutal statute. My reasons for using such strong language against our lawmakers, who are responsible for the passage of this disgraceful measure, are the following: 1st. The bill itself is the most unjust, inhuman, dishonoring to the fair name of which our nation grandly boasts, and brutally cruel towards innocent victims against whom it is directed, that was ever enacted, or even attempted, since we became a nation. By the treaties which our Government made with China, we guaranteed to every subject of that empire the right not only to visit our country, but to remain here indefinitely, assuring them during their sojourn here all the privileges and immunities which are accorded to the most favored nationalities in the world. Trusting in the honor of this great country these inoffensive people came amongst us, until today after a period of more than 30 years since the immigration began, there are scattered throughout the length and breadth of this vast Republic about 100,000 natives of China, a smaller number taking them altogether than may be confidently expected to be dumped upon our shores in the next twelve months of the very off-scourings of Europe who will come

amongst us to scatter broadcast their pestiferous doctrines pollute our channels of virtue and justice, and imperil the long continuance of our free institutions. What have these hundred thousand Chinamen done to provoke such harsh measures against them? They have taken the bread out of nobody's mouth, offended against no law of the State or Nation, disseminated no incendiary teachings; they are quietly pursuing their humble vocations, content with the crumbs which fall from our tables; patient under oftentimes repeated cowardly abuse; and wherever missions have been organized amongst them they have cheerfully contributed more of their hard earnings to aid in disseminating the gospel amongst their countrymen than any other class of like means amongst whom

mission work has been undertaken in all the circuit of this round globe. While the filthy hoards from Europe are sweeping over our land, devouring every green thing like the locust of Egypt, polluting our streams of justice, prostituting the elective franchise until it is hardly worth while for a native born citizen to go near the polls, our legislators have done absolutely nothing to check this ever-increasing evil, save to pass a law at the instigation of the very worst class of foreigners that this country is cursed with, against these inoffensive people who have no votes to sell, no beer to distribute, no influence with loafers and thieves to use; and no familiarity with courts of justice or jails or poor-houses, as is too often true of those who were most prominent in urging this infamous law upon our legislators.

2nd. Another reason for denouncing the action of this Fifty Second Congress is that they hurried the bill through Congress with a precipitation which cut off all debate which prevented the protests of the decent portion of our people from reaching their ears in time much less from circulating and forwarding remonstrances against such an abomination in the name of law and justice. Nobody was allowed the opportunity to study this wicked measure until it was reported from the committee, passed by both houses and signed by the President. This bill therefore is entitled to the distinction of being the hastiest and least considered piece of radical legislation, and at the same time the most intamous measure, ever passed by any Congress since the days of the Colonies.

3rd. From the day that the terms of this bill became known only one single sentiment has gone up from the decent, self-respecting, God-fearing people of this country, east and west, north and south. Religious bodies of all kinds, associations, conferences, conventions, presbyteries, synods, general assemblies, Missionary Boards of all denominations, in fact the entire religious element, which means in effect the bone and sinew, the wealth and decency, the integrity and patriotism of the country, have protested and remonstrated and plead and reasoned with Congress to undo this cruelly unjust and dishonoring piece of legislation, but all to no effect. The Colonies rebelled against the mother country for the passage of a Stamp Act, and all the world applauded them. Our young nation went to war against Great Britain for impressing American citizens into marine service, and prosterity justified those patriotic men for defending the rights of the humblest citizen. Today our nation stands before the civilized world in the unenviable position of having inflicted the coarsest indignity upon the people of China, the most unreasonable and cowardly injustice that was ever known in the history of nations. We invited these people to come here on the same terms that our people who have gone there to trade and travel and proclaim the gospel of peace and good will availed themselves of, and after we got them here we turn round and demand of them impossible requirements, fix on them reproachful stigma, cast them into prison for that which no stretch of reasoning can construe into a crime, and then load them up and deport them, as England was wont to deal with the worst of her felons in other days, to the land from which we

inveigled them and where our own people are enjoying the very protection which we have, to our everlasting disgrace, withdrawn from theirs.

Some of our newspapers are saying: "Why, if these poor Chinamen are such a law-abiding people, why don't they come up and register like men, even if it is a mean law, and allow the future to undo the injustice done them?" Well, I will tell you why they are not crowding the Collector's office and meekly submitting to be registered and branded like so many discharged felons: They are not registering because they can not. Their position is a hundred times worse than that the meanest thief or cut-throat who emerges from the Penitentiary, for the latter has no impossible demands exacted of him, he needs nobody to vouch for him; and his past life and place of abode have nothing whatever to do with his remaining in this country and enjoying its protection. But the Chinaman must not only submit to be measured and catalogued and photographed and labeled, but must produce two white witnesses to swear that they knew him ten years ago, (and not one Chinaman in fifteen can do that. There is hardly a Chinaman in this District so far as I am aware, who can comply with this one requirement,) and unless he does so, he must go to jail until

sentence is formally passed upon him and he is consigned to the Penitentiary, from which after a year's service he must be deported to China. "Why don't they come forward and register?" You say, but I say, why don't they cut their own throats? They can do the latter far easier than the former, for they cannot register at all no matter how much they be inclined to do so. They are not conspirators against the law, as some ignorantly assert. They are not "banding together by the advice of some one," as has been flippantly charged, "in order to defeat the law"; they are simply helpless under this cruel law, and utterly unable to comply with its demands. They are forced to sit still and wait to see whether this great nation whose protection they were lead to seek through false representations and faithless pledges which it made to their mother country, is now going to brutally crush them, cast an indelible disgrace upon them in the eyes of the civilized world and ship them back home branded as felons in a manner that will cause their own people to flee from them as though they were the vilest of lepers. Oh, that my voice could be heard throughout the length and breadth of this land! Then I would plead with every soul in which there dwells a single spark of patriotic sentiment to protest against this gross iniquity. I would beseech every friend of humanity to help to undo this barbarous law by invoking the highest courts of our land to pass upon the constitutionality of this unrighteous measure; assured as I am that no upright or intelligent jurist could possibly fail to decide that it is a bad law, a cruel law, an unjust law, and in plain violation of every principle of honor, decency and right between man and man, yea, and in bold contempt of that eternal law which was proclaimed on Sinai and exemplified by the blessed Savior of mankind: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

CHINESE EXCLUSION

The bill relating to Chinese exclusion adopted by the House last Monday as a portion of the General Deficiency Appropriation act, without consideration even by any committee, marks the uttermost limits to which demagogic legislation can be carried. Under cover of merely continuing existing law radical changes in the law have been made. The constitutionality of the most vicious provision, that concerning determination by executive action of claims to American citizenship, is open to serious question. In 1894 Congress passed a law making the determination of executive officers as to the rights of aliens to enter or remain here final and conclusive, even on the courts; this law goes further and gives petty Immigration Inspectors power finally to determine even claims to American citizenship. In reaching such result the officers are required to deny their victim the right to have counsel present, during their examination or that of the witnesses, the proceedings being wholly by "star-chamber methods." Even if, under such conditions, conclusive uncontradicted proof of American citizenship be given, nevertheless decision to the effect that the subject of the investigation is an alien is conclusive. The right of appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is, in such a case, an empty formality, involving the determination of a question of fact only, which the Inspectors are supposed to be better able to determine. Under the act of 1894 Judge LACOMBE once accurately characterized this sort of legislation as applied to conceded aliens by pointing out that even if the immigration officers should choose or hold that Lord ROTHSCHILD, concededly an alien, is likely to become a public charge, no court in the land could reverse their holding and relieve him from an order of deportation. The present proposed law carries this principle one step further and subjects every person, irrespective of race, color, or ancestry, to the drastic principles of the Chinese exclusion law procedure, at the whim of petty executive officers.

As an example of deliberate express violation of treaty faith this law is without precedent. In its first section it expressly strikes out of the existing act the words "so far as the same are not inconsistent with treaty obligations," which were advisedly put there after long consideration of the decency of things by the Senate in 1902. This bold and public disregard of treaty obligations is resorted to, notwithstanding the fact that the Attorney General and the Cabinet, after careful consideration, have just correctly decided that China's recent notice terminating the treaty of 1904 does not repeal or supersede a single Chinese exclusion law on our statute books! In days when the Administration has evolved the principle that the non-ratification by the Legislature of a foreign country of a treaty after its nego-

tiation is a breach of national good faith, and almost a casus belli, such barefaced disregard of treaty obligations as the present act stands for is painful. Mr. Justice BREWER's recent public utterances concerning such Chinese exclusion legislation, that we ought to send our missionaries to Congress instead of to the East, does not seem to have received much consideration.

While the great Powers of the world are busily engaged trying to get their share of the invaluable trade with China our country, by such legislation, is doing its best to discourage such trade in practice. All the changes made by this bill are in the direction of excluding large classes of non-laboring persons. Instead of providing for the exclusion of all laborers merely, and defining this term satisfactorily and comprehensively, the new law provides that all persons of Chinese descent, not specifically authorized to enter, shall be deemed to be laborers, without right to enter or remain here. The result is that "traders," accountants, merchants' clerks, manufacturers, artists, actors, restaurant keepers, (under recent departmental rulings,) interpreters, ministers, doctors, and many other classes of persons, whether desiring originally to enter the United States or returning, all are excluded. Merchants, even under the present law, are harassed and in many instances prevented from returning to this country

after business trips home, by a law requiring them to prove their mercantile status by at least two non-Chinese witnesses, as also by the same testimony the fact that they were engaged in no manual labor whatsoever, outside of their mercantile business, for a year before departing for China, which is obviously almost impossible of proof by white testimony. The stupid provision excluding Chinese labor from our Philippine possessions, though all competent judges concede that their presence there is essential to economic progress, is continued by this law.

The act is made to take effect at once, notwithstanding the fact that the last treaty with China runs on until next December, when the notice terminating it takes effect. It is to be hoped that the Senate at least will carefully consider this measure before confirming the action of the House, violative as it is of the most important principles of our Bills of Rights, of sacred treaty obligations, and reason and common sense. It is only the circumstance that this bill has assumed the guise of one intended merely to exclude Chinese labor, and as such is supposed to be popular with the masses, that accounts for its passage without a hearing and without consideration.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAR. 7TH, 1903.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

IF the *Nichi Nichi's* Peking telegram, elsewhere translated, may be trusted, the Chinese Government does not appear to be altogether unconscious of the urgent necessity of providing an efficient administration for the Manchurian provinces—a necessity to which we have invited the attention of the Chinese statesmen on more than one occasion. The political future of Manchuria, if not of China herself, depends in a large measure upon the way she grapples with this delicate question. If she succeeds in maintaining good order in those provinces and thus giving no valid excuse for the Russians to further tighten their grip over the districts, she may not be able to oust the unwelcome intruders altogether, but she will have the sympathy, if not the active support, of the civilized world in her resistance at any further encroachment on the part of Russia. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that China appreciates the importance of introducing some reforms in the administration of Manchuria. But we cannot help entertaining grave doubts as to her ability to undertake the task in a satisfactory manner. In addition to the ordinary difficulties attending attempts at administrative reforms in China, reforms in

Manchuria are beset with further obstacles arising out of the peculiar dynastic connections which those regions bear to the Court at Peking. One incident of those connections, is the time-honoured practice of appointing none but Manchu nobles to the Governorships of the Manchurian provinces. It is highly questionable whether the Empress Dowager's appreciation of the situation is keen enough to reconcile her to the abandonment of this traditional policy of her House

with regard to the government of Manchuria. But unless it is abandoned, it will be quite impossible to produce even a semblance of reforms, simply because there is at present no Manchu statesman of sufficient calibre to undertake the difficult task in question.

There are indications of an impending change of some sort in the political situation in Peking. In the first place, Viceroy Chang seems to have at last decided on paying a visit to the Court, and in view of his known relations with some of the powerful statesmen in the North, his presence in the capital may possibly lead to some important development. It may, for instance, result in his virtual downfall as a ruling force, if his enemies succeed in seizing the opportunity for getting him transferred to a sinecure in Peking, as they have been plotting for some months past. Or it is equally possible that his personal interviews with the Dowager Empress may result in an increased Imperial confidence in him. In that case, he may either go back to Wuchang with his prestige enormously enhanced, or if he prefers to stay in the North, he will be one of the most influential advisers about Court. In any case, therefore, his impending trip to Peking is likely to lead to some important development. Another circumstance that demands attention at this juncture, is the news of Yung Lu's illness. According to some Press despatches, many people in Peking seem to despair of his recovery. Should these fears prove well-founded, the result might possibly be the precipitation of a political crisis the outcome of which it is extremely difficult to foresee. Although far inferior in intelligence or courage to the late Li Hung-chang, Yung Lu is at present the most powerful personage in China next to the Dowager Empress. A section of the Reformers would doubtless be delighted, if he passes away as feared in Peking, for he is unfortunately misunderstood by many of them. But

his death, if it takes place now, would leave behind him no figure great enough to step into his place without at once exciting most vehement jealousy and antagonism in the breasts of a dozen or more influential persons. Viceroy Chang may seem a likely candidate, but unfortunately his prestige among the elder statesmen of China is not high enough for the important post in question. Viceroy Yuen is doubtless able enough to fill it with great credit, but he is obviously too young for it. The result may, therefore, be a struggle between the rival aspirants for the great prize—a struggle which could not prove beneficial to China.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Chinese Loan Bill Passed by Chamber of Deputies—Excited Debate Follows the Division.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Chinese loan bill was passed in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, says the Paris correspondent of *The Times*, who regards the passage of this measure as a striking and important victory for the Government.

Had the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry fallen, says the correspondent, the President would have had only a single man available to form a new Cabinet—namely, M. Ribot. Acquiescence in such an alternative would have been virtual suicide for the Republican Party. Happily the leaders understood the danger, checkmated the Opposition, and consolidated the Government.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 335 to 213, yesterday, adopted the Chinese loan bill, after rejecting two paragraphs of the final article, which the commission had inserted against the wish of the Government. These paragraphs excluded religious congregations from the benefits of the loan, and provided that indemnities be distributed to private claimants only, as China paid the installments. Both paragraphs were thrown out by big majorities.

The adoption of the bill was followed by an exciting epilogue. Joseph Lasies, (Anti-Semitic,) introduced a motion affirming the confidence of the Chamber in the discipline of the army, and expressing gratitude toward the officers and soldiers of the French expedition to China. Henry Berteaux, (Radical Socialist,) proposed an addition to this motion, condemning the French Bishop and the missionaries in China as "thieves and pillagers."

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, opposed the motion and its addition, pointing out that President Loubet and Gen. André, the Minister of War, had already expressed the Government's recognition of the services of the members of the China expedition by going to Marseilles to welcome them upon their return to France.

Regarding the missionaries, M. Waldeck-Rousseau said it was not for Parliament to pass judgment on them.

A noisy debate followed, in which members of the Chamber were repeatedly called to order. Among these was M. Lasies, who pointed to Gen. André and cried: "Every one here defends the army except that man!"

Finally the Government accepted a motion to the effect that the Chamber associated itself with the Government in the homage paid by it to the Expeditionary Corps to China. This motion was adopted by a vote of 314 to 163.

China's Objection to the Ports-

Sum. 12/30/15
It will be remembered that before the conclusion of the peace of Portsmouth the Pekin Government notified the belligerents and the other Powers interested in the Far East that unless it were permitted to take part in the conference it would not hold itself bound by the agreement reached so far as it might affect Chinese territory. For obvious reasons China's participation in the negotiations was deemed inadmissible by both Russia and Japan, but both of those Powers must have recognized their incompetence in international law to formulate terms obligatory upon outsiders and must have reserved for subsequent diplomatic discussion the procurement of China's assent to certain conditions.

The provisions of the Portsmouth treaty in which China is directly concerned are four: first, the stipulation that Japan shall acquire that part of the Manchurian railway which runs southward from a point twenty-five miles south of Harbin and that the section north of that point shall be retained by Russia; secondly, the transfer to Japan of that part of the Liaotung peninsula which was leased for twenty-five years by China to Russia; thirdly, the agreement that Russia and Japan shall be at liberty to keep in Manchuria for the purpose of guarding their respective sections of the railway fifteen soldiers per kilometer, an arrangement which, for the two Powers taken together, would give an aggregate of 15,000 soldiers; lastly, the agreement that the belligerents should have eighteen months in which to withdraw their armies from Manchurian soil.

To Russia's retention of the northern section of the Manchurian railway China does not object; nor can she do so so long as Russia conforms to the conditions of the franchise authorizing that Power to construct and operate the line. As regards the southern section of the line, it is open to argument whether a railway franchise granted to one foreign Power is assignable to another; circumstances might be imagined under which such an assignment would be viewed with intense disapproval at Pekin. Suppose, for example, Germany had been the assignee. To

Japan's acquirement of the southern section of the Manchurian line, however, China does not object, and, should she desire to take it over, would doubtless concede that in equity the Japanese had a claim to be reimbursed to at least the extent of the actual value of the railway. What is true of a railway franchise in Manchuria is true *a fortiori* of the twenty-five year lease of Port Arthur and Dalny. It is certain that when the lease was granted to Russia the Pekin Government never contemplated its assignment to another Power, and least of all to Japan, which had recently been compelled by the Franco-Russo-German ultimatum to retrocede it to China. Nevertheless, in the case of this lease the Pekin Government seems disposed to recognize accomplished facts, and should she want to recover Port Arthur,

which it is well known commands the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili, will doubtless be willing to pay for it.

Against two of the four conditions above named, on the other hand, China has formally protested. No military expert will dispute the Pekin Government's assertion that nine months would afford ample time for the withdrawal of both the Russian and Japanese armies from Manchurian soil, inasmuch as the military authorities on both sides have railways and plenty of rolling stock at their disposal. Given the distance, the number of soldiers, the condition of the track, the number of locomotives, together with the number and capacity of the cars, the time required to move an army beyond the Manchurian frontier is a matter of arithmetical calculation. Even admitting that the total number of the Russian and Japanese troops in Manchuria is not far from a million men, we must recognize that with the existing railway accommodations they could be withdrawn in nine or even in six months. China, therefore, as a neutral that has already suffered serious losses through the prolonged occupation of her soil has a right to demand that evacuation shall be effected within a term considerably shorter than eighteen months.

No less inexpedient from China's point of view must seem the arrangement by which Russia and Japan are between them to keep in Manchuria as railway guards no fewer than 15,000 soldiers. No self-respecting country would tolerate a state of things certain to cause incessant friction and collision with its own local authorities. The Pekin Government declares itself entirely qualified to protect the enjoyment of the railway franchises which it has granted in Manchuria and claims that there will be time enough to talk about importing foreign guards when she shall have failed to discharge her duties. Even then she would have a right to be heard as to the number of guards needed.

We have no doubt that Japan will meet China's protests in a conciliatory mood, and in that event we do not see how Russia can venture to show herself recalcitrant.

NG POON ANSWERS GOMPERS.

TILT ON CHINESE IMMIGRATION AT THE CONFERENCE.

Sum. Dec 9 1905
Labor Men Object to Resolutions Indorsing Roosevelt's Stand—Agree, However, When They Are Modified—Chinese Editor Makes a Defence of His Race.

The National Immigration Conference, which has been meeting in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden, wound up last night. It came near being deadlocked on the question of Chinese exclusion, and the protest of a Chinese editor from San Francisco was one of the features of the session.

The committee on resolutions was divided on the Chinese question, the labor members being lined up against practically all the other delegates on the committee. When the members of the committee proposed any resolutions except in favor of

the rigid exclusion of Orientals the labor members were up in arms. There was a hot fifteen minutes, and then President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who was on the committee, went away, declaring excitedly that he would not stand for such resolutions. The other labor members followed his example, and the rest of the committee prepared the following resolutions, which were submitted to the convention toward the close by Chairman Shaw of the resolutions committee:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the position taken by the President that the Chinese Exclusion laws forbidding the admission of laborers ought to be maintained and rigidly and honestly enforced.

Resolved, That a rigid examination of all incoming passengers from the Orient be made at the port of departure as recommended for incomers at the Atlantic ports so as to eliminate entirely if possible the hardships of detention and deportation.

Resolved, That we request Congress to provide better facilities for inspection and examination at the Pacific Coast ports, similar to those provided for at Atlantic ports.

Resolved, That in the words of the President's recent message, "our laws and treaties should be framed—not so as to put Chinese students, business men and professional men of all kinds—not only merchants but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, travellers and the like—in the excepted class," but to state that we will admit all Chinese, except Chinese of the coolie class, skilled or unskilled labor.

A motion to adopt all four resolutions brought Walter McArthur, a delegate from San Francisco, to his feet amid shouts of "Question!" McArthur made a general attack on the Chinese.

"If these resolutions are adopted," he said, "you are going to pass them without having heard the other side."

From all sides of the hall the words "Question, question," were shouted, and Gompers said bitterly:

"You have called for a vote, but you can't call the question off. If debate is shut off now it won't be shut off in other quarters."

The first three resolutions were then carried, and Gompers agreed to state his objections to the fourth before it was acted on. He said he personally knew and respected President Roosevelt and felt an embarrassment in expressing himself as opposed to some of his sentiments.

"The fourth resolution," he said "is in most part a quotation from President Roosevelt's message, but it is my God given privilege even to differ from him. Half of the excluded Chinese would come under the pretence of being merchants and students, when they are really laborers."

Ng Poon Chen, editor of the *Chung Sai Yat Po* of San Francisco, an Americanized Chinaman, then took the floor and said he could stand it no longer.

"To my mind," he said, "in ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the Christian Americans are peculiar. You are scared because China has a population of 400,000,000. If it were as thickly populated as Europe it would have 1,200,000,000. Men were driven here by persecution and they persecute us. They have the old Middle Age idea of the lash. The Jews come here from persecution in Russia and then want to persecute the Chinamen. Mr. Gompers came here as an immigrant and he wants to keep us out."

"The distortions of facts that I have heard here," he continued, his voice rising, "make my blood boil. One set of foreigners persecuting another set of foreigners."

"There are estimated to be 106,000 Chinamen in this country. What! Are all you workingmen, so many millions of you, who boast how brave you are, afraid of these 106,000?"

The speaker then replied to the charge that the Chinese could not assimilate American ideas.

"You don't give us the chance," he said, "but you keep on saying the same thing. I'll bet my boots—all the boots I have—that if you give us a chance to join your unions we'll do it. We want nothing but fair play—nothing but what your great President, Mr. Roosevelt, says we should have."

Terence V. Powderly then attacked the Chinese. He said the interests of the Chinese and Japanese were opposed to the interests of Americans and declared that when he was Commissioner of Immigration there were many instances of Chinese laborers trying to pass themselves off as students.

Finally when it looked as if the conference would adjourn deadlocked on the point, the following substitute for the fourth resolution, put forward by Delegate Cochran, was carried:

"Our laws and treaties should be so framed and administered as carefully to except Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds, not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors and travellers from the action and enforcement of the exclusion laws."

With this substitute all the resolutions were then adopted as a whole.

The morning session began a little after 10 o'clock, Senator Higgins of Delaware presiding. He deprecated the stand taken by the labor unions on the question of Chinese exclusion, stating that it was not a labor question and favored a discrimination such as was advocated by President Roosevelt in his last message. The Chinese editor, Ng, also spoke. Said he:

"You exclude the yellow man. You fear the yellow peril. You sit down on the yellow newspaper. I edit a paper turned out

IMPERIAL DECREE. RE ANTI-FOREIGN MOVEMENTS.

To have international relations smoothly maintained it is necessary to enter on friendly terms with the Powers and the Government have entered into treaties of commerce with Powers in the Orient and Occident with the view of promoting Our friendly relations with them and as We are carrying on the same honestly and impartially Our friendships with the Powers cannot be injured, and thus the Powers are all intimate and peace is maintained which fact is known to everybody. However recently there are rumours current and are being spread to the effect that there is fear of sudden uprisings of anti-foreign nature, and thereby the public is scared. These rumours certainly originated with some people of bad character just to cause excitement in order to let rowdies have the chance of causing troubles or by those who try to have Our international relations spoiled or to influence the natives and to attain the object of their own schemes. In any case such rumours are injurious to the general situation and therefore it becomes necessary to state clearly the present condition of affairs and at the same time to clear up all the doubts and suspicions now prevailing.

This is a time of difficulty for China

and it is necessary to rely upon the Powers to maintain the peace of the world. This is well known to Us and there is no reason for Us to try to break the peace. Therefore all the people of China, the sovereign and his subjects, high and low, all shall beware not to be obstinate but should be eager to carry on Our reforms properly so as to attain the end that our country shall be properly administered, and lead the Empire to be a strong and wealthy power. All students should be loyal to the Empire by studying the learning for which they are responsible and when they finish their course of study they will be appointed to proper positions and therefore in no case shall they indulge in interfering in diplomatic matters or discussing national questions but steadily devote themselves to their studies. In one word the unity of Our people is necessary yet there shall be no anti-foreign sentiments. Our rights shall be maintained yet at the same time it is necessary not to forget to carry out Our treaty obligations which must not be violated. All men of learning ought to understand these points; if not there is no difference between the ignorant people and themselves and it will cause troubles which will merely result in causing damage to the localities. From the date of this decree being promulgated all the Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors are strictly ordered to instruct their subordinate local officials to sincerely protect the lives and properties of any foreigners and missions and if there is anything unsatisfactory the matter should be placed into the hands of the officials concerned who will settle the matter properly. If any spread rumours and cause troubles these are the people who do not know their own position and such persons shall be arrested and duly tried and punished. If the protection be inadequate and any troubles be caused such local officials shall be severely dealt with and there shall be no leniency. The said Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors are hereby ordered to notify the public of Our intentions and endeavour to prevent beforehand any troubles in order to meet Our desire, which is to maintain friendly relations with the Powers and to preserve the peaceful life of Our people.

PRINCE PLEADS FOR CHINAMEN

Kang Yu Wei Says They Look to America.

Evening Sun June 29, 1905
TALKS OF THE BOYCOTT

Head of the Chinese Empire Reform Association Declares That the One on American Goods Will Last While the Exclusion Act Is in Force—Says He Wants Admission Into the United States Not Only for Students and Merchants, but for All Classes of Chinamen—Declares That President Roosevelt Told Him He Would Do His Best to Remove Cause of Friction.

Kang Yu Wei, head of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, and a big man in the Flowery Kingdom, who is making a tour of the United States, was interviewed today in his apartment in the Waldorf-Astoria. His Excellency said through Mr. Chew Kop Heon, his interpreter, when questioned about the Chinese exclusion laws of the United States:

"China has always been free. Foreigners of all nationalities have had as much liberty as the Chinese themselves. We want to be treated as we treat others, especially by Americans. We do not only wish the free entrance into the United States of students and merchants, but all classes of Chinese.

"We look on America as the greatest country in the world, and, but for the exclusion act, our best friend. Is it any wonder we want to come here, and is it any wonder that we will use all the means in our power to gain admittance? The boycott on American goods will last while the exclusion act is in force.

"The object of the Chinese Reform Association, of which I am the head, is to free China from the trammels of tradition—to have her educated in all the arts and sciences and introduce a constitutional form of government in place of that which now exists. We look on the United States, where liberty and justice are free to all its citizens, as the best place for the education of our young men of all classes. Without modern education China will ever remain in a black despair of anything better than she now has and will be the prey of European aggression.

"Japan is doing much for us, for she has been quick to learn the advantages of European culture and quick to use them. She has had every book worth studying in science, art and military skill translated into Japanese, which Chinese read like their own tongue. Japan is the salvation of the East, for from her example springs new life in the breasts of all patriotic Chinese.

"The object of our society is not to bring about a revolution by bloodshed, as many of our enemies would make the world believe, but by introducing a desire for freedom and knowledge into China."

"Are not the Chinese who are drilling and studying arms in this country not going to be used in an armed revolution?" His Excellency was asked.

"No," he answered, "we have no thought of using force. We will use intelligent

persuasion. Nevertheless, they might be used as instructors in the event of necessity. If the exclusion laws are removed a great many Chinese will come here to study military science, for we look on American methods as being just as good as those of the Germans under which Japan studied, and far more congenial and cheaper."

"Did President Roosevelt make a positive answer that the exclusion act would be repealed when you interviewed him?" was asked.

"He did not," came the reply. "He said he would do his best to remove the cause of friction, and when I told him of our projects and ideas, he just said, as I understand he always says when he is pleased, 'Good Good.'"

Here his Excellency imitated the President's gesture and smile like a vaudeville artist.

"President Roosevelt appeals to me," he continued, "above all the heads of nations I have met on my journey through the five continents. I think so much of his country that my own daughter is being educated in it."

Here his Excellency turned and beckoned his pretty little daughter, Miss Kong Tung Pih, a student of Barnard, who expects to take her degree next year. The little lady bowed and blushed and sat on the sofa beside her father, just as an American girl would.

"What do you think of the present war in the East?" was asked.

"Ah" said his Excellency, "my enemy, the enemy of all good in China, was the cause of it. The Dowager Empress gave Manchuria and its resources to the Russians. She made secret treaties with them, giving them all they wanted that she might have their support. Japan, in the interests of her own integrity, was forced to make war in the interests of the integrity of China. Russia has a big stomach and is very hungry. She likes to expand on the resources of other nations.

"Japan does not wish to fill the stomach of Russia, so she is fighting. Japan knows the situation in the East better than any one and is acting in the interests of herself and China. The Russo-Japanese war has awakened the Mongolian. There is a stir for better things and China will take her just share. Japan has progressed with wonderful rapidity, but when China is wide awake the West will stand astonished at our progress. Geography is against us; we cannot penetrate all China at once from the sea.

"Japan commenced on all sides of her little kingdom at once, for she is surrounded by water. We are situated differently. Progress must cross many rivers and deserts and must penetrate the intellects of 400,000,000 people before we can do what Japan has done. But when we have, our boundless resources, our immense empire and our limitless population will be an influence in the affairs of the world."

"Do you think Japan will ultimately rule China?"

"I do not! China does not! We look on Japan as a great, but too small a power to take us in hand. No one can rule China. She will rule herself as she has always done."

Here again his Excellency turned to the Dowager Empress.

"When the enemy of China's advancement is dead," he said, "and her son on the throne, the reformers will rule. The Emperor himself is progressive, but the Empress has been criminally retrogressive. I told every ruler of Europe not to recognize her when she usurped the throne in 1898. I told them she would ruin all prospects of peace and advancement in China. They

did not listen and my words have come true. Nevertheless, I think if America and the European Powers were to ask her now she would abdicate. She is old, 70 years old, and tired of the crime of her rule in China."

His Excellency is going to stay two weeks in New York and then make a stay in Boston.

Kang Yu Wei called on Mayor McClellan to-day. He told the Mayor that New York is the greatest city in the world. The Mayor talked with the Hon. Kang Yu Wei for some time and then gave him a letter that will admit him to all the city institutions that he may want to visit as a course in his study of American methods of government.

THE ANTI-FOOTBINDING SOCIETY.

Shanghai Mercury Nov 22, 1904

The drawing room at No. 10 Nanking Road, kindly lent for the occasion by Mrs. Reid, was well filled with those interested in the work of the above-named society yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott presided and amongst those present was Mrs. Little who had only just returned to Shanghai.

In addressing the meeting the Chairman said that he had read with a deal of pleasure the Society's report and accounts which had appeared in the Shanghai Mercury and the Celestial Empire. He congratulated the Society on the year's work; on the extension of the work—it seemed to be under weigh throughout the provinces. The Society had secured the co-operation of the leading officials who had shown themselves interested in the work; Viceroy and Governors of Provinces, the Governor of Shantung, the Viceroy of Chihli, Yunnan and Kweichow, Hupeh and Hunan, and Szechuen, and also the Empress Dowager. Several proclamations had been issued during the year by both Viceroy and Governors. Influence in China extended from above downward as well as from below upward. In connection with this the speaker referred to the influence of the late Queen Victoria. The Society was also to be congratulated on their success in arousing public opinion; on the way they were conducting their propaganda—by enlightenment and persuasion instead of by force—and lastly on the single-minded devotion and untiring energy of their President whose ceaseless efforts seemed to show that she had solved the problem of perpetual motion! Before proceeding with the business of the meeting he would say another word—one of encouragement—In all enterprises like this they needed at times to ascend the hill of Inspiration—to have before one's mind some lofty and noble ideal. The Society was doing a noble part in a noble undertaking, the raising of the standard of womanhood in China. Westerners had found that noble ideal beautifully expressed in Tennyson's lines:

Till at the last she set herself to man
Like perfect music unto noble words,
Nor equal, nor unequal; each fulfill's
Defect in each.

Mrs. E. J. Cornfoot, the Hon. Treasurer, read the financial statement which showed the accounts to be as appended:—

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT.

Receipts during year 1903-1904.	
Balance from 1903	341.84
Contributions during current year	436.08
Interest on savings bank account... ..	8.42
Subscriptions from	
Chinkiang	95.50
Tangchow	14.00
Kiukiang	14.00
Swatow	4.00
Tientsin, \$93.56-discount of 93 cents	92.63
	<hr/>
	\$1,006.47

Expenditure.

Expenses of annual meeting ...	4.50
Printing 1,000 annual reports	
Tls. 44	60.60
Asking for contributions through English and Chinese Press	10.00
200 pairs of Chinese shoes for St. Louis Exhibition... ..	100.00
Pigskin box for the above .	3.15
Silver badge for our delegate at St. Louis Exhibition ...	3.50
Specimen shoes sent to outports.	5.48
Printing of tracts, pamphlets block cutting etc.	322.35
Stationery \$2.35. One "Chinese Intelligence" \$ 2	4.35
President's travelling expenses in the interest of our society	7.50
Advertising in Hallcock's almanac	25.00
Cash at savings bank	455.29
Cash with treasurer	475.46
	<hr/>
	\$1,006.47

J. L. EDKINS,
Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct

JAS. WILLIAMSON

8th November 1904.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAID BETWEEN NOVEMBER 8TH AND 23RD.

To Rev. O. Cheesman for printing etc.	116.23
To S. D. K. (Shanghai)... ..	40.60
To S. D. K. (Chentu)	24.39
For Printing etc at Chentu-Yunan-fu	53.58
	<hr/>
	\$ 234.80

M. CORNFOT,
Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct,

JAS. WILLIAMSON.

21st November 1904.

The adoption of the statement of accounts was moved by Miss Elwin, seconded by Mrs. F.A. de St Croix, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman here read a letter from the Shanghai Taotai's secretary,

expressing regret at His Excellency's inability to be present.

Mrs. Rex, the Hon Secretary, in her report said:—I have not quite a full year's work to report on as we are issuing our Annual Report a little earlier than usual this year. Much good work has, however, been done. From Shanghai has been sent out to various parts of China 85,868 tracts and, now that stock has been taken, we find a great many of our publications have run low, and some are quite out of print. This means the expenditure of money, so until our treasury is replenished, I am not ordering more literature, greatly as it is needed, as we do not want to run the risk of leaving our Treasurer with bills to meet, and no money in hand to pay them.

This year for the first time our literature has been printed in other parts of China, as well as at Shanghai. At Sing-nan-fu the English Baptist Mission has a Printing Press and several of our tracts have been reprinted there; also at Chentu printing has been done for our Society, thereby saving heavy freight expenses.

Our Committee has met regularly each month till July and now meetings are resumed. The following changes have taken place in the personnel:—Mrs. A. E. A. Allen, Mrs. Grün, Mrs. Hippisley and Mrs. Walshe have left Shanghai, and Mrs. Dunne, lately our Secretary at Amoy, has joined the Executive Committee. Mrs. Edkins resigned the Treasurership and Mrs. Cornfoot is now acting as Treasurer.

It may be of interest to report that 200 pairs of small Chinese shoes were kindly taken by Mrs. Carl to sell at the St. Louis Exhibition, hoping, thereby, to increase our funds. We have not yet heard the result.

Mrs. Little, our indefatigable President, has had a hard year's work which has been crowned with great success. Summer months are no excuse for stopping work with Mrs. Little—cold, heat, rain or shine seem but additional reasons, as they occur, for renewed effort.

Many of the Secretaries at the outposts have responded to our request that they should send a report of work done.

Miss Robinson of Chinkiang writes: "Parcels of literature continue to be called for, the latest request coming from a native gentleman, who was himself writing an anti-footbinding tract, and who asked for a copy of each of ours. A Chinkiang gentleman, at his beautiful country residence, has been especially active in distributing literature in the villages about him, and in placing copies in the boys' school nearby. He has also contributed liberally of his means and induced others to do likewise." Miss Robinson further tells of a lady, aged 42, who has successfully unbound and rejoices in her newly acquired agility, and whose little daughter who was always ailing, when she had bound feet, is now well and strong. The Chinese have a proverb "that those above do, those below will

imitate," and we trust that these wealthy Chinese of Chinkiang will soon have a large following of the humbler classes.

From Hankow we hear that much literature has been distributed.

Our new Secretary in Hongkong hopes that good work will be done next year.

Mrs. Evans of Yangchow says she has not been able to do much personal work, but she has had great help from the missionaries, and a large amount of literature has been distributed.

Our Secretary in Wuchang is leaving for Shanghai, but she reports that literature has been widely disseminated there.

From Soochow comes an interesting account. Miss Anderson says:—

"Soochow seems thoroughly interested in the movement. One influential lady has established a Society which meets once a month in her own home: this is entirely free of foreign help and is the result of Mrs. Little's visit to Soochow." Miss Anderson hopes that before long they will be in a position to pay for all the literature they distribute from that centre. She further says "Chinese ladies never tire of 'foot talking' they earnestly discuss the evils and remedies. They say that young ladies expecting to marry soon do not unbind. They must have the little red shoe to wear with the red skirt, as a big red shoe does not appeal to their sense of beauty. A very great many children have not bound and numbers are unbinding. The mothers say that by the time the younger children are ready to marry, the styles will have changed and there will be a new skirt for the big footed bride."

An interesting report of work done comes from Mrs. Goforth, our Secretary for Honan. She tells of Mr. Goforth having received in his study, during the triennial examinations at Chang-ti-fu, 1,262 students and to each of these Yuan Shih Kai's proclamation which we issue was given. Later on, a visit was paid by them to the great heathen festival held at Hsun Hsian. While there, during 12 days, they came in contact with thousands of women and the opportunity was availed of to speak against binding. But the most encouraging item of all is that the native Christians have now organised among themselves an anti-footbinding society, the chief mover being a graduate. Each member promises to give so much a year and this fund is to go towards the opening of a girl's school, at which only girls with unbound feet are to be admitted. Great impetus was given to Mrs. Goforth's splendid work by her intercourse with Mrs. Little at Peitaho in the summer of 1903 and all the good results above have followed.

From Ichang, Miss Moore writes that it is an easy matter to dispose of all literature sent her as the missionaries—native preachers and colporteurs going into the country frequently come asking for a supply

and are grateful and glad to get it.

Mrs. Taylor of Wanhsien tells of a public anti-footbinding demonstration in one city in which 70 families took part, one of the leading spirits being a science student.

From Mrs. Nevius of Chefoo, we get the following account:—"When I came to China 50 years ago, the vile custom of footbinding seemed so firmly established that I do not remember ever having a thought of the possibility of its ceasing. Who could then have dreamed of the change which has already taken place among the officials and literati throughout the land? And here let me express my sincere appreciation of the work accomplished by our President. With out her strength of purpose and her well planned modes of attack in this novel and most difficult campaign we should have realized much less success and should have far less reason to be hopeful for the future. I being one of the oldest missionaries in this part of China, was naturally one of the first to attempt to induce the women and children to unbind. Like other reformers I came in for my full share of criticism not only from the natives, but from foreigners too, who thought that in such an early stage of missionary operations, it was unwise to interfere with the established customs of the country. Not 10 years ago when we were starting our Chefoo Tien Tsu Hui we had to encounter some very disagreeable opposition. I well remember some remarks of a group of Christian women at the close of one of our meetings. Said one of them—and she stamped her little foot in indignation—For me I shall never, never, unbind my feet! If I cannot go to heaven without doing so, why then I'll go to the other place! Certainly a great change is taking place in public opinion and in another half century, footbinding will probably be the exception. Among 120 women connected with the Presbyterian Church at Chefoo, there are only 5 or 6 with bound feet. The national conscience among Chinese seems to be somewhat aroused on the subject. Together with other changes caused by intercourse with foreigners this one of no longer binding the feet of their girls has come, and come to stay. A few days ago a Chinese gentleman called on me to get anti-footbinding books. I gave specimens of all I had and many extra copies for distribution. I was sorry I had none left of the fine red placard containing Chang Chih Tung's proclamation. I would suggest that some of the smallest tracts be printed in bright colours and made attractive as placards. They would be sure to attract notice especially if pasted in conspicuous places. It might be well to have a supply of such ready for the festivities of each returning New Year."

* Mrs. Dunne, our late Secretary at Amoy, mentioned our society to the chief of an important clan in the city of Choan-chen. He gave a small subscription towards it and said he himself had

started a crusade against footbinding in his native town. He commenced by forbidding the practice in his own family. His reasons he said were, 1st, because the customs was condemned from the throne, and therefore would go out of fashion, and 2nd, because it was cruel. We should of course put the second reason first.

Our Newchwang Secretary Mrs. Van Ess has now been able to return, but of course, work there has been at a standstill. She hopes for good results next year.

Mrs. Kilborn tells us of a city 100 li from Chentu in which 800 women are said to have unbound their feet in one month.

Each month a notice is posted up at the gate of the Magistrate's yamen giving the names of those who have unbound.

There is a steady demand in Chentu for Tien-tsu-hui literature and scarcely a day passes in which some are not sold in Dr. Kilborn's book store.

The proclamation issued by Viceroy Si, has done much to awaken the people.

Mr. Faers of Sui Fu sends the following:—"In the first place we must send a note of thanksgiving for right throughout this year has been one of progress. Both the Prefect and the City Magistrate here issued proclamations which have been posted far and wide through this Prefecture. Only this month while in the country I found in every district a large number of women unbinding and when I asked the reason they replied "How can we do anything else when our Emperor, Viceroys and Magistrates thus exhort us." We have held a number of very successful meetings in the city, and have now 78 families on our books who have given up this practice. Mrs. Little spoke at one of our public meetings giving one of her most telling addresses. At the Triennial Examination, we distributed a packet of Anti-footbinding literature to every student which was afterwards most warmly acknowledged by letters from a number of their leaders.

From Tientsin we are glad to hear of increased sympathy among foreigners with our work as shewn by the number of new life members and new subscribers. This branch of our Society is quite self-supporting.

I expect more accounts full of interest will be coming in, but we cannot wait for them and enough has been written to prove how valuable and encouraging the work of this Society is, and I trust it will meet with increasing support from all who are interested in the prevention of cruelty to little helpless children.

Mrs. Little moved the adoption of the Hon. Secretary's report but before doing so said:—"The bulk of our report has already some days ago appeared in the Mercury and Celestial Empire. It is too long to read here, but to complete, it requires this little record of work recently done.

On November 1st Dr. Bergen the principal of the Shantung College, was kind enough to interpret for me to a very full gathering of all the College, young men and preceptors as also of the Chinese Christian men in the neighbourhood. This College won its great name at Tengchowfu, but is now very conveniently established at Weihsien on the railway line between Tsingtao and Chinanfu, the capital of Shantung. For years past its graduates have been going forth to become teachers or headmasters, and owing to the English Baptists and American Presbyterians having joined forces, it is likely soon to assume the rank of an University, of which the Theological College is at Chingcheofu further along the line, and the Medical College at Chinanfu. Thus the wide reaching importance of this meeting extended far beyond the number present, large though this was. Next day Li, General-in-chief of the Province came out to call with a view to convening a meeting of men in Weihsien city against my return. But owing to the change of Governors, which obliged him to leave for the capital next day, as also to a tobacco tax riot occurring near Weihsien just when it was to be held, this meeting had to be abandoned. The General, however, sent the ladies of his household and the wife of his Secretary to a very little gathering of ladies, that Mrs. Bergen took most kind pains to arrange for, and at which the other ladies of the Presbyterian Mission assisted with zeal. The large girls' school attended on both occasions. They also are about to be teachers, and all but one already unbound. Owing to all the officials having hurriedly to make up their accounts, welcome the coming and speed the parting Governor, Chinanfu had to be left unvisited. But a most useful series of meetings was organised by the English Baptist Mission at Chingchoufu, an old world city, now brought into rapid communication with the world by the German line. First the students at the Theological College, and Christian Chinese men thronged the large New College Hall; where a meeting of Christian women and girls assembled another day when Mrs Alfred Jones interpreted with great readiness and fluency. All the school girls but four were unbound. The remark of the women was rather touching: "Why did not you come ten years earlier then we too might have profited." Tsao the Prefect there assembled the young men of three official schools (one for silk culture) at his own special school, together with several of the gentry. The room was over crowded but I think only 130 were present on both occasions. Mr. Harmon a most finished Chinese speaker interpreted. At the Christian meeting all had stood up against binding at the Prefect's meeting and we asked if anyone had anything to say in its favour. One young man at once got up, and said that all that had been said against it was only too true;

another, that for four years he had permitted no binding in his family; a third, it was of no use asking them to say anything in favour of binding for they were all of one mind in condemning it. All stood up to testify their disapproval, then as the speakers left the platform, each raised one hand, teeth were clenched, and such a clapping ensued as must have made their hands tingle. Then left to themselves they at once proceeded to form a local Chinese Ten Tsu Hui.

A special meeting had been arranged with the Mahomedans, all the Mollahs attended, and all the Elders had been summoned from the country; very grand refreshments were arranged, and we were invited not only to see the Morgue but to walk into it, keeping on our boots. It was declared that binding was contrary to their religion, and the order given that all girls of ten years old and thereabouts should be unbound. There was great enthusiasm. Mr. Medhurst interpreted at this as also at another very useful meeting at Liuku, the centre of the best silk district, where the Magistrate Chang had convened an assembly of representative men only, from all the country round, and addressed them very warmly himself, at one time interrupting my discourse to say "You men, what are you? Do you require a foreign lady to come and tell you of the sufferings of your own children?" He also said

that Chou fu, now made Viceroy at Nanking, having memorialised the throne to forbid binding had received the answer: You go forward and do all you can in accordance with our edict, already issued, and foot binding will cease of itself. We left the meeting understanding that an association was to be formed

Mrs. Little added that she felt great pleasure in being for the first time free from all official connection with the Secretary's report and therefore in a position to move its adoption. The record of work done was a very remarkable one. In especial she would wish to call attention to the really admirable work done by Mr. and Mrs. Goforth in Honan and to the great good fortune of the Society in having secured Mr. Cheesman's kind help and the immense convenience of the Baptist Mission Press, Singanfu. It is not often that an official of any Society will have the opportunity of pushing its interests from Ichang along the 700 miles of Yangtse to Chungking, from there through eleven days of land journey to Chentu, and still further to the frontier city of Kwanhsien, the seat of the celebrated partition of the waters that fertilises the whole province. Again, through the six weeks land journey from Chentu to Yunnan, holding meetings in all the principal cities, scattering tracts and using influence everywhere; on again through a three weeks land journey along the projected line of rail, and to the frontier of

Ponquin, and yet in the same year have the opportunity of addressing crowded meetings in five important cities of Shan'ung. With the above given little addition to its record Mrs. Little begged to move the adoption of the Secretary's report.

In the course of her remarks Mrs. Little mentioned that she had also a word of sorrow to express, that was relative to the resignation of Mrs. Edkins as Hon. Treasurer. Mrs. Edkins had worked with the Society for the last ten years. Mrs. Little also drew attention to a proclamation exhibited on the wall of the drawing room, issued by a Viceroy in favour of the movement as well as to some photographs taken by means of the X Rays showing the result of binding.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Reid and carried unanimously.

The Rev. W. A. Cornaby moved that the officers for the ensuing year be as follows: President, Mrs. Little; Treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Cornfoot; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Richard; Secretary, Mrs. Rex; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. F. A. de St. Croix; Vice-Presidents and Other Members, of General Committee, Mrs. Barchet, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Von Hirsch, Frau Knappe, Singnora Nerrazini, Madame Ratard, Miss Warren, Madame Odagiri, Mrs. Carl, Mrs. Graves, Miss Melvin, Mrs. Walker; Executive Committee, Mrs. N. P. Anderson, Mrs. F. A. de St. Croix, Mrs. Cornfoot, Mrs. J. J. Dunne, Miss Elwin, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Rex. Mr. Cornaby congratulated the Society on its success. He had been thinking of the change that had taken place in China since he arrived here not so very long ago, and whilst in Hankow he did not see for three or four years a woman who had not her feet bound; after a time it gave him a "turn" to see a woman with natural feet. Things were different now. He had to confess that he had read but little lately concerning the movement other than in native papers, and in them there was plenty to read. They were taking the matter up vigorously. It would almost be worth while to publish in Chinese a bogus article against the anti-binding movement in order to see what a storm of indignation it would raise. Public opinion had been aroused by the efforts of Mrs. Little and this Society. Gifted Chinese ladies had come to write themselves against this pernicious habit. It could not be very long now, with the Court setting the fashion, before a complete reform would take place, and the practice of unbinding showed that the Chinese were on the inside of progress and this would probably lead to advancement in many other directions as well.

Miss Warren seconded and the motion was carried unanimously after which the Rev. J. B. Ost made a few remarks in support. He said that he first became interested in this movement some twenty-three years ago, when he saw in the hospital in Hong-

kong, a young woman suffering from gangrene, the result of binding her feet. The doctor in charge told him that the only remedy for her was the amputation of both her feet. Since then he had seen so much suffering that one's sympathy was drawn out. In the course of his duties he never recommended youths to a certain theological college unless they first gave him a promise in writing that they would not marry women with bound feet.

This brought the business of meeting to a conclusion and the Chairman on behalf of the committee thanked those present for their attendance.

Mrs. Rex proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding and also to Mrs. Reid for so kindly lending her drawing room. This was carried with acclamation and the meeting then terminated.

The South-China Daily Journal

Subscription, \$7.50 per annum

DUCIT AMOR PATRIAE

APRIL 19th, 1906

THE KAISER AND THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS

Their Excellencies Tuan Fang and Tai Hung-chi, two of the five travelling High Commissioners for the study of political and administrative systems in Europe and America, have recently cabled to the Peking Government from Berlin stating that, upon their arrival at the German Capital, they were met at the railway station by the former Consul-General at Shanghai, Dr. Knappe and some other prominent German officials under orders of the Kaiser, and escorted to a house which had been specially prepared for their residence by the German Government during their sojourn in Germany. The High Com-

missioners add that, when they went to audience next morning, they were very cordially received by the Kaiser and the Kaiserin and entertained to luncheon in the Imperial Palace. During the conversation, the Kaiser touched upon the subject of the reorganization of the Chinese army and solemnly and sincerely advised the Chinese Government to pay more attention to the training of her army, which is the first and foremost important factor for the maintenance of the independence and prestige of the country. The Kaiser further mentioned that, as the condition in every country differs from another, it is unnecessary for the Chinese Government to copy everything from Japan and other nations for the reformation of her military forces, but what is most essential is to teach the officers and soldiers the motto of loving their own country and to die for their country in time of peril and emergency.

The above account of the Kaiser's cordial reception of the Chinese High Commissioners must be gratifying to all lovers of China whose desire is to see their country on relations of the greatest amity with all foreign nations, but more especially with Germany, whose past policy in China has been one of such unblushing aggressiveness.

Aside from the cordiality of the reception itself, the Kaiser's action is significant of an important change in his policy toward China. As direct results of this altered policy, recently the German railway guards in

Shantung were withdrawn and their barracks sold to the Chinese Government; the German Postal Service in the same province was abolished and gave place to the Imperial Chinese Post; the relations between the German Authorities at Tsingtau and the Chinese Authorities at Chinanfu became much more friendly; and very recently, the concession which was originally granted to some Germans to build a railway from Chinanfu to Chinting, to connect with the Peking-Hankow railway, was sold back to the Chinese on reasonable terms. In the national Capital itself, the German Minister, acting on instructions received from his home Government, has taken the lead in withdrawing the German garrisons from Peking and Tientsin. All this is satisfactory so far as it goes. But in view of Germany's past career of brutal aggressiveness toward China, the Kaiser will have to do a great deal more before he can atone for his crimes and misdemeanors. The Chinese can never forget that it was he who precipitated an incipient partitionment of their country; that by his order his army of vengeance slew thousands and tens of thousands of innocent men, women and children during the "Boxer" year, besides committing unmentionable barbarities; that it was greatly owing to his "mail-fist" policy that China was mulcted to the enormous sum of four hundred and fifty million taels as indemnity for the "Boxer" outbreak; that it was he who ordered the staff of Prince Chun,

who went to Germany on a mission of apology, to perform the Kowtow before him.

In short, so black has been Germany's record in China during the past decade that it will require many, many acts of substantial friendliness before China's patriotic sons can condone the past. To forget they will never be able.

The South-China Daily Journal

Subscription, \$6.50 per annum

DUCIT AMOR PATRIAE

JANUARY 30th, 1906

THE RAILWAY QUESTION IN CHINA

So much has been said and written against railway, mining and other concessions in China, both existing and prospective, that to the ordinary observer it would appear that the Chinese people are quite determined to have little or nothing to do with foreigners and their capital in the economic development of their country. As a result of an agitation started by the Chinese Press and strenuously supported by the students who are studying in America and Japan, the Chinese Government succeeded sometime ago in redeeming (not cancelling, as some fondly but mistakenly believe) the Canton-Hankow railway concession. Encouraged by this apparent success, a portion of the Kiangsu people have been clamoring for the redemption or cancellation of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway contract, bringing forward arguments in support of their case some of which are pertinent and based on facts, while others are puerile and wild. The Chinese Government by their recent action, not only with regard to railway and mining concessions, but all industrial projects, seems to have adopted the policy of the closed door against

foreign capital. While it is not to be denied that "China for the Chinese" is undoubtedly the safest and most expedient policy in the present critical juncture of China's history, yet in view of the existent economic conditions in China, it may be worth our while to consider whether the new attitude of our Government and people is practicable and in consonance with our best national interests.

That railways are imperatively needed in China for developing her internal trade, for unifying and consolidating her people, and for spreading knowledge and enlightenment among the ignorant masses, admits of no doubt. The Chinese policy of building their railways entirely with their own capital, and to be free from all connection with foreigners except perhaps employing their technical knowledge and skill would be wise if practicable. But we propose to prove that under

present circumstances, the building of railways without the assistance of foreign capital is almost impossible.

In the first place, the novelty of railways to the Chinese makes them afraid to launch their capital into them. There are very few Chinese who comprehend the potential earning power of railways, or their stability as permanent investments. Only those who have seen the actual working of railways in foreign countries can have any confidence in them as a safe channel for the investment of capital. But as this class of men is exceedingly small, all the capital they could provide will be insignificant, and hardly suffice to build a single short line.

Secondly, the lack of surplus wealth in the country is another serious drawback to the carrying out of railway projects. Capitalists in China find little difficulty in investing their money in undertakings which give quick returns, and any project which cannot speedily earn good profits is studiously eschewed. Railways coming under that class of

industrial undertakings which do not yield any returns until after a few years, they will not catch the fancy of Chinese investors until the present economic conditions have been entirely revolutionized. So long as the present economic conditions obtain in China, promoters of railway and other industrial projects of every description will encounter almost insurmountable difficulties in procuring the necessary capital.

Thirdly, the fear of mismanagement and misfeasance of funds is another powerful influence which deters the coming forward of capital. Chinese investors have been taught by bitter experience to regard with distrust and suspicion the intentions of project promoters, and many of them having been once bitten are twice shy. This is especially true with regard to mining projects of the past.

Fourthly, the official element which enters into all undertakings of any importance is another factor which affects adversely the free and easy investment of capital. Both by custom and precedent, none can be the Director or Manager of any undertaking even of a commercial character, unless he holds a Taotai or a higher rank. But the general reputation of men of that class is unlikely to inspire public confidence and support.

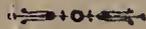
We have given the above salient reasons to prove that railways will not be easily built with Chinese capital. We will now proceed to mention a concrete example to further demonstrate our proposition. As far back as in the winter of 1903, the popular agitation for the cancellation of the Canton-Hankow railway was started. After two years of continuous agitation in which the gentry of Kuangtung, Hunan and Hupeh made the most heroic efforts, the American China Development Co. finally agreed to drop the concession upon the repayment of a fixed amount for redemption. Chang Chih-tung made

frantic appeals to the above-mentioned gentry to raise the funds necessary for the redemption. He at first asked for the whole sum required, then reduced it to one half, and finally begged for one third. In return, he got—promises only. Compelled by the stringent terms of the American China Development Company, by which the decision to sell back the concession could be revoked, unless the full redemption price was paid within a fixed date, Chang Chih-tung was placed in a fearful quandary, from which he only extricated himself by the contraction of a foreign loan.

The Kuangtung gentry obtained possession of the Canton-Samshui line which was finished and already earning a good income some four months ago, but since then beyond running the already completed line and drawing their salaries therefrom, they have not expended one dollar on construction work on the main line, which they were so anxious to build themselves. The gentry of Kuangtung and Hunan are still keeping up the farce of trying to raise capital, but the Hupehites have already given up the situation as perfectly hopeless. Even the ardor of the Kuangtung and Hunan gentry has greatly cooled, since they discovered that without any capital for carrying on the work of railway construction, the prospective fat sinecures which they had in view when they so patriotically clamored for the cancellation of the concession have not materialized, and that so much of their disinterested(?) zeal was expended in vain. The Szechuen-Hankow railway project is another instance of failure in raising Chinese capital. For more than two years, the officials and gentry of Szechuen have been putting forth every effort to get native capital for the construction of their proposed railway, but to-day the money raised will not suffice for defraying the preliminary

RAILWAYS IN CHINA

THEIR CHARACTER



When China was finally opened up to the trade of the world, the world discovered two things: first, that the free interchange of commerce was tremendously hampered by lack of proper transportation facilities; secondly, that, in establishing these transportation facilities for China, they were not only building for an increased commerce, but that they were investing in something which promised large profits of itself and which also gave

them a large influence with the Government of China.

It was not strange then that the Administration in Peking was soon surrounded by a host of foreign concessionaires, eager to build railways. The Germans, in 1888, made an agreement with the Chinese Government for the construction of a railway in Shantung, and this was followed by agreements with Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, the U. S. A. and Portugal.

The central fact to be grasped in all these agreements is that the Government of China proposes to own all the railways. The Government is the high contracting party on the one side and some foreign syndicate on the other. In just so far as this foreign syndicate represents its Government, it is political. In just so far as it represents

private capital, in search merely of a good investment, it is commercial. With this clear understanding of the case, we may divide all the railways of China into four categories:— (a) Commercial, (b) Commercial-political, (c) Political-commercial, (d) Political-strategical.

The Canton-Hankow and the Taokou-Tawan roads are examples of the purely commercial roads. The projected Portuguese road between Macao and Canton might also be added to this list. The projectors of this road, although negotiating their concession through the Portuguese Minister, have no official status. The syndicate is composed of Chinese and Portuguese merchants and the stock is divided equally between the two. The board of Directors is half Chinese and half Portuguese. All disputed

questions are to be settled solely by the board without Government interference, and finally, the road is to be registered in China in accordance with the new Chinese Commercial Laws published in 1904. We venture to call this a model railway agreement—one that offers a good investment to the foreign capitalist, while it does not impair Chinese sovereignty. The road is to revert back to the Chinese Government at the end of fifty years, without any payment on the part of the latter.

Let us consider for a moment an example of the second class of railways. The Shanghai-Nanking road is being built entirely by British capitalists. It is

registered as a British corporation, and it is to be sold back to the Chinese for an amount equal to that expended in its construction.

Valuable mining concessions are also attached to it as a bonus. That this agreement is what, in the west, is called a "snap," is evidenced by the fact that whereas the bonds netted the Chinese only £90. each, they were, in fact, sold at £97 1-2, the premium going to the foreign promoters, and at present the bonds are worth £105!

The Corporation further receives a commission of 5% on all purchases.

The Railway is political inasmuch as it is constructed

within the British "sphere of influence" and strongly backed up by the British Government.

When this class of railways was inaugurated, China had no proper system of commercial laws. Now that she has such a system, we would wish to see the company transfer their articles

their aim is, primarily, political influence in China. The political-strategical road is represented by the Russian railways in Manchuria and by the French roads in South China. These roads, in case of war, could be used by China's enemies to transport troops into her territories and as a line of communication. This last class is the most objectionable in character and the most detrimental to China's rights as an independent nation. of incorporation, so as to come under it.

The Peking-Hankow and Tsingtao-Tsinanfu roads may be taken as representatives of the third class. In addition to the features mentioned, of the Shanghai Nanking road, these two roads have their interests more or less identified with the interests of their respective governments, and

The South-China Daily Journal

Subscription, \$7.50 per annum

DUCIT AMOR PATRIAE

JUNE 6th, 1906

GERMANY IN SHANTUNG

That Germany is gradually relaxing her hold on the historic province of Shantung, the indirect result of the recent war, there can be no doubt. Chinanfu, the capital of the province and one of the most enterprising cities in North China, has lately been opened to international settlement and trade. This event is worthy of more than ordinary

attention, as it marks an epoch in the history of the country. In this opening, the action of China was voluntary, and Governor Yang, in his address at the formal opening, laid special emphasis upon this voluntary action.

It is expected that the opening of two more important marts in Shantung will soon follow, and anyone who has been watching the trend of affairs during the past few years in that province cannot but feel that the aim of the Chinese Government is to head off the predominating control Germany was seeking to establish for herself. No doubt the chief credit of this counter scheme is due to Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, who has not lost his interest in Shantung since he relinquished its governorship and became Viceroy of Chihli. He and his successor Governor Chou Fu and after him the present popular Governor Yang, have been working continuously to check Germany in her design to obtain supreme political and commercial control in the province. About a year ago the Chinese authorities requested the German Government to withdraw its

troops and barracks situated not far from Tsingtau, within Chinese territory. This request was refused at the time, but with the signal defeat of Russia and the fall of Port Arthur, a change took place in the situation. Not only have the German troops been withdrawn and the barracks sold to China, but the railway concessions from Chinanfu northwards to Tientsin and westwards

to Chingling, by which the Germans sought to extend their railway system in the province, have been restored to China. Recently when Governor Yang declined to renew the contracts of the German military instructors when their terms expired, the Germans made no strenuous objection.

By thus voluntarily throwing open these important marts to international trade, Germany's scheme of predominant interest and influence is thwarted, and she is put on the same level as other countries seeking trade in the province. In the Chinanfu settlement, the Chinese authorities have preserved their sovereign rights and advantages. Land in the international settlement can only be leased for a term of thirty years, at which time the Government can buy out the interests of the holder at a value fixed by a commission. The land must be built on in three years, and plans must be submitted to the local Board of Public Works. All postal, telegraph, lighting and water services, also policing, are exclusively in the hands of the Chinese authorities.

Thus the authorities of Shantung have achieved a political success in the opening of Chinanfu, and China is to be heartily congratulated upon the favorable change which has taken place in the situation in Shantung vis-a-vis Germany.

But China will never rest satisfied until the German Kaiser makes up his mind to restore Kiaochou to its

rightful owner, and so long as he retains it, so long will it be regarded as another Alsace and Lorraine by the Chinese, and there can never be other feelings than those of hatred and resentment. If the Kaiser were as good a statesman as he is a soldier, he would graciously offer to right the wrong he has inflicted on this country, and try to undo the past by really lending a hand to help China in her present hour of need.

ROOT NOT APPREHENSIVE SECRETARY DOES NOT ANTICIPATE FIGHTING IN CHINA.

Feb. 14, 1906
Military Preparations Merely a Precaution, in View of the Boxer Experience—Reports of the Anti-Foreign Ferment in China More Alarming than Facts Appear to Justify—Situation One of Future Concern Rather than Present Alarm—Army Officers More Concerned Over the Outlook—Chinese Have Strong Reasons for Hating the Foreigners.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, February 14.—Secretary Root, at whose suggestion additional regiments of infantry and batteries of artillery were dispatched to the Philippines to be near at hand in case of an anti-foreign outbreak in China, is not apprehensive of any armed conflict. He does not think that it will be necessary to send troops to China to protect American interests. But, moving with his customary prudence, he felt, in view of our experiences during the Boxer rebellion in China in 1900, that this Government would be justly censurable if every precaution was not taken, that we might not be caught again in a state of unpreparedness.

The very freedom with which the object of sending troops to the Philippines has been disclosed has given rise to reports of a much more alarming nature than the facts would seem to justify. Secretary Root to-day directed Charles Denby, chief clerk of the Department of State, and an expert on Chinese affairs, to examine thoroughly all the recent reports from Mr. Rockhill and our consuls in China and to extract from them every paragraph or sentence having reference to conditions that might lead to trouble. None of the reports that has come to Secretary Root's desk, it may be said authoritatively, can be properly described as "alarming." That there is a ferment in China against foreigners, and particularly Americans, and that it is growing, all of the reports agree. This feeling has not, however, yet assumed such

proportions as to be considered serious, or menacing in its aspect. "There is not one chance in forty of an armed clash with China," one excellent authority puts it.

The Chinese minister here has not made any representations to Secretary Root regarding our action in sending troops to the Philippines, with the announcement that they were to be used in China if the circumstances warranted. The present situation is one of future concern rather than of present alarm.

The calm with which the State Department views what may come is not shared by officers in the War Department, who are not so well informed. An officer of the General Staff who made a special journey of observation to China, where he visited Shanghai, Canton, Peking, and went as far into the country away from the cities as it was practicable, has returned to Washington, fully expecting trouble. He remarked to-day:

"China has nearer 150,000 trained troops than 60,000, and there are at least fifty Japanese officers serving with the army as drill masters. The allies could not repeat the performance of 1900, and the march to Peking, unless with a much larger force, and after a hard and trying campaign. Everywhere that I went about the cities and in the country I found the lower orders of the people ugly and sulky. They treated all foreigners with scarcely veiled contempt. The coolie classes, I believe, are ready now to massacre every 'foreign devil' in China, but they are being held in restraint by the more intelligent, who counsel delay. It seemed to me that everywhere I went the people were in a sort of ferment of discontent and rebellion against foreigners.

"The reason is not far to seek, in my opinion. Any people would resent the treatment that foreign whites—American and European—accord the natives in China. They seem to show the great masses of the Chinese no consideration whatever in their personal feelings. No Chinese are allowed in the parks in the foreign quarter in Shanghai. They may not even listen to the open-air band concerts, and great placards at the park entrances warn the natives to keep out. Foreigners driving out from Peking go along in a slap-dash style, and the natives have to scatter to get out of the way to keep from being run over.

"The missionaries are the only foreigners I found in China who were treating the natives with any sort of courtesy and decency, and I believe that many of them would be spared in any general uprising."

THE ORDER FOR AMMUNITION.

[Dispatch to the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 14.—Regarding the order given by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department to the Frankford Arsenal for five million cartridges for the Krag-Jorgenson rifles, it was explained to-day that the supply of small arms ammunition had been permitted to run low in the Philippines, in view of the contemplated change in the rifle, and that the supply now ordered will be used to replenish it. The capacity of the Frankford Arsenal is about 250,000 cartridges per day.

At the State Department it is learned that while there is much disparity in the reports of consuls, owing probably to the existence of different conditions in the north and south of China, the general purport of the advices is that there has been great interference with American trade by boycott, but that there is lack of tan-

gible evidence of an uprising. American petroleum, condensed milk, tobacco, sewing machines, and the like have been placed under the ban, and the trade in those articles greatly injured. Even as far south as the Straits Settlements, outside of China

proper, it is reported a Chinaman would jeopardize his life if he offered for sale or purchased an American sewing machine.

IN TOUCH WITH THE MISSIONS.

Some Concern in This City Over the Situation in China.

That some uneasiness over the situation in China exists among those having interests there, was admitted to-day at the offices of the American Board of Foreign Missions, where it was stated that a number of cablegrams from Chinese mission stations had been forwarded at once to the State Department at Washington without having been given publicity in New York.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Brown, who for years has had supervision of the missionary work in China, remarked that matters had come to such a pass that in the more troubled districts missionaries had been given general instructions to keep in close cable communication with the home office.

"There is no occasion for alarm over all this," said Dr. Brown. "But the situation is such that all the judgment and tact in the State Department is necessary to successfully cope with it, and until the policy of the administration is announced it is better that all of us should be extremely careful in what we have to say."

In consultation with Dr. Brown to-day was the Rev. Henry W. Luce of Shantung College, at Wei-Hsien, Shantung province, China. Mr. Luce has spent the last eight years in China, and is one of the best posted men on the situation in America. He said:

"It is probable that the men who know most about the situation would be the least willing to act as prophets for that land. The situation on leaving China about November 1 was something like this:

BOYCOTT KEPT DOWN IN NORTH.

"My station is in Shantung in the North. Under the strong administration of Yuan Shih Kai, who seems to be at the present time the wisest and strongest official in China, the boycott was kept down in the North, and practically blotted out. We in the North had begun to think that the whole question was dying out. On my arrival in Shanghai, I made immediate inquiries of those in a position to know, and the reply was that it had by no means died out, that the disease had 'struck in,' so to speak; or in other words, that the movement was spreading inland, that some of the leaders of the guilds who seemed to have been most active in starting the movement were among those who were anxious to stop it; but the affair had gotten beyond their control. At that time in Shanghai there were large quantities of American goods stored up that were unmarketable, and many merchants, even Chinese merchants, were meeting with heavy losses. On ship-board coming back to the United States there were Americans returning, saying that their business was practically ruined. This was the case in particular with one firm, who dealt in talking machines. It has been understood that a good many of the Chinese newspapers are managed by Japanese, and some have suspected that they

have had a share in stirring up the boycott. Others say that commodities from Japan are so different from ours that there is no reason for such action. I am in possession of no facts to assure me whether it is so or not.

"In regard to the suspicion that the Japanese and Chinese are allying themselves against the trade of the West, I have heard no rumors to that effect, and I have no facts in my possession to lead me to believe that such is the case. Undoubtedly the whole movement indicates the rising of a national spirit among the Chinese, and those who have carried on the boycott movement have undoubtedly appealed somewhat to national pride because of the bitter treatment some of their educated countrymen have received in endeavoring to enter the United States. It is probable that this national pride at the present time is confined largely to men who have been educated in Western learning and know something of Western countries, and has not reached the mass of the people to any great extent. Still, it is

possible for skilful men to use this idea to stir up people, especially in this day when newspapers of all shades are multiplying rapidly in China. Anything foreign is distasteful to the Chinese and it is probable that the appeal is made more strongly to this feeling than to any other. Previously there has been no special feeling against Americans and it is regrettable that such a strong feeling has been aroused against our country. Until the present boycott no nation has been held in such high regard as the United States. In meeting a Chinese in the past, it has always been a marked pleasure to us when asked what our honorable country was, to say that we were Americans. It was always sure to call forth from them expressions of admiration for our great land.

"As to the present conditions, my information for the last two months has been second hand, and as I said before, one would hesitate to act as prophet for the movements for that land for the immediate future. We know that there is a large substrata of superstition in the hearts of the people and that skilled men can use that superstition to arouse them to almost any degree of excitement. One feels as he looks toward that land and notes the conditions there that anything or nothing may happen. It does not seem to me, however, that it is a time for panic, but rather a time to exercise careful judgment and steadiness. Serious trouble may arise. On the other hand, it is very possible that the trouble may gradually pass away.

ATTITUDE OF OFFICIALS.

"To really gauge the situation, one would need to know both the attitude of mind of the officials in the south of China and their power to carry out their views. One would also need to know the state of mind of the common people, and so far as I know at the present time, both of these elements are largely uncertain. Whatever may be the immediate outcome, sooner or later it will pass by, and it is certain that in the end we shall find that China is more awake than ever. The possibilities in that direction physically and mentally, as well as from a military point of view, are very great, and sometimes one thinking into the future carefully is almost dazed at the possibilities that may come to the world as a great nation moves out into the current modern history. One feels that Napoleon's observation on that land is true—

"When China is moved she will move the world." She has been moved and she is moving; and though I may be biased in my view, it seems to me that a fair consideration of the question on all its sides will lead a careful observer to believe that the hope of that land for its own real advancement as well as the real safety of the world depends on a wide extension of Christian influence in that land. If with its military and commercial power it moves into the current of the world unrestrained by the force of its Christian civilization, one may well wonder what the outcome of it all will be.

"At the present time the Christian Church in China has an influence far beyond that which might be indicated by its numbers. The men of the best scholarship and most sterling character in China are coming from our Christian colleges. This kind of work for China pressed vigorously for the next twenty years, will do much for determining the kind of influence that China is to have upon the world. We believe that we should carry to China not only our oil and our cotton goods, but from a real altruistic motive, carry to her the best fruits of our civilization and learning. If we could look a hundred years ahead we would probably be willing to give liberally for this, even from a point of view of self-defence.

"Bishop Bashford of the Methodist Church, speaking to a group of men in Shanghai, said that he thought that the American workmen might even give to missions, as an economic measure. It has been reported that one of our senators has suggested that Chinese indemnity be returned to China to be used in the establishment of schools and colleges, and to endow our American schools and colleges already existing there, which are the best in China. This in my mind, would not only be a fine and noble thing to do, but quite in keeping with the highest and best lines of modern statescraft. China for years has feared the white peril, and she has been saved from being divided by the noble action of Christian nations, in which our own country has had a notable part. If there is a yellow peril, and some men think there is, we may be glad on our part to be saved from it by China entering into the world animated by Christian ideals and purposes. She will do so if the uplifting Christian influences at work now in China received the support and practical encouragement they need from Americans whose own blessings have been multiplied in this present day by these same influences working in the past centuries in England and America."

THE DANGER IN CHINA.

R. P. Schwerin's Warning to Missionaries to Get Out of Interior.

R. P. Schwerin, vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who has come East to testify before a Congressional committee on the exclusion question, said yesterday: "There is likely to be great trouble in China this summer. I wouldn't give a cent for the life of any Caucasian missionary who doesn't get out of the interior. The boycott is back of it. The Americans were the most popular foreigners with the Chinese after the Boxer troubles of 1900. The moderation of our armies in the field did it. But China has gone far since 1900—farther than any race in the same time. The awakening of China is here, and one of the first things they saw when they awoke was the treatment of the Chinese by the Americans.

"The general awakening is due to the

work of the Chinese Empire Reform Association. This is a new organization and it has grown wonderfully. Its objects are not anti-foreign, and neither is it revolutionary. It teaches the reorganization of the empire on modern lines, the adoption of Western methods of industry, the reform of laws and resistance to dismemberment by the Powers. Toward the attempt of foreign Powers to gain Chinese territory they are hostile. Toward foreigners who are trying to introduce Western industrial methods they are friendly. The throne of China is far above all this; the movement comes from much farther down the line; but the throne has had to recognize both the reform movement and the anti-foreign agitation. The Government is trying to hold the anti-foreign feeling in check. It has given it out that President Roosevelt has promised to see that the exclusion law is modified. You can see then how much depends on the action of Congress."

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

John W. Foster Says It Depends Much on the Result of the Russo-Japanese War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Hon. John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, and for many years adviser to the Government of China, delivered a lecture to-night before the National Geographic Society on the Chinese Empire.

To show that the spirit of intelligence was being awakened in China, Mr. Foster pointed to the recent establishment of a domestic postal system, to the rapid establishment of colleges and schools on the Western model and the increasing number of students sent abroad, particularly to Japan. He referred also to the rapid establishment of newspapers within the last few years, scarcely an important town now being without one, to the proclamations against footbinding issued by many of the viceroys, and to the material development of railway construction. As to the future of China Mr. Foster said:

"We cannot anticipate the same rapid development in Western methods which has attended the history of Japan during the last half century. If for no other cause, the different temperament of the race will prevent it. But it is quite certain that China has entered upon the task of internal reform and transformation, and that the development, though it may be retarded, will not go backward. Its future depends much upon the final result of the present Russo-Japanese war. If it shall terminate with the permanent withdrawal of Russia from Liaoting and Manchuria, Japanese influence will be in the ascendancy in China and the reform movement will go forward more rapidly. Already they are exercising a greater influence on the people than any other nationality. It is said that 70 per cent. of the foreign teachers are Japanese, and they are largely represented in the Chinese army. Their commerce with the country is growing more rapidly than that of any other nation.

"I have never regarded the 'yellow peril' with serious concern. Japan is too greatly leavened with the spirit of modern ideas to make race hatred a controlling motive of its foreign policy. If the present movement in China continues the anti-foreign feeling there must be greatly modified. The wonderful development of Japan's military power certainly adds a new factor to the international problems of the world, but its policy will be along economic rather than racial lines.

"Happily the ruling power to-day in the Far East is Great Britain. Her Government has most heartily supported the efforts of Secretary Hay to maintain the autonomy of China and an 'open door' there.

"It is fortunate that the interests and the policy of the United States and Great Britain in the Far East so fully harmonize. Japan has manifested with equal heartiness its conformity to the same policy. There is no reason why the other commercial nations should not pursue the same line of conduct. Hence, if internal peace is preserved the ancient Chinese Empire may look forward to an era of unprecedented development and prosperity and add many more cycles to its unparalleled history."

country is concerned in his retirement.

There is reason to believe that this fact is well understood in Peking, and that it is not so much as Minister to the Government as it is as Minister to the American people that Mr. Wu is about to return to Washington. The Peking Government apprehends that anti-Japanese feeling here will involve an acute revival of the anti-Chinese feeling. If Mr. Wu can "jolly" the American people out of their dislike of his countrymen it will not matter whether he maintains effective relations with the Administration, or is merely permitted to remain on sufferance.

It is rather surprising to Washington that the Administration will permit him to return. Probably no Minister or Ambassador of any foreign country ever trespassed so far on the laws of hospitality, personal and international. Nor was there any excuse for Wu sinning on the ground of ignorance, although he was accustomed to carry off his pranks with an ingénué air worthy of a New York soubrette. He was educated in England, he speaks the language like a native, and he was sufficiently familiar with American laws, customs, and literature to deliver able addresses upon them and to contrast them cleverly with Chinese institutions. On one occasion Speaker Reed undertook to have some fun with "the Chinaman" at a dinner, and Mr. Wu turned the tables with witticisms at the expense of the "Czar" and his autocratic rule of the House in a fashion that overwhelmed that statesman.

Therefore when Mr. Wu delivered an address before a Southern audience, in which he calmly proposed intermarriage between the races as the solution of the negro problem, it was simply impudence on his part. When he developed the habit of propounding embarrassing questions to women whom he met in Washington society it became worse. Several Washington husbands and fathers finally let it be known that they would thrash him, diplomatic immunity or no diplomacy, if he persisted, and he revised his list of questions.

Mr. Wu came to Washington in 1897 and left in 1902. In that time he made 823 speeches, many of them of exceptional merit. But by the time of his departure he had worn his welcome so thin that the State Department was daily expected to demand his recall. Officially his worst offense was writing a letter to China, in which he suggested a boycott on American goods in retaliation for the Exclusion act. This letter was printed, yet the State Department now declares it has no official evidence of his connection with this boycott.

It is more than thirty years now since a round-faced young Chinaman named Ho Kai went into the then youthful British colony of Victoria, on the Island of Hongkong, and set about acquiring an education in the English schools. Before long he acquired British citizenship, and with it the name of Wu Ting-Fang. Both of these he has kept to this day. One he has celebrated widely, but the other he has permitted to lapse from public recollection, and especially during his diplomatic prominence in the service of China.

There was never any question about the cleverness and ability of the adoptive Britisher. Wu Ting-Fang did well in the schools of Hongkong. There was a connection between them and Oxford University which brought the Chinaman to the attention of the Oxford authorities, and it was arranged for him to complete sense of humanity.

From Oxford he returned to Hongkong and soon afterward set up as a barrister, whose business was chiefly representing British firms in their dealings with natives. He thrived. He obtained the appointment of Magistrate for one of the native courts, but that did not last long, because the rigor of the punishments he meted out did not accord with the British sense of humanity.

Meantime, he had made a fortunate marriage with a woman who inherited a fortune, and that money was the basis of his subsequent financial prosperity. He once came near losing it. He had then a penchant for games of chance and liked high play. Ultimately his demands brought his wife to the point of revolt. The Chinese New Year came along, when every honest Chinaman pays his debts and squares up with all the world. Wu could not pay; nor would his wife.

Thereupon Wu did the regulation thing, prepared for suicide and actually went through the motions of swallowing opium. Mrs. Wu repented. She besought her distinguished husband to continue to live for her sake, and when he replied that it was impossible, as he could not pay his debts, the frantic lady declared that she would pay. The doctors arrived opportunely, pumped out the opium flavored molasses, which Wu had swallowed, and the barrister lived to grow into a great sphere of usefulness.

It is believed here that Yuan Shih Kai, the successor of Li Hung Chang in the favor of the Throne, has now recognized the dawning of a situation similar to that which brought Wu here for the first time, and hopes to repeat the success originally achieved by the appointment of Li.

country is concerned in his retirement.

There is reason to believe that this fact is well understood in Peking, and that it is not so much as Minister to the Government as it is as Minister to the American people that Mr. Wu is about to return to Washington. The Peking Government apprehends that anti-Japanese feeling here will involve an acute revival of the anti-Chinese feeling. If Mr. Wu can "jolly" the American people out of their dislike of his countrymen it will not matter whether he maintains effective relations with the Administration, or is merely permitted to remain on sufferance.

It is rather surprising to Washington that the Administration will permit him to return. Probably no Minister or Ambassador of any foreign country ever trespassed so far on the laws of hospitality, personal and international. Nor was there any excuse for Wu sinning on the ground of ignorance, although he was accustomed to carry off his pranks with an ingénué air worthy of a New York soubrette. He was educated in England, he speaks the language like a native, and he was sufficiently familiar with American laws, customs, and literature to deliver able addresses upon them and to contrast them cleverly with Chinese institutions. On one occasion Speaker Reed undertook to have some fun with "the Chinaman" at a dinner, and Mr. Wu turned the tables with witticisms at the expense of the "Czar" and his autocratic rule of the House in a fashion that overwhelmed that statesman.

Therefore when Mr. Wu delivered an address before a Southern audience, in which he calmly proposed intermarriage between the races as the solution of the negro problem, it was simply impudence on his part. When he developed the habit of propounding embarrassing questions to women whom he met in Washington society it became worse. Several Washington husbands and fathers finally let it be known that they would thrash him, diplomatic immunity or no diplomacy, if he persisted, and he revised his list of questions.

Mr. Wu came to Washington in 1897 and left in 1902. In that time he made 823 speeches, many of them of exceptional merit. But by the time of his departure he had worn his welcome so thin that the State Department was daily expected to demand his recall. Officially his worst offense was writing a letter to China, in which he suggested a boycott on American goods in retaliation for the Exclusion act. This letter was printed, yet the State Department now declares it has no official evidence of his connection with this boycott.

It is more than thirty years now since a round-faced young Chinaman named Ho Kai went into the then youthful British colony of Victoria, on the Island of Hongkong, and set about acquiring an education in the English schools. Before long he acquired British citizenship, and with it the name of Wu Ting-Fang. Both of these he has kept to this day. One he has celebrated widely, but the other he has permitted to lapse from public recollection, and especially during his diplomatic prominence in the service of China.

There was never any question about the cleverness and ability of the adoptive Britisher. Wu Ting-Fang did well in the schools of Hongkong. There was a connection between them and Oxford University which brought the Chinaman to the attention of the Oxford authorities, and it was arranged for him to complete sense of humanity.

From Oxford he returned to Hongkong and soon afterward set up as a barrister, whose business was chiefly representing British firms in their dealings with natives. He thrived. He obtained the appointment of Magistrate for one of the native courts, but that did not last long, because the rigor of the punishments he meted out did not accord with the British sense of humanity.

Meantime, he had made a fortunate marriage with a woman who inherited a fortune, and that money was the basis of his subsequent financial prosperity. He once came near losing it. He had then a penchant for games of chance and liked high play. Ultimately his demands brought his wife to the point of revolt. The Chinese New Year came along, when every honest Chinaman pays his debts and squares up with all the world. Wu could not pay; nor would his wife.

Thereupon Wu did the regulation thing, prepared for suicide and actually went through the motions of swallowing opium. Mrs. Wu repented. She besought her distinguished husband to continue to live for her sake, and when he replied that it was impossible, as he could not pay his debts, the frantic lady declared that she would pay. The doctors arrived opportunely, pumped out the opium flavored molasses, which Wu had swallowed, and the barrister lived to grow into a great sphere of usefulness.

It is believed here that Yuan Shih Kai, the successor of Li Hung Chang in the favor of the Throne, has now recognized the dawning of a situation similar to that which brought Wu here for the first time, and hopes to repeat the success originally achieved by the appointment of Li.

WU, BRITISH SUBJECT, RETURNS AS ENVOY

China Again to Send to Us a Minister Whose Career Is Remarkable.

Janice *Sept 25, 1907*
DID MANY QUEER THINGS

Surprise in Washington That State Department Permits His Return —Will Appeal to People.

PEKING, Sept. 24.—The reappointment of Wu Ting-Fang to his former post as Minister of China at Washington was gazetted this afternoon. He was reappointed late yesterday. The Americans here ascribe the action taken by the Throne to the friendliness of the American press to Mr. Wu, and express indifference regarding the reappointment.

After leaving Washington Mr. Wu held the lowest Ministerial post in the Foreign Office, and was transferred to a subordinate post in the Board of Punishments, where he brought about a revision of the Penal Code and some civil codes and framed regulations governing limited liability companies, which are all said to be of questionable value, as the effect of their operation in China is not likely to be of any real use, and so far they have amounted to nearly nothing.

The Foreign Office does not appear to have taken advantage of the experience of Mr. Wu except during the boycott of American goods. After the question of a revision of the Chinese exclusion law was dropped he was relegated to an inferior post and then retired.

In some circles here the career of Mr. Wu as a Chinaman abroad is viewed as being only second in success, from China's standpoint, to that of the late Li Hung Chang on his tour of the world. Mr. Wu's recall to official life after his work and motives had been discredited at Peking is in the nature of a personal triumph, and it is perhaps creditable to him that his reappointment is not welcomed among the Chinese officials here, where he is distinguished as being the sole surviving Minister of the era in which China sent linguists and not statesmen abroad.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The reappointment of Wu Ting-Fang, a naturalized subject of Great Britain, to be Minister from China at Washington arouses a peculiar interest here. In his previous term in that office Mr. Wu gained a wide popularity among Americans throughout the country, who were attracted by his ability as a public speaker and all-round "jollier."

His success as an effective diplomatic agent of his country was quite a different matter. And despite the polite disclaimers issued from the State Department regarding its knowledge of Mr. Wu's connection with the recent Chinese boycott of American goods, there is reason for believing that his diplomatic efficiency has not increased so far as this

Oct 16, 03

WHAT THE TREATY WITH CHINA MEANS TO US.

The Steady Growth of American Trade Since 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Now that our new commercial treaty with China has been signed, sealed and delivered, a brief study of our past trade with the "Celestial Empire" is of interest, as foreshadowing what the future is likely to bring us.

Take first the record of our sales to China, by five and ten year period years, as it appears in the official reports of the Chinese Government and made known to us by the Bureau of Statistics of our Department of Commerce and Labor. The figures are in haikwan taels:

	China's total imports.	Our share.
1875.....	69,995,000	1,016,000
1885.....	89,407,000	3,315,000
1895.....	179,947,000	5,093,000
1900.....	211,070,000	16,724,000
1902.....	315,363,905	30,138,713

Here we see that China is not by any means the decaying empire, commercially, that the critics of trade expansion in the Far East would fain have us believe in considering the future of the Philippine Islands as a factor in Far Eastern trade generally. We see that China's imports increased nearly fivefold in twenty-seven years. At the same time our share of China's import trade increased nearly thirtyfold in the same twenty-seven years. Yet the American "Anti-Imperialists" continue to wail, "Keep out of the Far East."

Compared with other countries, our share in China's 1902 import trade shows up well, considering that the other nations named have their own ships to carry their goods to China. The figures are:

	Taels.
Great Britain.....	57,624,610
Japan.....	35,342,283
India.....	33,037,439
United States.....	30,138,713

We are now fourth on the list, whereas in 1870 we were at the bottom of China's long list of supplying countries, our total that year being only 374,000 haikwan taels.

Nominally, Hong Kong heads the list with her 133,524,169 haikwan taels, but that is misleading. The Chinese Government is careful to explain that imports entered as from Hong Kong really come from "Great Britain, America, Australia, India, Straits Settlements and the coast ports of China." In a few years Manila will be our Hong Kong. Since 1870 our direct sales to China have grown from 374,000 haikwan taels to 30,138,713 haikwan taels, a nearly ninetyfold increase, against Great Britain's not quite two and one half fold increase, from 24,181,000 to 57,624,610 haikwan taels.

Reckoned in American money our sales to China show:

1890.....	\$2,946,209
1900.....	15,259,167
1903.....	18,603,369

Comparing 1892 with 1902, the shares of each of the principal selling countries were:

	1892—Taels.	1902—Taels.
Great Britain.....	28,870,000	57,624,610
India.....	13,861,000	33,037,439
Japan.....	6,702,000	35,342,283
United States.....	6,002,000	30,138,713

The average value of the haikwan tael in 1902 is given by the Chinese report as 63 cents, American gold. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, our chief sales to China were:

	American dollars, gold.
Wheat flour.....	289,637
Books, maps, engravings, &c.....	30,649
Bicycles.....	20,315
Passenger and freight cars.....	32,650
Clocks and watches.....	28,230
Cotton cloths.....	13,689,860
Fruits and nuts.....	55,913
Electrical appliances (not machinery).....	47,079
Builders' hardware.....	53,890
Electrical machinery.....	21,061
Sewing machines.....	26,625
Locomotives (four).....	25,400
Typewriting machines.....	27,050
Mineral oils.....	1,886,089
Paper, and its manufactures.....	25,933
Bacon.....	16,233
Hams.....	84,925
Cigars and cigarettes.....	701,443

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1904.

DEATH.

On Sunday afternoon, 13th November, 1904, at 1 Nagasaka-cho, Tokyo, ELIZABETH THORNTON, Head of S. Hilda's Mission, aged 52. The funeral will be on Tuesday at 2 p.m., from S. Andrew's Church.

THE FUTURE OF MANCHURIA.

VICEROY CHANG CHIH-TUNG is said to have memorialized the Throne with reference to the future of Manchuria. His opinion is that if Japan succeeds in driving Russia out of the Three Provinces, China must recover them, and the only equitable way of doing so is to pay to Japan a fair indemnity. That seems to us to be a very sensible proposition, especially as it is accompanied by advice that every nerve should be strained to organize an army capable of thereafter resisting Russian aggression. China ought to be able to protect herself. That she is not must be attributed to her policy of trusting to reason rather than to force; a policy that does her much credit and places her on a higher pedestal of civilization than that occupied by any of those who point the finger of scorn at her. But of what use is it to talk of civilization now-a-days? The hard, incontrovertible fact is that no law has any final force except the law of might. Every nation devotes itself to increasing and perfecting its armaments. Latest of all the United States has allowed itself to be carried away by the turbid stream, and is beginning to shout for imperialism and a monster navy. As for Japan herself, she never established the least title to international respect until she showed that she could wield weapons of destruction as stoutly as any other Power. It was in vain that she gave proofs of her attachment to enlightened progress and of her craving after good. Supercilious tolerance little short of contempt remained her reward. But when she showed that she possessed in full measure the heritage of savage animals, claws and fangs, then the refined Occident began to regard her with favour and deference. The sole avenue to international consideration in this 20th century is that of physical prowess, and no security against the raids of civilized states can be obtained except by developing force to resist them. China has to step down into the dust of the arena if she wants to remain an independent entity. Perhaps it is too late. Many shrewd observers think that it is. At any

rate there lies the only road to salvation. Whether Japan be morally superior to the nations of the West we do not know or pretend to judge. What we do know, however, is that she is required to live up to a standard which not one of them attains. Therefore it is conceivable that having expelled the Russians from Manchuria at immense cost of life and treasure, she may consent to do what no other Power in the world would do under the circumstances, step down and efface herself. The thing is not wholly impossible. But to count on it would be utopian, and China had better not deceive herself with any futile hopes. When the day of settlement comes it will not be altogether one-sided. Japan will doubtless be prepared to lend China aid to the extent of training and even leading her troops, but she is not going to perpetually discharge the unrewarded task of guarding Chinese integrity.

Chow-fu Sends Letter.

According to Shanghai papers, the following despatch was sent by viceroy Chowfu to the British Consul General Shanghai: "Hitherto the Chinese Government has been held responsible for damages in anti-Christian disturbances only, in which the Chinese local authorities failed to afford the necessary protection. In the case of the International Settlement, where the Chinese officials have no power to make any arrest or to put a notice, the responsibility of protecting the merchants rests with the Municipal Police, who collect the taxes. In the riot of the 18th, the police were not called out to maintain order, but were only kept to protect the stations, thereby affording an opportunity for the loafers and ruffians to plunder and loot. Chinese soldiers moreover, were not permitted to carry arms and hunt out the rioters. Such being the case, to make the Chinese officials responsible for the damages inflicted by the rioters is unreasonable."

*Chowfu Daily News
Jan 11, 1906*

DUCIT AMOR PATRIAE

APRIL 17th, 1906

MEMORIAL OF DUKE TSAI AND HIS FELLOW- COMMISSIONERS

We give below translation of a memorial sent to the Throne by Duke Tsai and his two Fellow-Commissioners regarding their experiences in Japan.

The memorialists state that upon their arrival at Tokyo, they at once presented their credentials at the Court of the Mikado which fact was duly cabled to the Throne at the time.

Since the Restoration in Japan, all their laws and principles of government have been borrowed from Europe, but with certain modifications to suit the conditions and customs of the Japanese people. These adopted laws and principles of government were subsequently amended from time to time. Their details are so complicated, however, that unless one were to study them in their practical working, it would be difficult to grasp their bearings.

During many successive days, the memorialists together with their secretaries and interpreters went to inspect the Upper and Lower Houses of the Japanese Diet, the different educational institutions in Tokyo, both public and private, the military headquarters, the

arsenals, the police system, the courts of justice, the postal service, and other departments of governmental administration.

In addition, the memorialists had many interviews with the ministers and statesmen of Japan such as Marquis Ito and others, also noted jurists and scholars from whom they obtained

much valuable information with regard to the principles of legislation and the relative advantages of conservative and liberal policies.

Speaking generally, the principle of the Japanese government is to give the ministers and people a voice in the discussion of public affairs, while the supreme power of administering the Empire is retained in the hands of the Mikado. The latter has absolute power in certain cases, but nothing of national importance is withheld from the knowledge of the people. The Japanese people are clever, strong, industrious and economical, while their political systems are homogeneous and perfect. Their success in becoming a strong nation is due to a certain extent, to reforms in their laws, to skilful organization of their army and navy, and to government encouragement given to agriculture and commerce. But the foundations of their present greatness as a nation has been derived from general education. Since the time of the Restoration, a system of compulsory education has prevailed throughout the country, by which every Japanese boy and girl is obliged to attend school. All Japanese are taught the

duty of supporting their Government by the payment of all lawful taxes, by serving in the army or navy, and by cherishing a deep love for their country. By the aid of learning their laws have been perfected, their education well provided for, their righteousness advanced, their military service strengthened, their industries developed, and their manufactures improved. They are not ashamed to imitate others, nor are they unwilling to practise self-sacrifice. By combining the material civilization of Europe with the learning of China, Japan has succeeded in moulding a special character for her people and nation. The administrative departments

of Japan may not be without flaws, yet the fact that in the course of about thirty years, an Empire which consists of three islands only has so strengthened itself as to have contended successfully against one of the world's greatest military Powers is an achievement not to be lightly regarded. As to Japan's statutes and laws, it was after repeated revisions and amendments by her Mikado and Ministers that they attained to their present state of perfection. The memorialists will make careful translations from portions of their statute books, they will forward to the Throne copies of the rules and regulations of procedure in the different legislative and administrative departments, they will keep a careful record of information obtained in interviews, and in general, they will gather

together whatever facts as will be of advantage to China, with the view of having them adopted for her needs.

The South-China Daily Journal

Subscription, \$7.50 per annum

DUCIT AMOR PATRIAE

AUGUST 6th, 1906

THE CHINESE VOLUNTEER CORPS

On North Chekiang road, the companies of merchants, and business men are facing and marching away. The unwieldy bodies are gradually losing their stiffness. A few of them are seen riding to Chang's Garden or Jessfield—the men of the embryo, cavalry. There has been a demand for rifles, and a piece of land is being obtained for a rifle-range.

Men are asking, "What will be the out come of the Volunteer Corps?" "Oh! It is all a farce," rejoins one," and "besides there is no occasion for their existence. We have our Police-force and the foreign volunteers." Another says, that they may drill away, but as they must first obtain permission from the Municipal Council to keep arms, there is every reason to believe that they do not get any.

We understand, that the Chinese authorities are negotiating in behalf of the volunteers, with the Municipal authorities, for some definite plan to place them upon a pro-

per basis that they may be of service. It is stipulated that the men be drilled in the English method in conformity with the foreign volunteers and not in the American, as hitherto. And the Council will engage a new Major from England to drill them, and then, and only then, will the Chinese Volunteer Corps be recognised by the Settlement Authorities.

In view of these conditions, it will not be difficult, we presume, to arrive at a

hasty conclusion. At present, the men have not acceded to the conditions. Because they think that to change from the American drill to the English one, it would mean so much labour lost, for it is almost four months since they started. Besides, all the officers are acquainted with the American drill only, having learnt it at an American Institution. These difficulties can be easily overcome, however, as the amount of drill they have already gone through, will not be totally lost. For a man who can really drill well in one way, it would not take long for him to master the other, especially when the languages are the same and the methods, similar. Then, as the range of military knowledge necessary to a volunteer covers the ground of a cadet the officers would require additional lessons any way, so that they might as well learn the English method—and that more thoroughly. With their superior knowledge in English they can always command respect enough to be non-commissioned officers.

There is one condition, however, the Chinese authorities should not fail to advance, and that is the Chinese Volunteer Corps may be placed under the command of an English Major, but it shall be mutually understood that they shall be for the express purpose of protecting the lines of peaceful Chinese and their property, for that is one of the principal reasons which called the Volunteer Corps into existence. During the late riot, the Consulates, the Town Hall, and the Country Club were guarded by Volunteers and Marines, while the policemen were nowhere to be found, with the result that the lives and property of Chinese were totally at the mercy of the rioters and ruffians. Several Chinese shops were openly looted, for those men with mercenary intention were equally keen in looting, Chi-

nese or foreign property mattered little to them.

The above condition is we admit, selfish, but it is advanced by the memory of one incident of 1900. Previous to entrance of the Boxers into Peking, all missionaries and Chinese converts hastened to the Legations for protection. After the first rush was over, men at the legations availed the lull to repair to their several homes to get their for gotten valuables and other things in order to prepare themselves against a lengthy besseige. Foreigners and Chinese alike issued forth each straight to his home. Among them one foreigner asked several Chinese Christians to help him to remove his valuables.

What a request! Upon refusal, that worthy cried, "You dogs, if I had the power. I would lock every one of you out," (of the Legations). Such was a missionary and educationalist's behaviour during the time of general alarm and unsafety. One can of ten feel his presence in society by his self-assertiveness.

To what an extent Shanghai will grow, no one can predict, so there may be a day when Chinese Volunteers will be required to lend a helping hand in the preservation of order and the protection of property in a city, which one day may vie with one of the largest ports of the west. The men in the ranks it should be remembered, are quite interested in the welfare of the model settlement as most foreigners are, therefore let there be implicit trust on both sides. That is a step to "reform in real earnest—at both ends."

GERMANS DISTURBERS, SAYS SIR LIANG-CHENG

Minister Declares They Want the
World in Which to Bustle.

Times Feb. 18 '06
CHINA DOES NOT DESIRE WAR

And Will Take Terrible Vengeance on
Persons Responsible for the
Harming of Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, is quoted as saying in an interview:

"There is no danger whatever of an uprising in China against foreigners. It is true, of course, that there is political agitation in China, but its object is to create such excitement as to cause international complications with a view to crippling, if not wholly destroying, the present dynasty. My Government is amply prepared to meet any emergency. I do not mean that China is threatened with a revolution, but that a small party of malcontents is striving desperately to start a revolution. But the movement would not be strong or dangerous.

"My Government is keeping me minutely informed. If as a result of the agitation now going on a worthy foreigner is

harmful, the Emperor's soldiers will pounce upon the community that harbors the miscreants and lay it waste should they be unable to find every one of the scoundrels responsible, directly or indirectly, for the trouble.

"The slaughter will be sickening if the Government is driven to reprisals. Yuan Shi-Kai, the great Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li, set the example for this sort of rigid work in the Boxer uprising of 1900. The slaughter of the Chinese by the Emperor's soldiers will be more horrible than that of Yuan's soldiers six years ago if the miscreants now working to involve China in foreign trouble do not desist.

"Millions of dollars have been expended by the central Government in the last six years in bringing the army up to a proper condition of efficiency. China does not want to go to war. We are a peaceable people. War is hateful, awful, horrible—hell!"

"Is there likelihood of a foreign war?" was asked.

"None, so long as the outside world lets China manage her own affairs."

"Is it a fact that Germany or Germans are mainly responsible for a large part of the trouble threatened in China?"

"The Germans are aggressive," the Minister replied. "Since the dawn of your civilization the Germans have been the disturbers of the peace and repose of other peoples and nations within what is now the Christian domain. They seem always discontented with what they have. Their energy appears to demand the whole world in which to bustle. I do not say that they are responsible in any sense for what is going on behind the scenes in China. I merely tell you that I have heard that stated in well-informed and responsible quarters.

"I am keeping my Government informed of all I know and all I hear. I have pleaded with the authorities at Peking to be careful to see that foreigners of all classes are treated unusually well in China while this agitation lasts. I have learned that my advice is being followed all over China.

"The Chinese have adopted a new internal policy. There will be no more concessions to foreigners. The granting of concessions to foreigners has been a too fruitful source of trouble to be continued. And so we shall attend to our own affairs in future, and we hope the outside world—the Christian world—will permit us to do this.

"When I reflect that all of Christendom is an armed camp I am convinced that we are more peaceably and neighborly inclined than is the Christian world. I suspect that statistics would show that there are to-day more men in uniform and with deadly weapons in their hands than at any other period in the world's history. Even China is armed to protect itself."

"Why is the Government of the United States strengthening its military forces in the Orient?" was asked.

"That is something I do not understand," replied Minister Chentung.

BIG CHINESE ORDER FOR ARMS.

Includes 100 Cannon—Prof. Fryer
Thinks Outlook Very Serious.

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 17.—Prof. John Fryer, head of the department of Oriental languages of the State University, says that a copy of a Chinese newspaper, which has just reached here, contains the news that the Chinese Government has ordered 1,000,000 small arms and 100 cannon from manufacturers in Germany in preparation for the threatened war with foreign powers.

Prof. Fryer, who has spent thirty years in China, believes that the present trouble is the most serious that the nations have had to deal with since relations with the Chinese Empire were established.

SAYS MISSIONARIES ARE SAFE.

Telegram from Shanghai Received by
the Presbyterian Board.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions sent the following telegram on Friday to its mission station at Shanghai:

"Are any of our missionaries in peril? If so, who and where?"

The board yesterday received the following reply:

"Missionaries not in peril. Everything is encouraging."

Japan Mail CHINA. March 2, 1906

Further reports with regard to the disturbance at Nan-chang in Kiangsi province have been received in Tokyo. A Shanghai telegram (*Jiji*) says that by the assistance of the Chinese authorities five foreign nursing sisters and twenty-seven missionaries, including three Catholic priests, have arrived at Kiukiang. Mr. A. P. Quirmbach, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, is still at Nan-chang. The eldest daughter of Rev. Mr. Kingham, who was severely wounded by the rioters, died while on her way by steam-launch to Kiukiang. The corpses of the foreigners who were murdered by the natives were brought to Kiukiang on February 27th. The French cruiser *Descartes* and the American gunboat *Eleanor* have left Shanghai for Kiukiang.

The *Asahi's* Shanghai correspondent gives a curious report as to the Chinese trouble at Nan-chang. Wan-kuan, who murdered the magistrate of Nan-chang, is not a native, according to this correspondent, but a French missionary whose real name is Laksier (?) It seems to be suggested that the foreigner had disguised himself as a Chinaman. Before the murder the priest invited the Magistrate to his church and there through a converted native named Liu made an illegal demand upon the official. The latter resisted the demand and a warm debate ensued with the result that the Magistrate seeing no other course open attempted to commit suicide. While he was in the act of turning a sword against his own throat he was set upon by Liu and the French priest, who stabbed him twice, inflicting wounds to which he succumbed on Feb. 27th. Wan-kuan, *alias* Laksier, fearing the anger of the Chinese, set fire to his church and sought to escape but was caught while fleeing from the burning building and killed. The foreign newspapers of Shanghai, adds the *Asahi's* correspondent, express sympathy with the murdered official but deep indignation at the outbreak. The Governor-General of Kiangsi is reported to have requested the French Consul at Shanghai not to despatch a warship to Kiukiang until the troubles have been settled by the native authorities. The French cruiser *Descartes*, however, has gone up river and a British gunboat is proceeding to Nan-chang.

A later telegram from Shanghai states that order has been restored in Nan-chang and that five thousand troops are stationed at various points.

We learn from a Peking telegram in the *Jiji* that in consequence of the Nan-chang outbreak the Governor of Kiangsi has tendered his resignation. A Chinese official version of the origin of the outbreak says that pretexting a desire to entertain the magistrate of Nan-chang the French missionary invited him to his house and took him to a private room where he produced a letter and asked the official to sign it. On the latter refusing because the request made in the letter was injurious to the public peace, the missionary menaced

him with a revolver and finding himself thus intimidated the magistrate attempted to commit suicide, injuring himself with a sword.

A telegram to the *Kokumin* from Peking says that on receipt of a report that the Hunghutz from Manchuria were crossing the frontier into Chili, German troops were concentrated at Shan-hai-kwan with a view to preventing the banditti from committing a raid.

A sensational report is published by the *Hochi* to the effect that Russian workmen employed on the Amur portion of the Siberian Railway have joined with Mongolian tribes and mounted banditti. They are making preparations to create a rebellion against the Russian Government.

Keen as must be our sympathy with the victims of these terrible outrages, the question of real moment is the significance attaching to them in an international sense. Do they really represent the beginnings of a general anti-foreign movement in China or are they merely a recurrence of acts which have marred the story of China's relations with the West ever since her people discovered themselves to be degraded beings in Occidental eyes? Japanese papers seem a little perplexed to answer these questions. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* which for obvious reasons must be held to speak with exceptional discernment writes in very strong terms. It says that the so-called policy of Rights' Recovery is in reality inspired by anti-foreign feeling. Granted that China succeeded in getting back into her own hands all the mining, railway, and other privileges hitherto granted by her to foreigners would she herself utilize them? It is exceedingly doubtful. The strong probability is that her motive is uniquely to recover these privileges without any thought

of what should be done with them after recovery. Thus this movement is to be regarded not as the outcome of China's deliberate perception of her own capacities, but rather as an outbreak of the resentment that has been smouldering for years in the bosom of the Chinese in consequence of their masterful treatment by foreigners. Pushing its analysis a step further our contemporary thinks that this outbreak reflects in part the influence produced in China's mind of the Russo-Japanese War. The Chinese, seeing simply the victories won by their Oriental neighbour, formed a new estimate of Oriental puissance and without analyzing their own capacity arrived at the conclusion that merely by combination anything could be achieved. Thus their anti-foreign feeling is a kind of sentiment built entirely on an entirely hollow foundation. Nevertheless the premise must be admitted that the present commotion has its origin in anti foreign feeling and that if a match be applied to this magazine by any strong and ambitious hand a very serious explosion may result unless the Peking Government takes speedy steps to deal with the trouble in its early stages. It is not impossible that the very integrity of the Empire may be imperilled.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* agrees that the disorders in southern China have their origin in anti-foreign feeling but says that their proximate cause according to the views of foreigners and Japanese alike is to be sought in the fact that Japan's signal victories opened China's eyes. It is very well that China's eyes should be opened, but how can we regard as the result of a genuine awakening her present violent and murderous attempts to recover her rights? Were she really in earnest she would have paused to consider her own resources before engaging in this desperate scheme. It is reported that Japan has conveyed a warning to China but no practical effects are yet visible. If China's awakening were a gradual process: if she proceeded by deliberate and circumspect methods to assert herself she would deserve to be congratulated. But nothing can be more hazardous than an essay to recover all at one coup rights and privileges which have been enjoyed by foreigners for many tens of years. By such action she not only imperils her own independence, but also threatens to involve in serious trouble Japan also, whose position will compel her to assist in restoring order within her neighbour's territory.

The *Chuo Shimbun* while admitting that great disturbances generally have their proximate causes in petty events thinks nevertheless that the events now occurring in China are not prompted simply by anti-foreign feeling but have their origin in a desire to exclude foreigners altogether from the trade and industry of the country. In that respect this disturbance differs from the Boxer riots. There is in fact a combination of sentiment and business, a combination which represents considerable force. Some people say that what we are now witnessing is the awakening of the Chinese people. We do not share that view. The real awakening of a nation would not be signaled by such unreflecting displays of anti-foreign sentiment. Could anything be more silly on China's part than to grasp at the recovery of rights which she cannot herself enjoy? Could anything be more foolish than to slaughter missionaries for that purpose when the murder of one missionary cost China Kiaochow? In a word China is staking her very existence on a most reckless enterprise and Japan should spare no effort to restrain her.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* on the contrary says that according to the reports thus far received the Roman Catholic priests themselves would appear to have been directly responsible for the Nanchang trouble and that it would consequently be premature to ascribe the affair to anti-foreign feeling. Nevertheless it will have the effect of intensifying that feeling and thus we come back to the old trouble that if the relations between foreigners and Chinese are ever to be pleasant and smooth the conduct of religious propagandists must be subjected to greater restraint.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* writes vehemently with regard to the extraordinary charges preferred by the *New York Tribune* against

the Japanese. It describes these charges as a deliberate attempt to injure the friendly relations existing between Japan and America, and as an exhibition of ignorance seldom displayed in the columns of a great newspaper.

The Examiner, noting the discussion that has grown out of the recent letter of Missionary Fulton in *The Evangelist*, comes strongly to his support in calling for common protection in all parts of China without reference to "treaty ports." Our contemporary proceeds:

Let us grant for a moment the correctness of this statement that the foreigner has no rights under the treaties. But the Chinese Government has allowed our missionaries in the face of day to go everywhere, and in so doing, it has tacitly granted them the right of residence. Supposing that they have no rights under the treaties, it would be competent for China to say to them: "You must not go inland." It would have been competent for China to have ordered them to withdraw and to have enforced its decree. That is one thing. But it is a very different thing for the Chinese officials to stir up the mob, already inflamed to madness against foreigners by the recent humiliating defeats, and for the mob, with the silent or expressed approval of the officials, to set on fire the houses of the missionaries, to spear them, to murder their innocent children, to burn them in their own homes, to dig out their eyes—this is a very different thing. Even though these foreigners are guilty of the flagrant crime of being missionaries, though they have dared to erect hospitals and to treat gratuitously millions of Chinese patients, yet after all they are human beings and they are entitled to be treated as human beings, and the nation whose citizens they are have a perfect right to demand for them the treatment everywhere accorded among civilized nations to human beings.

Under recent legislation the Chinese, with a few trifling exceptions, are excluded from this country. But suppose that, unchecked by the authorities with their at least passive permission a thousand Chinese should settle in America and should engage in peaceful and humane pursuits. Would the fact that they were here contrary to the law justify the local magistrates in stimulating a mob to attack and murder them and their women and children? The Nation, on its own showing, would be compelled to answer in the affirmative.

But the facts are distinctly not as stated in *The Nation*. The following, which we receive from a source entitled to absolute confidence, states the case clearly and correctly: "Up to 1860 the right of American missionaries, as of those from other nations, was limited to the treaty ports of China; but the treaty of Tientsin in that year opened the country at large to the entrance of missionaries as well as other representatives of foreign powers. The treaty which the United States has with China assures to the citizens of the United States all the rights that are granted to the most favored nation, and our missionaries, wherever they go in China, are not only under the protection of the American government, but have a right to expect protection from the Chinese government while pursuing their proper duties, in accordance with the terms of the treaty above named. The case is not simply that missionaries of various nations, our own included, have since 1860 penetrated farther and farther into the interior of China without opposition from the Chinese government, and so have enjoyed virtually the protection of the Chinese government; but the situation is much more positive and clear. Our missionaries in the province of Shansi, six hundred miles from the sea, are as much under the protection of the American Government as those in Tientsin itself, and the Chinese government has in many a case acknowledged its obligations to afford protection to missionaries in the interior provinces."

THE ILL-TREATMENT OF NATIVES BY FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The letter in this morning's issue of your paper, from a Mr. Yee, giving details of "a silly freak" which has made Mr. Yee doubtful as to the effects of civilisation on all foreigners, brings up the question of the manner in which many foreigners ill-treat natives. A conversation I had the other day with a Chinese gentleman revealed a growing bitterness against the foreigner that somewhat surprised me until he explained the cause of it. He gave four main reasons for complaint which I will put in the order of seriousness as considered by the natives:—

1.—The proud and slighting manner of foreigners poking Chinese in the ribs to get them out of the way, even using sticks, umbrellas, hands or feet to strike or kick if the stepping aside is not sufficiently expeditious.

2.—The spoiling of farmers' ground by "hunters," and the losses incurred by villagers from dogs taking away ducks, chickens, etc.

3.—The dilatoriness in paying accounts and the harsh manner in which shroffs are treated. My friend spoke of the shame of some respectable shroffs being turned into anger.

4.—The beating and abusing of coolies, houseboys, and even of cooks.

We have all witnessed too frequently the summary and thoughtless treatment which calls forth the first complaint. With regard to the second I explained the thoughtfulness of the Paper Hunt Club and their method of compensation so far as I knew it. I am sceptical of the predatory disposition of foreign dogs, and explained that the thefts must have been committed unknown to the dogs' owners.

There is only too much reason for the third complaint. "Too much by-and-bye" is the manner in which one shroff expressed the characteristic of many in the East so far as clearing off of obligations is concerned. I heard the other day of a popular young man kicking a patient shroff out of his office and consigning him to a region which, although vague to some, is not suggestive of comfortable thoughts to Occidentals or Orientals.

With regard to the fourth complaint, I would simply ask, is it fair to expect an intelligent carrying out of commands which are frequently expressed in English to servants who as frequently are ignorant of that language?

I have no doubt that many of your readers will readily recall instances which have come to their notice of the ill-treatment of natives. One incident comes vividly to my mind as I write. It illustrates the unexpected results that may arise from the corrective tendencies of choleric Jehus. The other night on Nanking Road a native of leisurely habits was crossing the street near the Town Hall. There was a clatter of hoofs, a rattle of

wheels, and a quick swerve. Before the native could collect his thoughts the driver's whip darted out; but instead of still further surprising the stranger, it coiled round and dislodged the hat of a Japanese gentleman near by, who was considerably surprised and disgusted. I saw no apology made; in fact the trap never stopped.

Surely something can and ought to be done to stop such conduct. Perhaps, however, it is unnecessary to take up further space. *Verbum sapienti*; to the unwise, however, we would suggest that a consideration, calling for an altered attitude to the natives, is the fact that we are foreigners and the oft ill-treated Chinese are the natives.

I am, etc.,

G. McINTOSH.

13th April.

THE ILL-TREATMENT OF NATIVES BY FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Kindly allow me a few words in reply to the two correspondents who have referred, in the two last issues of your paper, to the other side of the subject of the ill-treatment of natives by foreigners. Being a cyclist, I admit the frequent annoyance caused by dilatory, obtuse and obstructive pedestrians. I also do not attempt to defend the conduct referred to in the cases mentioned by your correspondents, but must say, from fully seventeen years' experience in Shanghai, that such cases are remarkably rare. That such circumstances are unusual says a great deal for the seemly and law-abiding behaviour of the Chinese population.

But your correspondents miss the point. One wrong does not justify another. The Chinese consider such beatings as I referred to as iniquitous. I notice that a native newspaper this morning refers to striking with the whip as being a criminal offence. Even, however, if the Chinese did not so regard such actions it surely is the part of those who boast a higher civilisation to show a good example.

Your correspondents, however, still further miss the point by referring only to coolies. China is not a nation of coolies, although many foreigners seem to think so, and what is particularly objected to is the manner in which respectable residents and strangers from the country are beaten or ordered to "get out of the way." As D. MacG. said in his letter the other day, "The blow dealt here in Shanghai may be felt in Kansu or Yunnan."

Seven years ago when a good deal was said about the causes of the Chinese anti-foreign spirit, a Chinese student told in his college paper how in a visit to Shanghai he had been ejected by a foreign lady and gentleman from one of the seats on the foreshore. In those days the Municipal Council indicated by Chinese characters on the backs of the seats what

seats could be occupied by respectable Chinese. The peremptory orders to leave led the student to point out that he had a right to be there. The only reply was, "I'll have a policeman to turn you out." On his explaining that the characters on the bench indicated that the seat could be occupied by Chinese gentlemen, the order to leave was repeated with the threat: "If you say any more I will throw you into the creek." No wonder that the young man in telling the story said: "If Chinese gentlemen are so treated how great must be the grievances of the lower classes from such men as these!"

This is not the time to go into a discussion of racial apathies and antipathies, but sufficient has been said to show the truth of Tom Hood's lines:

"Evil is wrought for want of thought,
As well as want of heart,"

I trust there will be a little more thought, and a greater readiness to adopt Charles Reade's maxim: "Put yourself in his place."

I am, etc.,

G. McINTOSH.

17th April.

AN APPRECIATION AND AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Don't let my hand-writing alarm you, I can easily understand your decision that no more letters be received on the subject of "the ill-treatment of natives by foreigners." As, however, many Chinese friends have been following the discussion with interest I would ask, as a favour, that a few words of appreciation of the Chinese servant be inserted, in reply to the sweeping statements made by "Subscriber," in your issue of Saturday morning. I must confess that my experience is a limited one, my cook having been in our employ for seventeen years, and the few changes in the other departments have not been sufficient to offset this lack of variety. Does not the more varied experience of the majority of your subscribers, however, endorse the statement of Consul W. H. Medhurst made fully thirty years ago?

He says: "Nowhere, perhaps, is this tendency in the main towards honesty more notable than amongst the personal establishments maintained by foreigners at the ports. Their houses are as a rule plentifully furnished with articles of luxury and vertu, often of considerable value, very much as is the case with well-appointed residences in the West, and although the occupants never think of locking up even their jewellery, stray money, etc., yet it is rarely that anything is missed through the fault of the indoor servants." Other quotations might be given from Mr. Medhurst's thirty years' experience in China, but the above may be sufficient to remind many of your readers that though in one sense they do not miss much, through having Chinese servants, in another sense they would miss

very much if there were no Chinese servants to be had.

So much by way of appreciation; and now for a word of appeal, Again I would quote from Consul Medhurst's experiences of over thirty years ago. In 1872 he wrote: "There is perhaps no country in the world, frequented by the English-speaking race, in which the merchants are so lamentably ignorant of the customs and resources of the locality in which they live as they are at this moment in China, and this is entirely to be attributed to a want of familiarity with the language." Now, do the many more foreigners now in China know more about the country and its people than their predecessors did? I do not think that the knowledge of the people and our acquaintance with them has increased in proportion to the information to be had now as to their manners, customs, language, laws, etc. As therefore from this lack of knowledge actions are misunderstood and words misinterpreted especially when race prejudice is reinforced by a feeling of superiority in all departments of life and knowledge, I would appeal to all foreigners in the East to become more fully acquainted in the best sense and for the highest purpose with the people among whom we dwell.

In writing the above I have been mindful of the veto already referred to, and endeavoured to avoid anything that would appear like discussion of the dropped topic. If, however, without any breach of your own restriction, you can allow a brief reply to Mr. Murray's query in this morning's issue, I shall be grateful. Mr Murray is evidently doubtful of the value of my experience in the matter of the testimony offered. The admission that I was a cyclist should have been sufficient to show that the writer has not "spent his seventeen years in the privacy of his own secluded apartments." And much as I dislike putting my side forward I may add that having fully 140 Chinese printers under my immediate oversight, with intimate acquaintance with workers in associated lines, has afforded sufficient opportunity for forming conclusions, and justification for bearing testimony. It is a matter for sincere thankfulness to me, as it is to all who come into true and adequate contact with the Chinese, that growing knowledge of the Chinese means growing appreciation and desire to be of real help.

I am, etc.,

G. McINTOSH.

20th April.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

By THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, LL.B., M.A.,

Professor of International Law at Yale University.

Post. Apr 28, 1900
Hawaii and the Philippines as Stepping-Stones — Chinese Views of Washington's Farewell Address — Minister Wu's Application of the Monroe Doctrine — Various Treaty Provisions — Exterritoriality the Badge of Inferiority — The Price for Missionary Outrages — Significance of Secretary Hay's Negotiations — Bearing of the Open-Door Policy on Philippine Trade.

A strong argument for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, perhaps the controlling reason for that action, was their value as a stepping-stone to the Philippines.

The importance of retaining the Philippines, when the treaty of peace with Spain was being negotiated, and later when its ratification was in question, was urged not only on account of their own fertility and resources, but also and particularly because their fortunate situation would aid this country in extending its trade with China.

China, then, in the plans of commercial progress which the Spanish war has left behind it, is the goal, the end of the road.

Our eyes and our thoughts thus being turned Chinaward, we should study with some interest our past relations with that populous empire, its position in the family of nations, and the future steps necessary to strengthen our trade with it and in it. These questions are not simple ones. China's place is and has been an anomalous one. I can hardly hope to do more than emphasize this fact, and trace its bearings upon the future.

It is altogether likely that China herself will study such questions with growing care and anxiety. She has had some rude shocks of late years. The Japanese war was one, costing her Formosa, loss of prestige, and a money indemnity. It would have cost a cession of territory on the mainland also but for the protection of three European Powers. And when these have finished taking their pay for such protection, poor China may well regret having accepted it in the first place. Now when her despoilers pull together, China has small chance. Her policy, of course, lies in trying to balance one set of them against another set, to keep international jealousies alive—in short, to play the game which has kept the Turk so long in Europe.

It is with some such thoughts as these that one reads the address which the Chinese Minister gave at Philadelphia on Washington's Birthday last February. How, he asks, now that your great country has become a neighbor of mine, can the best relations be cultivated? Very wisely he answers his question. You must study the Chinese and try to understand us better, in our social and commercial and international relations. You must train young men in diplomacy, make them learn our language, and study our politics on the spot. You must have a colonial policy and a trained staff of colonial officials. Then, quoting Washington's farewell address, "observe good faith and justice to all nations," and

so on, he added somewhat pathetically, you must be true to those great principles, which we, too, cherish. So far, so good. But then comes the point of the speech. Referring to our Monroe Doctrine as the settled policy of the government, he remarks in a natural and childlike way that it is a good doctrine, and well fitted for Asiatic use; that China is no farther from Manila than Porto Rico from Florida; and that the natural logic is that the Monroe Doctrine should be applied to every part of the world where our possessions may lie. If this attractive programme is anything more than gentle satire, it should be an invitation that we take a hand in the partition game ourselves, and insist upon a *status quo* in China in our own behalf. The Russian advance in Manchuria, extension of German influence in Shantung, the broadening of British trade in the Yang-tze, all would be "dangerous to our peace and safety" and inimical to our free institutions. To all such encroachments, accordingly, we proceed to put a stop, as in the case of Venezuela.

It is natural at this point to ask whether we have earned, by our past treatment of China, the distinguished position of family friend which his Excellency Wu Ting Fang would assign us.

EARLY TREATIES WITH CHINA.

Our early treaties with China, of 1844 and 1858, defined the conditions under which Americans should be admitted to a country heretofore excluding foreigners. They are unilateral in the sense of making no reciprocal provision for the admission of Chinese into the United States. They show two tendencies, Chinese exclusiveness and American distrust. For, American citizens were admitted for trading purposes, and to certain ports only; while, on the other hand, they were to have extraterritorial privileges, the right to be tried by their Consuls. Moreover, the duties to be charged on imports and exports were laid down in the treaties, and their vessels in the open ports were not to be subject to Chinese jurisdiction. The second of these treaties enlarged American privileges somewhat, in opening to the citizens of the United States all ports open to any foreigners, giving them the most-favored-nation treatment, and adding religious freedom to "profess and to teach," which should include Chinese converts.

Exterritoriality is the badge of a nation's inferiority. That nation allows another to play the sovereign on its soil. It is as if an English thief caught plying his trade in New York must be tried by his own Consul instead of the nearest police-court judge. Imagine a Cunarder at her dock on the North River to be still under British jurisdiction, or a tariff on imports to be laid by a treaty with Germany instead of by Congress, and all this because our system of justice was distrusted. Thus from the first we have dealt, all nations have dealt, with China as a state on a lower plane, yet recognizing its sovereignty. Here comes in one of the anomalies referred to. We exact the performance of her obligations from China as being an in-

dependent and sovereign state, but our unworthy attitude towards her qualifies her sovereignty.

In 1868 there was an extension of American privilege in China restating the religious-freedom clause of 1858, and granting as wide a right of visit or residence as any other Power enjoyed. Prior to this, Chinese had come to our shores in considerable numbers. But then for the first time there was reciprocity, the Chinese being freely admitted to the United States on the footing of the most favored nation, though natural-

zation was mutually denied. That the Chinese of a certain province made free use of this is well known. That the Californians soon changed their welcome of these patient, plodding, faithful work-people to jealousy of their cheaper wages is also well known. And this discontent found prompt expression in national legislation and in diplomacy. The treaty of 1880 regulated the admission of laborers in these terms: "Whenever, in the opinion of the government of the United States," the coming of Chinese laborers, or their residence, endangers the interests or good order of the country, China agrees that said government "may regulate, limit, or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it." And acts of Congress passed in 1882, 1884, and 1888 made this limitation effective. But this was not enough. The laws were evaded. New laborers entered as if old ones returning from a visit. It was hard to identify aliens, to American eyes all looking much alike. So in 1892 the Geary exclusion act was passed. The earlier legislation had been aimed at newcomers; the Geary act was to apply to Chinese already here. All Chinese in the United States were ordered to register, and to deposit a description and photograph for identification with the internal-revenue collectors, under penalty of deportation at public expense. That the Geary act was in violation of articles II and III of the treaty of 1880 can hardly be questioned. Against it the Chinese government protested, the Chinese refused to register extensively, while the Chinese companies carried the question of constitutionality to the Supreme Court, only to have the act upheld. But as only \$100,000 had been appropriated to pay deportation charges which would amount to millions, the act failed to be operative. It was amended and the time for registration extended the next year.

In 1894 this Geary act was accepted in treaty form by China. Many onerous conditions of residence were laid down, and return was forbidden to laborers after a visit home, unless the individual was registered and had left a family here or possessed \$1,000. The registration provision was made reciprocal. It may thus be applied to American merchants and others resident in China, if desired. Since 1894 the Chinese have registered extensively, but each year sees appropriations for the deportation of the unlicensed, perhaps of those who want a free passage home. Through all this the Chinese have kept the noiseless tenor of their way. After the exclusion act they raised their wages, because of the lessening of competition. They are smuggled in and provided with registration papers, and get along fairly well, only always on the inferior plane I have described.

THE POLICY OF EXCLUSION.

This transference of the policy of exclusion from the Chinese to ourselves, which marked the decade 1880-1890, is still in progress. Thus, in 1897, through the efforts of our Minister, Mr. Denby, the right of American missionaries was recognized to go and teach where they pleased, under government protection, also to buy and hold land; while, on the other hand, after the annexation of Hawaii in 1898, further Chinese immigration thither was forbidden.

Somewhat the same inequality of international position is noticeable in another direction. Mobs in each country have been equally guilty in attacking, occasionally in killing, subjects of the other, and in destroying their property. After the Denver riots in 1879, both Evarts and Blaine refused compensation, on the well-known

ground that the duty of protection rested on the state, not the national government, and that no negligence or culpability on the part of the state of Colorado was shown. There was also mobbing in Washington Territory, and that disgraceful massacre of Chinese coal-miners at Rock Springs, in Wyoming, in 1885. In the latter instance, as a matter of generous treatment, not of right, the Chinese government was paid \$147,748.74 for distribution among the sufferers.

Rather different from this was the claims convention of 1858, which allowed claims of United States citizens against China to the extent of some \$700,000 to be deducted from, and therefore secured by, customs dues at three treaty ports. Of this sum \$200,000 has never been distributed.

Besides all these treaties and statutes, there have been many hampering local laws on the Pacific Coast, over which the national government has no control, although responsible for them to China, nevertheless.

In enumerating this cumulative series of restrictive measures, I do not seek to criticize the action of the United States. In fact, that action seems to me on the whole excusable if not justifiable. Every state may lay down the conditions which limit immigration, if no treaty is thereby violated. Those aimed at paupers, criminals, and contract laborers are familiar to us on this coast. An unlimited influx of Chinese would be an evil. Our early treaties admitted merchants, travellers, and such, not laborers, to China, and thus gave an example of limitation. The exclusion of additional Chinese laborers from this country has been agreed to by treaty. The registration requirements which supplemented exclusion are drastic, and for a year or so were undoubtedly in violation of treaty, but these too have since received treaty sanction, and are in terms reciprocal. Whatever inequality of treatment has existed has grown out of that peculiar international status of China of which the expression is extraterritoriality.

JAPAN AND CHINA COMPARED.

It is interesting to compare Japan with China in this particular. Japan, too, after her introduction to Christian nations, was clothed in the same strait-jacket. How galling it was to that high-spirited nation is a matter of history. Freedom from it was won, first by the introduction of a system of law so administered as to guarantee just treatment of the persons and property of foreigners; second, by the building up of a military and naval strength which proved

the readiness of the state to insist upon its rights.

Contrast the alertness, the solidarity, the virility, the modernity of Japan, with the mediævalism and lack of cohesion of China. The one is a swordfish, the other a jellyfish. The one is a political force, the other, unhappily, is an international prey. And the reason for this striking difference is that China is not able to insist upon a consideration and fuller rights and a higher international status than she gets. When a Chinese mob killed two German missionaries in 1897, it was worth the cession—under the form of lease—of a valuable port, Kiau Chau in Shantung, and the back country with its mines, a promising foothold for future concessions. The same event in Japan, if it could occur, would mean nothing more than an indemnity. To liken these missionaries to the kid staked out to attract some prowling beast, while the hunter lies hid, would be a manifest impropriety.

China then gets only the rights which she is able to enforce. Legally, she is a

sovereign and independent state. Actually, her status falls far short of sovereignty, except when other Powers are insisting upon the performance of her obligations to them. And perhaps in the main she has been as gently dealt with by the United States as by any. For our aggressions, if they be such, have been in self-defence, the exclusion of Chinese laborers in order to protect our own laborers from ruinous competition. Whereas, the aggressiveness of other Powers has lain in such compulsory cessions of territory, in such forced permits to trade, and in such concessions for mines, railroads, and other industries, wrung from the government, as fairly to warrant the statement that the partition of China has begun. In this violent search for new markets the United States has taken no part. Yet our commercial interests in China are large and are menaced. The basis for our claim to equality of commercial opportunity, commonly called the open door, is sound and does not appear to be always understood. It is this: By treaty we have obtained from China certain rights, and are put on the footing of the most favored nation. No cession of territory covered in any way by our treaty rights can avoid carrying them with it. For instance, the annexation of Hawaii by the United States could not wipe out its obligations to Japan. These must be assumed and satisfied somehow. But there might be a difficulty in securing the recognition of our treaty rights as pertaining to leased territory, and particularly to "spheres of influence." As against China the claim might be enforced, but not so easily against Russia, for instance, in Manchuria. Thus some kind of guarantee of fair and equal treatment from all the nations now busy wresting concessions from China is peculiarly timely. Our treaty rights with China were something, but not enough.

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

The "sphere of influence" is a new-fangled phrase which seems to have a different meaning in each country where it is used. In Central Africa, savage, almost unexplored, it is the reservation of a region by a civilized Power which it is not yet in position to "protect" or annex. It warns others to keep their hands off. The habit of a certain Englishman at a hotel in Athens, where two London dallies were taken, illustrates this perfectly. He used to sit on one paper until he had finished the other.

But the interior of China is not unappropriated territory. A sphere of influence there differs, therefore, from the African species. It means rather the right to trade in certain regions, with concessions for trade development in them, as distinguished from the open ports or leased areas. To share in the trade of these newly opened regions is properly within the grant of the concessionees.

If American trade is to be extended in China on an equality with that of others, there are two courses open. This country might apply to other Powers than China, using what arguments it can, or paying what equivalents it can, for the privilege of sharing in their rights.

Or, second, it might open China's eyes to the fact that she is confronted by gradual dismemberment; that she can find no protector unless she learns to protect herself; that this means the adoption of modern methods of administration, of discipline, of armament, in both civil and military lines; in short, that she must copy Japan. The extent of internal disturbance which would result, the time which would be required, the probability that such a pro-

cess could outstrip dismemberment, or that protectors could be found during this incubation, all are factors of great uncertainty. But if the United States and Japan, for instance, should act as joint sponsors for the introduction of China to modern ways, it would call for the most astute diplomacy, to be sure; yet, like the "promoting" of a big "industrial," might prove immensely profitable. Such a plan would be in line with the Chinese Minister's suggestion above referred to.

Fortunately, as it seems to me, the simpler and safer of the two plans, the one least at variance with past policy, has been adopted and carried through with signal success, so far as appears, by Mr. Hay and the present administration. The country is thus committed to the European policy of partition rather than to such a scheme of grand politics as has been suggested, which would lead, it no one knows whither. The kind of assurance sought from the Powers having a foothold in China is well expressed in Mr. Choate's note to the British government, recently transmitted to Congress with the other portions of this correspondence. He urged the desire of the United States to obtain from each of the various Powers claiming "spheres of influence" in China a declaration substantially to the following effect:

DECLARATION TO WHICH THE POWERS ARE COMMITTED.

- (1.) That it will in no wise interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called sphere of interest or leased territory it may have in China.
- (2.) That the Chinese treaty tariff of the time being shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such ports as are within such "spheres of interest" unless they be "free ports," no matter to what nationality they may belong, and that duties so leviable shall be collected by the Chinese government.
- (3.) That no higher harbor dues on vessels

or railway charges on goods if belonging to the United States shall be levied than are paid by the subjects of the Power enjoying the concession.

This application Great Britain declared her readiness to grant, "in regard to the leased territory of Wei Hai Wei and all territory in China which may hereafter be acquired by Great Britain by lease or otherwise, and all 'spheres of influence' now held or that hereafter may be held by her in China, provided that similar declaration is made by other Powers concerned."

Germany likewise defined her policy in the extreme Orient to be that of the open door, with the same proviso of the assent of the other interested Powers. This was explained later as meaning "absolute equality of treatment of all nations with regard to trade, navigation, and commerce."

The answer of Russia was rather less explicit, pledging itself not to claim exclusive privileges in those ports "which lie beyond the territory leased to Russia," but not, so far as appears, opening up its Manchurian "sphere" to foreigners.

Japan and Italy simply "adhered willingly to the proposals of the United States," while France promised that she was "ready to apply in the territories leased to her in China equal treatment to the citizens and subjects of all nations, especially in the matter of customs duties and navigation duties, as well as transportation tariffs on railways."

Upon receipt of these six favorable responses, Mr. Hay by circular note to our Ambassadors, informed the states in ques-

tion that the plan was operative.

There are two possible obstacles to the successful working of these agreements. Not being in treaty form, but a mere unratified acceptance of proposals, a violation of the understanding by some one Power would seem to be quite possible, and not heinous like the breach of a treaty; while upon violation of one agreement, all the others would lapse. Again, the practical value of these concessions to any Power remains to be proved. Official hostility and local opposition may easily make profitable business impossible. For if it were necessary to use force to protect merchants and their property in the interior from mob violence, or to punish these mobs for their violence, trade, in the teeth of popular prejudice, could hardly be lucrative or attractive. The most populous and fertile regions in the world can hardly be turned into good markets by dint of killing. This is a risk that must be run. The people must be patiently dealt with and gradually won over.

We are not told that any equivalent has been offered to the Powers for their acceptance of the American proposals. Since Spain enjoys under treaty, for a time at least, the open door into the Philippine trade, it is very probable that other nations will be granted the same rights there, although our interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause insists that where a trading privilege has been specially paid for by some equivalent by one Power, it need not be extended to others. But the open door to the Philippines could hardly be denied to Powers opening to this government their concessions in China. Perhaps the "do ut des" principle and its converse foreshadow the time when wars will be commercial, not military, and economic experts will be the masters of strategy. However this may be, let us hope that the further opening up of China will be a peaceful process, a commercial process, a process by which China will be benefited, not injured. At the end of it for her, unless disintegration should precede, is a goal not yet attained—complete sovereignty, full membership in the family of nations.

James South H. 1901
TREATY 'STIPULATIONS' RESPECT-
ING MISSIONARIES.

The fact that the strictures of Mark Twain upon the missionaries in Peking are regarded with extreme disapproval by the missionary class, and by the native Chinese as "brave, generous, and honorable," is instructive. The missionaries may be quite right and the Chinese all wrong; but since this is a matter in which the Chinese have a perfect right to be wrong if they want to, and the missionaries no right to an opinion of any kind on the subject, except as to their motives in choosing a line of conduct which has been largely instrumental in precipitating the trouble in China, we are compelled in fairness to attach more importance to the native approval of the strictures referred to than to the emphatic disapproval which represents the missionary view of the matter.

The experience of a good many years in several countries has shown that treaty stipulations relative to the protection of missionaries and their property have no value as guaranteeing their lives or insuring respect for their belongings. The reason for this is that semi-

civilized peoples know little and care less what promises their Governments have made concerning voluntary immigrants who are personae non gratae to those among whom they live and work. This is equally true of peoples claiming a high degree of civilization—our own, for example. To maintain missionaries in a false position by a show of force, as has been done in more than one instance, does not make for peace or good neighborhood. In some instances treaty provisions relative to missionaries have been crowded upon the nations agreeing to them, and have not represented a spontaneous eagerness for the benefits of a Christian propaganda. In other cases they have been assented to with no very clear knowledge of what a missionary really is, or what industry he can display in making trouble for himself and others. More often than otherwise those who have engaged to respect and protect missionaries have had more occasion to regret their promise than to discover in it a cause for congratulation. Even in cases where the missionaries have done a great deal of good they have been a disturbing influence, and those for whom heathen traditions and customs have the sacredness which attaches to national institutions have had occasion to wish that the missionaries had remained at home and kept their Occidental civilization where it was more strictly indigenous. We do not claim to be experts in the formulation of trial balances relative to missionary work; but we venture the opinion that the amount of good accomplished by the Christian missionaries in China is infinitesimal compared with the injury resulting from the great revolt of the conservative forces of that empire

against foreign aggressions, chiefly those of the energetic but not always discreet teachers and exemplars of the Christian religion.

The conviction is growing among thoughtful people that the interests of international peace will be promoted if it is understood that our Government does not find it consistent with its duty to put the missionary on any other or different plane from that of the trader or volunteer explorer; and that it should not ask of other Governments what it could not in good faith promise them if such promise was expected or demanded. Where the conditions are such as events have shown them to be in China, for example, it should require no argument to show that at least a temporary remission of missionary effort would tend to heal the wounds of the terrible punishment which has been inflicted by the Powers. It is simply impossible for the Chinese Government to extend protection to missionaries outside of the districts effectively policed by foreign troops; and while this is the case it would seem to be the duty of this Government to give notice to American missionaries in China that they must not look for effective protection if they take chances not warranted by considerations of ordinary prudence. If we wanted a part of the Chinese Em-

... and were seeking a pretext for seizure and holding it, the self-sacrificing missionary might help us as the calf helps the tiger hunter when used to bait the jungle trap; but as such is not our purpose, it would be wise to consider any existing treaty provisions relative to the protection of missionaries temporarily abrogated by mutual consent, and to give notice to these good people that if they elect to follow a reckless and foolhardy policy they must do so on their own responsibility and without the expectation of a substantial military and naval backing.

THE INDEMNITY NEGOTIATIONS.

No Uniform Basis for Demands Yet Agreed Upon—Aggregate Sum May Be Nearly \$500,000,000.

Special to The New York Times. 1901
WASHINGTON, March 20. — There has been a constant stream of telegrams from Commissioner Rockhill to the State Department and from the department to the Commissioner during the past few days. All of them deal with the question of indemnity now being argued at Peking. The department will not make them public because the state of the case is still chaotic and no uniform basis for indemnity claims has been reached.

The American indemnity will be about \$25,000,000, and Commissioner Rockhill is trying to get the other powers to agree to the American basis. No information has yet reached the State Department either from Mr. Rockhill or from any other source which indicates what the demands of the other powers will amount to or what any one power will demand. The present dispute is not over any figures offered by one or another power, but over the question of what shall be the basis.

Assuming that the other powers are willing to accept the scheme of adjustment proposed by the United States, allowing a certain amount for each missionary killed or injured and another allowance for property destroyed, the sum total of the claim would be considerably less than \$250,000,000. It is not doubted that under economical administration, with order completely restored and with free access to the interior of China, the Chinese revenues would be able to meet this charge against them within a reasonable time.

But it appears almost hopeless now to expect the other powers to accept the same basis of compensation that would satisfy the United States Government. Not only is there a vast difference in the scale of the demands based on military expenditures, but there also is a very radical difference of opinion as to the treatment of the native Christians who have suffered in person and property by the Boxers. It is believed that if the native Christians are to be treated with the liberality proposed by some of the European nations the indemnities claimed will be nearly \$500,000,000 in the aggregate, an amount, it is declared, quite beyond the ability of China to meet.

BERLIN, March 20.—Commenting upon President McKinley's proposal that the powers should demand joint damages from China, each of them taking a share of the same, the Berliner Tageblatt points out that Count von Bülow, speaking in the Reichstag on March 15, declared this to be the best method. The paper adds that consequently there is complete agreement between the German and American points of view.

WHAT ARE PASSPORTS WORTH?

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In all that has been written concerning the recent riots, no one has yet called attention to the fact that to maltreat the citizens of a country who are protected with passports is to insult the country which issues them. If the foreigners who have been mobbed, robbed, driven from home, wounded and murdered, had been under the protection of their national flags, would it not have been resented as an insult to the flag if these crimes had been committed under its shadow? We have supposed that our passports were valid proofs of citizenship and efficient guarantees of protection. If, however, we have been mistaken; if the honour and dignity of our respective countries are not as much concerned in the protection of their citizens as in demanding respect for their flags; if our passports are given not to protect, but to get rid of us, then it is time that we knew it.

Those who venture into the interior of China, whether as travellers, traders, or missionaries, put little or no confidence in the specious promises and grandiloquent proclamations of the Chinese, but they do expect that their passports will be treated with respect; and that they will be protected in virtue of their citizenship by the power and prestige of their own governments.

There are a variety of opinions as to the advisability, necessity, and utility of missionaries residing in the interior, but it is not just to accuse them of recklessness when they establish their residence in isolated situations, under the impression that they are entitled to protection by treaty and passport. As loyal citizens missionaries are entitled to the same respect and protection as all other citizens, and no more. As citizens they cannot expect protection when they go beyond treaty rights and obligations; and it is the duty of their governments to warn them whenever they transgress their privileges, and to withdraw their passports when for any reason they cannot guarantee their safety.

To accuse missionaries of being foolhardy, because they go into dangerous places, at the call of duty, is as though one were to condemn the leader of a forlorn hope, because he ventures his life in order to secure victory for those who may survive his almost certain death.

The duties of a man as a missionary may differ from his duties as a citizen. As a citizen it is his duty to uphold the honour of his country by obedience to her laws and deference to her officials, as well as in other ways. As a missionary he is a servant, or if you please a soldier, of Christ, and as such he must obey his marching orders, and go anywhere and everywhere that his Captain orders. Generally speaking, his duties as a missionary will not lead him to go beyond his privileges as a citizen, but they may; and in such cases he should

forego his citizenship and go forward trusting in the promise, "I will be with you." No one, citizen, soldier, or missionary, should rashly and presumptuously go into danger; but when the call of duty is clear, imperative and unmistakable, he who takes his life into his hands and ventures into well-known danger, for the sake of the bodies or souls of his fellow-men, is a hero.

What should be done now is for our Minister and Consuls to issue clear instructions to every one of their nationals as to the limits to which they are privileged to go, and as to the extent and nature of the protection which they can guarantee, and then each person, missionary or merchant, must decide for himself as to his own duty and his particular place of residence.

In the present crisis it is imperative that those in the interior should remain at their posts, for if they leave them, the Chinese will be encouraged to extend their outrages up to and even into the limits of the treaty ports.

I am, etc.,

J. N. B. SMITH.

Ningpo, 28th August.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES' PETITION TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. Aug. 7, 1904

A meeting was held at Union Church on Saturday afternoon of missionaries of all denominations, United States citizens, or who belong to missionary societies of the United States, to take action with regard to petitioning the United States government to define more clearly the right of missionaries to reside in the interior, and secure full protection from the Chinese government for all missionaries.

Some thirty-five missionaries attended the meeting, the chair being taken by the Rev. Y. J. Allen, D.D., and the Rev. W. M. Crozier acted as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was set forth as follows:—

Whereas, we, citizens of the United States, engaged in Mission work in China, realise the present unsatisfactory status of our rights under the Treaties now existing between the United States and China, and feel convinced that something can and should be done to have our right of residence in the interior more clearly defined, and to secure fuller protection from our Government. Be it resolved:

1.—That we appoint a Committee to prepare a statement and petition to the President and Congress of the United States setting forth the ill-defined condition of our Treaty rights, and asking that an explicit statement be made in the Treaty of our right of residence and of holding property in the interior.

2.—That we invite Protestant missionaries of all denominations who are United States citizens or who belong to missionary societies in the United States to sign a petition; to pass resolutions approving it at the various mission meetings this autumn and next spring and forward copies of the same with the petition to our respective Boards requesting prompt and vigorous co-operation on their part and on the part of our General Assemblies, Conventions and Conferences in bringing the subject to the attention of the President and Congress of the U.S.

3.—That we organise a systematic agitation of the subject in our church papers and other periodicals, and request prominent lawyers to present the legal aspect of the cause as they have opportunity.

A draft petition was read. It set forth the ill-defined and unsatisfactory status of the rights of missionaries under the Treaty now existing between the U.S. Government and China. It maintained that missionaries in the interior have a constructive right to be there, but that the Treaty does not in explicit terms guarantee this right. While the Chinese Government virtually acknowledges the right of the missionaries to reside in the interior, and of holding property there, it imposes such restrictions, that these rights are practically destroyed in many instances and the spirit of the Treaty is violated; for instance frivolous and extreme objections are raised on the ground of *fungshui*; it is necessary to notify the officials before a bargain for the purchase of property can be legally consummated; property can only be held in the name of the native church; landlords and middlemen are persecuted and so are intimidated in order to prevent the sale or rent of land; while the execution of the Treaty and interpretation are practically left to the discretion of the local magistrates. To remedy all this, the meeting was called to ask the United States Government to add an explanatory clause to the Treaty setting forth in explicit terms the rights of the missionaries to reside in the interior and to hold property in their own name and in that of the foreign church for mission use; to remove all unjust conditions and restrictions imposed by the Chinese Government which practically destroy the aforesaid right and violate the Treaty; and to call upon the Government of China to order the removal from all government books of articles contrary to the Treaty, and that the Blue Books of China which deliberately record the foul calumnies against missionaries, such as taking out of people's eyes, kidnapping children, etc., be withdrawn from circulation.

During the reading of the draft petition, instances were given in illustration, and quotations made from native books which contain such calumnies as these:—that the native Christians rise like a cloud and rebel in time of war, that foreigners have no sense of shame in the medical treatment of women, that they scoop out eyes for the refinement of silver, that the priests give the people pills to befool them, and secretly administer medicines which entirely change the nature of women, that graves are disturbed for the purpose of removing the brains of the occupants, and that when dead bodies cannot be obtained, those of live people are taken. The merits of the proposed petition were fully discussed and it was finally decided that a new committee, consisting of Messrs. Allen, Fitch, Beebe, and Wood, should draw up another petition and call another meeting, the time to be appointed by the Chairman.

The meeting then closed with the singing of the Doxology.

TO PEKIN BY WAGON TRAIN.

ADVENTURES OF AN AMERICAN PARTY WITHOUT AN ESCORT.

Difficulties of Getting From Tientsin to the Capital—Groundless Rumors of Boxers—Uncle Sam's Fine Army Transportation Facilities—Amusing Incidents.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

PEKIN, Nov. 1.—Lack of the ordinary transportation facilities in China has been responsible for a great many interesting experiences for a great many people, experiences that won't be forgotten in a hurry. The distance from Tientsin to Pekin by road is only eighty miles, yet the very quickest time in which the journey has been made is four and a half days, notwithstanding the fact that the armies of the civilized nations of the world have been in practically undisputed possession of the territory more than two months. One reason for this is that when the Chinese began to destroy things, and tackled the railroad they were not content simply to tear up the tracks. They tore them up and then they took the rails off and buried them, and the first rain that came washed away the disturbed earth, made level the whole country and rendered impossible the location of the burial places. They burned the ties. They broke up the fish-plates and the bolts that held the rails together. They left not a thing that might by any possibility be used in rebuilding the line.

This journey from Tientsin to Pekin is scarcely ever made without the traveller's undergoing more or less interesting experiences, due usually either to his own fear or the fool fear of green soldiers along the line whose imaginations constantly conjure up long lines of Boxers thirsting for blood. For instance, Major Vidal, the military attaché of the French Legation, and Mme. Vidal were returning from Tientsin a few days ago with their daughter. Major and Mme. Vidal were on ponies and their daughter, a girl of 13, was riding in a Pekin cart with a Russian lady. They had camped over night at Yang Tsun and had started early. Ten miles from the town they were overtaken by a German officer, who was riding furiously and who shouted at them:

"For God's sake, come back! come back!"

"What's the matter?" demanded Major Vidal.

"Come back! come back!" roared the German. "There are 1,000 Boxers just beyond. My God! a Russian lady and a little girl went up this road in a cart only half an hour ago! God help them!"

Now the feelings of Major and Mme. Vidal may be imagined. For a moment they were speechless. Then the Major said to Mme. Vidal, "Go back quickly. I will go on," and he spurred his pony to a gallop to the rescue of his daughter, the German following him. Left alone, Mme. Vidal hurried back to an American camp a few miles down the road and reported what had happened to an American officer. He told her that the report was foolish and then he hustled out a guard and told her to come with him; if there were any Boxers the guard would finish them. After a double-quick march they overtook the Major and the Pekin cart unharmed. The German officer had disappeared. Needless to say, there were no Boxers and there had been none on the road from Tientsin since the allied forces laid waste the country and killed all the Chinamen in their path.

UNCLE SAM'S USEFUL MULES.

Practically all the land transportation to Pekin at the present time is being done by the United States. Land travel, slow though it is, is three days quicker than water travel; so most passengers who have to make the journey do so by courtesy of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army. THE SUN correspondent went to Pekin on the first of the American army transport trains that made the journey unescorted by any experiences.

tion facilities at the time his first soldiers landed in China has been the subject of more or less comment, but his transportation facilities at the present time are the envy and the admiration of the armies of all the world that are gathered here. And he has enough of them, so that in an emergency he is able to help the others out, as for instance when Sir Claude MacDonald started on his journey to his now post in Japan and the English didn't have proper transportation for him and his family and his baggage they sent to the American Quartermaster's Department and Sir Claude and his family were taken to Tung Chou in an ambulance and their baggage was transported in seven American four-mule baggage transports. And again when Count von Waldersee, the German whom the representatives of all the other nations delight to call commander-in-chief, wanted to come to Pekin and didn't have transportation consistent with his dignity, he sent to the Quartermaster's Department and was drawn here by four American mules, which still draw his official carriage.

But to proceed to the story of the trip of the first unescorted transport train. This train was made up of twenty four-mule wagons loaded with winter supplies for the 2,000 men who are to spend the winter in Pekin protecting the American legation. Besides the supplies there were four passengers to whom had been extended the courtesies of the Quartermaster's Department. One was a captain in the English army, a member of the staff of Gen. Gaselee, who had found himself in Tientsin with orders to go to Pekin and no way under the sun to get there. The second was the correspondent of THE SUN. The third was a man with a cinematograph machine, which was labelled in big white letters "War Correspondent," and the fourth was an itinerant missionary in a white helmet. He had escaped from Pekin when Pekin got too warm for him and he had heard that it was safe to return and took this opportunity to make the journey. Besides these, of course, there were twenty drivers; there was a wagon master, and last but not least, in his own estimation, at any rate there was a guide, who wore fur trousers and carried a Mauser carbine.

THE WAGON TRAIN.

It was 2 o'clock of an afternoon when this wagon train drew up in front of Quartermaster-General Humphrey's office in Tientsin for its last inspection prior to the start. It may be explained here that while the train was without escort, its journey had been so planned that if nothing happened it should reach each night at about dusk the camp of some of the soldiers who were holding the line of communication from the seaboard to the Chinese capital. The four guests occupied the seats of the four wagons that brought up the end of the train. The first of these four wagons was driven by a former Eighth United States Cavalry man, with more or less contempt for all "skimmers," as drivers are called, and with supreme contempt for the particular lot of drivers who had charge of the wagons in this train; and it was his comment when the word was finally given to get off that if the train ever reached Pekin at all "it wouldn't be the fault of the blankety-blank-blank carpenters who had got jobs as drivers, and the blankety-blank-blank-blank-blank carpenters to drive a blankety-blank-blank mule train anyway, by blankety-blankety-blank-blank."

The route out of Tientsin lay through the native city, that picture of complete destruction which the European and American armies left in their trail as they went to the rescue of their Ministers in Pekin. Tientsin had been filling up for days with Chinamen who had got over their scare and had decided that it would be safe for them to return to their ruined homes. They were gathered by thousands in the ruins of the houses where they had once lived, and from these they stared at the first modern army transportation train that they had ever seen. A Chinese cart is less than one-quarter the size of an

army transport and holds less than one-tenth as much. It would take four Chinese mules to make one American army mule, so their astonishment may be understood when these twenty wagons, drawn by eighty mules, came along, and perhaps it was little wonder that the women and children all ran behind the standing walls and only peeked out, while the men got as far away from the roads as the ruins would let them, and with expressions full of admiration held up one finger each and shouted: "Number one! Number one! Top side!" which is pigeon English for "the best."

BLACK CLOUDS OF DUCKS.

Out of Tientsin the trail was over a plain, six miles to Pei Tsang. The outer gates of Tientsin had hardly been passed when everybody in this wagon train discovered off in the northwest a most peculiar cloud display. The clouds were perfectly black and they had the appearance of being torn by the wind. They were of most unusual shape. They seemed to be swirling around and around in the air, but always coming closer. It was fully half an hour before the discovery was made that the supposed clouds were not clouds at all, but flocks of wild ducks. There must have been millions and millions of them. They flew directly over the wagon train. The sky was black with them. They were so thick that when they passed between the train the sun was obscured. They were too high in the air for shooting, but they were close enough to be easily distinguishable, and they made everybody wish that he had a gun and the ability to hit a small black object 2,000 yards away.

The train got to Pei Tsang just after dark and the millions of ducks were still flying over it. At Pei Tsang there was a camp of Japanese soldiers on one side of the Pei-ho and a camp of British Indianmen on the other. The Pei-ho had to be crossed there and the Japs had constructed a pontoon bridge just wide enough for a span of mules to cross abreast and draw a wagon after them. Crossing it at night was out of the question and so the train stepped there until daylight. The orders were to start again at 5 o'clock in the morning and the fortunate ones who had brought cots stretched themselves out on them and the unfortunate ones who hadn't brought cots rolled themselves up in blankets on the ground. The blue sky was the covering of all.

It was just daylight at 5. The old Eighth Cavalryman came around with a bacon and hard-tack sandwich for his guest and a dipper of coffee made with Pei-ho mud and then he went off to inspect the pontoon bridge. He came back, unhitched his leaders, tied them on behind, and remarked to his passenger:

"Say, pard, take my advice and walk aways to help digest that bacon. I tell you what it is, they ain't nothin' that will digest bacon like walkin', and a feller what ain't used to hikin' it oughter always walk after he's eat bacon. If he don't he's liable to get sick. Go on, pard, and walk aways, and I'll pick ye up the other side."

Now this kindly advice was not understood at the time, but it was when the Eighth Cavalryman's guest walked across that pontoon bridge. As stated before, it was just wide enough for a wagon to cross. The river was running swiftly. The water was seventeen feet deep. The boats that formed the bridge bobbed more or less when there was no weight on them. When a man walked across they bobbed enough to make him seasick. What would happen when four mules and a wagon got there could be imagined.

"I'm the last of this yere wagon train," said the Eighth Cavalryman after he had unhooked his leaders, "but I guess I had better take this bridge first and show some of them blankety-blank carpenters what drivin' is. Geel hawl get up there, Dynamite!"—and he cracked his whip and used the butt of it on the off mule that he called Dynamite, because he said "the critter's kicked daylight through more men than Reilly's battery ever shot it through."

TICKLISH WORK ON THE BRIDGE.

He guided his mules down to the British

Indian end of the bridge and there they shied. He put up his whip and coaxed them. Finally they went forward. The first boat sank eight or ten inches as the weight of the mules came on it. They hugged each other close and pranced. The old Eighth Cavalryman talked to them as if they were humans. The second boat was bobbing up and down in front of them, and they stepped on it just as the weight of the wagon came down on the first bridge. It was a mighty anxious moment. The mules pranced and fell against each other. The boat sank under their weight, but the driver kept them going steadily and so boat after boat was passed. Now the mules would be almost on a level with the driver's seat and now they would be away below him. There was perhaps a foot to spare on each side of the wagon wheels and any false step meant disaster, but the old cavalryman knew his business and at last the mules felt the solid ground and pulled away like good fellows up the bank on the opposite side. There the cavalryman stood up on his seat, his arms akimbo, and said with grunts of satisfaction:

"Now watch them blankety-blanked carpenters get drowned!"

The second wagon was just about approaching the end of the bridge. The 250 or more Jap soldiers were all gathered on their side of the river, grinning expectantly. They evidently had much the same feeling as the ex-cavalryman. The second wagon got along to the middle of the bridge, when a of a sudden the mules reared. One, pushed by the other, leaped off into the water. The other was dragged after him. The wagon swayed a moment, there was a crash, and over it went. The driver was in the bottom of one of the boats cursing his luck, and a mechanic, who was on the seat with him, was struggling in the water with the mules. The remarks of the old Eighth Cavalryman at this juncture were interesting, vociferous enough to be heard ten miles to Tientsin and long enough to fill two columns of THE SUN.

The Japs were all activity in an instant. They threw off their capes and rushed down the bridge with poles and ropes, which they shoved over into the water at the man who was clinging to the side of one of the boats to keep from being swept down the stream. The Japs got him out in a minute. With the aid of the other drivers they lassoed the mules that were kicking and plunging in the water, hampered by their harness. It took just half an hour and a bookful of cussing to get those mules out, and it was another half hour before the wagon was unloaded and by main strength was lifted on the bridge and was drawn across the rest of the distance by man power.

ADVENTURES OF THE WAGONS.

The story of how all these twenty wagons got across this bridge would make this report of the trip of Uncle Sam's first unescorted wagon train too long, so a summary only will be given. Wagon number three got as far as the middle, one wheel fell off the bridge and one mule tumbled overboard. Number four and number five got across all right. Numbers six, seven and eight were driven by men who perhaps didn't know much about driving, but who knew enough not to try to drive across the bridge. They led their mules across, and with the aid of Jap soldiers their wagons were brought over by hand. Number nine came to grief as number two had done. Number ten lost a mule. Number eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen followed six, seven and eight. Driver number fifteen declared he'd do the trick with four mules and actually started when the wagon master compelled him to hitch two of his mules behind. He cursed the wagon master. He swore that any idiot could drive across that bridge with a twenty-mule team, and he cracked his whip and started, and in less time than it takes to tell it he was pitching head foremost into the water, and his wagon was tumbling after him, while all the other drivers were having fun at his expense. The Japs fished

him out, too, and fished out his mules. And then they helped to unload and load up the wagon again after they had fished that out. Fifteen's experience was enough. All the other wagons were brought across by hand, and instead of starting from Pei Tsang at daylight it was well on toward noon before the train was on its way.

The next stop was Yang Tsun, where four troops of the Sixth Cavalry had a camp, and where Col. Wint, who was in command, invited the guests on the transport train to come up and make themselves at home with him. The Colonel trotted out ham and eggs and vegetables and jam enough to feed an army. Meantime the wagon master, the guide with the fur trousers and the drivers were having a hustle. To cook they had to have a fire, for a fire they had to have wood, and in the length and breadth of the country around there wasn't a stick to be had. They foraged here and they foraged there and they came back swearing and empty handed. They begged wood of the cavalrymen, who told them they hadn't enough for their own use. Off in the distance there was a little mound. He of the fur trousers conferred with the wagon master, and then they started off for this little mound and began to dig and dig. By and by they came to a box; they ripped off the cover, and they toted it back and built a fire. So the supper of the teamsters the second night out from Tientsin was cooked on a fire made with the cover of a Chinese coffin.

"Pretty tough," commented the correspondent when he saw what was being done.

"Yes," said the guide, "but the man that had it had used it so long he didn't need it."

The next morning there was another hunt for wood and wood was just as hard to find. It was really necessary to turn the occupant of the Chinese coffin out entirely and to use the rest of the wood to fry the bacon and boil the coffee, while the hundred and one Chinese dogs that had surrounded the camp during the night revelled over the bones and fought and snarled and bit and barked in disposing of them.

IN CAMP BY THE ROADSIDE.

The next stop was to be Ho Si Wo, where there was a garrison. Whether it was the excitement due to a horse trade he had made or not the man with the fur trousers got the wagon train off the main road somehow this day. Ho Si Wo was never sighted and it came dusk with no garrison in sight, with Ho Si Wo evidently behind some distance and Mathao evidently ahead some distance—Mathao being the first garrison after Ho Si Wo. The start that morning had been made with scarcely any breakfast, for somehow or other with the snarling dogs quarrelling over the bones of a Chinaman, the bacon and the coffee cooked over the fire made of a coffin hadn't tasted just right and nobody had eaten much. So at dusk everybody was hungry and more or less out of temper. The drivers didn't want to go on to Mathao—that is, they didn't when they all began to howl at the wagon master to stop. Later on they wished they had gone there. The guide with the fur trousers pretended to have had some experience as a scout and he picked out the camping ground.

"What we want," he said, "is a place easy to defend"—and he selected a triangle made by three roads and entirely surrounded by cornfields, a place where, if there had been any enemies around they could have surrounded the camp, getting within fifty yards of it without ever being seen.

It wouldn't have been so bad, but the doctor of the Sixth Cavalry, who had ridden through from Pekin the day before, arriving at the Yang Tsun camp late the night that the transports camped there, had said that there had been a fight at a town four miles from Mathao when he came through. He had heard the firing and could not be mistaken. He had expressed the opinion that the country around Mathao was full of Boxers. Now, this was not known generally by the drivers when they shouted to the wagon master and demanded that he stop for the night. It was known to the English army officer, to the itinerant mis-

tionary, to the cinematograph man and to the correspondent. The English army officer, who had had more experience than any one else in the party, objected strenuously to making a stop at such a place. Said he: "We are in the enemy's country. You have a \$200,000 wagon train here. Think what a find it would be for the Boxers if there were any of them around!"

TALE OF BOXERS.

This was to the wagon master, and it was said about twenty minutes after the train had stopped. About two minutes after it was said there were sounds of rifles up in the town, bang! bang! bang-bang! and bang-bang-bang! and a moment later the man with the fur trousers, his hat gripped tightly in one hand, his gun in the other, his long hair streaming behind came down one of the roads like a racehorse, shrieking: "Ammunition! Ammunition!" Through the camp he went on a two-legged gallop. "Ammunition!" he roared. Four drivers threw beltloads of cartridges at him, and up the street again he dashed without giving a word of explanation. Bang—bang—bang! sounded the guns again. Then there was silence, which was broken a little later by the rumbling of wheels and the sound of voices of men evidently laboring under excitement.

Then a procession wheeled into camp. It was led by the man with the fur trousers who had his rifle over his shoulder and a smile of triumph on his face. After him came five teamsters dragging behind them a seven-pound Krupp gun with the breech block gone. The people in the camp crowded around and listened to the story. The five and the man with the fur trousers said that they had gone up into the town to reconnoitre and that almost the first thing that they had seen there was a group of ten Boxers who were evidently holding a council of war. Instantly they fired upon them and the Boxers fled. Many people had been on the streets, but the moment the firing started the streets had become deserted. The people had dashed into their houses and locked the doors. These houses now, the worthy teamsters said, were full of Boxers and without any question the Boxers were forming their plans for a night attack. As a matter of fact, of course, the trembling Chinamen were hiding under their beds, fearful that the game of killing and looting that marked the advance of the allied forces to Peking was to be resumed.

The teamsters went on. They said that after they had fired at the ten Boxers and had failed to hit any of them they had searched around and had discovered the Krupp gun, so they had captured it and brought it into camp. It was useless, of course, without a breech block and the breech block they were satisfied was, in the possession of the Chinese.

It was dark now and the moon had not risen. Nobody knew the roads. The wagon train couldn't go on. There was nothing to do but to stay in the camp and to protect it as best they could. They took an account of stock. There were six rifles and about twenty revolvers in the crowd. The man with the fur trousers, because of his experience as a scout, was selected as sergeant of the guard. Everybody was notified that he would have to do duty on a picket line to be maintained during the night. While supper was being cooked two Frenchmen came along and through the English Captain, who could talk French, they added to the general gayety by telling how men were shot every day on the road near by.

INCIDENTS OF THE NIGHT.

At 8 o'clock the first relay of pickets went on duty. At 8:10 a Peking cart, driven by a Jap, came along.

"Halt!" commanded the sentry.

The Jap halted.

"What in thunder will I do with him?" roared the sentry. "I've got him halted."

The Jap's mule started ahead again.

"Halt!" bawled the sentry again.

"Let him go," shouted four or five of the teamsters.

The Jap's mule again started forward and

then seemed suddenly to spy the sentry and bolted off through the field, the Jap yelling back a choice collection of Japanese, the sentry howling for help and the whole camp in an uproar. This was the first exciting incident of the evening. Then it was discovered that the missionary was missing. Search was made for him everywhere. Not a trace of him could be found. What had become of him nobody knew. Nobody had seen him go away. The cornfields were beaten for him. The wagons were searched for him, but there was not a trace of him and at last he was put down as the first loss the party had suffered.

The guests spread their cots down by the wagons, rolled themselves up in their blankets and went to sleep. The hours passed and the moon came up. Not a sound disturbed the camp. It was about 2 o'clock when the correspondent woke up first and found a mule eating his blanket. Dogs were prowling around the camp. Away off down the road he heard a whistle—whee—whaa—and then silence. Again it sounded—whee—whaa—and off in the distance there came a bellow, unmistakably the voice of the old Eighth cavalryman.

"What's the matter, y' dam fur-panted fool? Are y' scared t' come out here? Do you want me to leave me post t' come in and get y' to relieve me?"

"N-n-n-no," stammered the man of the fur trousers, "I j-j-just wanted to make sure it was you. W-when I w-w-whistle y-y-you w-w-histle back. Then I'll know it's-s-s you."

"Aw! go bury yer head in the sand," bawled the Eighth cavalryman, "and gimme a shot at what's left. Yer a brave man, you are."

It was 4 o'clock in the morning when the strain of the night's watch became too great and the wagon master said he guessed they'd pull out. While breakfast was cooking the missionary, covered with dirt and dust, his white helmet streaked with dirt, his face almost mud colored, appeared.

"Whar y' been," demanded everybody. He didn't answer, but a driver did.

"Whar d'ye spose I found 'im?" said the driver—"up there a-sleepin' with the gods"

He pointed toward the nearest building to camp. It was a temple. There had been forty gods in it. Somebody had come along with a brickbat and battered their heads off and torn them down from their altars and they were lying strewn about the floor. The missionary knew something about China and he had gone up to sleep among the gods, knowing if the Chinese came they wouldn't search the temple.

"You see," said the missionary with a perfectly straight face, "I couldn't very well do sentry duty and I wanted to do my share toward protecting us all. You don't know these Chinese, but I do. They are a very superstitious people and if they had attacked us last night all I would have had to do would have been to raise up among the fallen gods there and speak and they would have fled in terror. Oh yes, that's true; I know the Chinese and that's just what they would have done."

The cannon was hitched to the first wagon of the train and the wagon train pulled out, this time for Tung Chou. At Mathao the gun was turned over to the American who commanded that place, who grinned at the story of the night's experiences and remarked that there had not been a Boxer in the country since the allied forces went through.

"Nevertheless," he said, "it was just as well to capture the gun."

THE SCOUT SHOWS HIS SKILL.

The days on this wagon train were long and weary ones, and much of the time it was more comfortable to walk than it was to ride. The monotony was broken by occasional shots at dogs. The man with the fur trousers always got the first shot, because he was at the head of the procession, and the men with guns down the length of the train would follow him. If truth must be told there were just as many dogs in China at the end of the trip as there had been at the beginning. Not

a dog was hit. It came to be the chief amusement of those who didn't have guns to gully the man with the fur trousers, and on the trip from Tung Chou to Peking he resolved to put that crowd to shame. At a point along a high road, on the right, there was a cornfield. In the cornfield there was a hog. The hog was fully twenty-five yards away. Off his horse slid the man of the fur trousers and down he squatted, tailor fashion. Up to his shoulder came the trusty Mauser carbine. The trained eye glanced along the barrel. A minute passed. Then two minutes. This was to be a shot for fair. Another minute, bang went the gun. The hog pricked up his ears and started running, but from the cornstalks nearby there went up an awful squeal. The shot had hit another hog that had been loafing around out of sight.

Thus ended the incidents of Uncle Sam's first unescorted transport train from Tientsin to Peking. Peking was reached in four and a half days without the loss of a man, or a pound of stuff and only one mule short.

TO ATTACK CHINESE FORCE:

FRENCH AND GERMANS WILL MOVE INTO SHANSI

Imperial Troops at Huailu Defy Li Hung Chang and Assume a Threatening Attitude—Firm Action Considered Necessary—May Clash With Tung Fu Hsiang and Prince Ching.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Peking.

PEKIN, April 15.—It is understood that the Chinese troops at Huailu, southwest of Paoting-fu are still threatening. Their General is unwilling to heed Li Hung Chang's orders to remain in the Province of Shansi. His reply to these orders was offensive and conceited. The troops are mostly from the southern provinces.

The German and French contingents are planning to attack them, this being deemed necessary if the Chinese defeat is to be realized. Those understanding the Chinese character regard some action in Shansi desirable. The last of the German contingent will leave here to-morrow.

A prominent Chinese censor, who is also connected with the civil government of Peking, recently memorialized the Throne, recommending the dismissal of the clerks of the six boards, retaining only the secretaries, whose number is already large, as a means of overcoming their corruption. He has now received an edict approving of his plan and ordering compliance with it.

Yesterday there was a further exhibition of British military skill at the Temple of Heaven. Count von Walderssee was especially desirous of seeing British artillery driving, which proved most satisfactory. There was a large international gathering including the members of the Russian legation. Gen. Gaselee distributed the prizes won during the five days' competition. One Indian Prince, Sir Partab Singh, received four prizes. Two Germans and one Frenchman also won.

Last night Gen. Chaffee gave a farewell dinner to the Generals and diplomats.

PARIS, April 15.—A despatch from Peking describes the Germans as spoiling for a fight. Five hundred German cavalry, with an ammunition train, started this (Monday) morning for Nankow Pass, where they will await the much-talked-of Mongolian hordes commanded by Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang.

A German brigade of 4,000 men at Paoting-fu will leave to-morrow for the west, with the object, probably, of holding the other passes leading into the Province of Shansi and of provoking a battle with the Chinese.

DEMAND ONLY SIX HEADS.

MINISTERS AGREE TO BANISHMENT FOR TUAN AND LAN.

Action Postponed in the Case of Tung Fu Hsiang—Three Others of the Twelve Indicted Are Already Dead—Two Are Prisoners in the Hands of the Chinese and Will Be Executed.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
From a Staff Correspondent.

PEKIN, Feb. 6.—After the meeting with the Chinese peace envoys yesterday the Ministers held a separate session and voted to demand the death of the Princes and other high officials named in the indictment presented to the Chinese, with the exception of Prince Tuan, Duke Lan and Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang. Three of the twelve men indicted, Kang Yi, Li Ping Heng and Hsu Tung, are already dead. Hsu Chang Yu and Kih Siu are prisoners in the hands of the Japanese. The Chinese have already agreed to inflict capital punishment on Prince Chwang and Yu Hsien. So Chao Hsu Kiao and Yinglien appear to be the only two who may cause trouble.

During the joint meeting the Chinese representatives said that it would be impossible to kill Prince Tuan and the other Princes because of their relationship to the sovereign.

M. Pichon, the French Minister, retorted: "Forty years ago a Prince having the same relationship was beheaded by order of the Empress Dowager."

To this the Chinese replied: "That was a very different case. He was guilty of rebellious conduct toward the Government."

M. Pichon said: "Then you mean to say that Prince Tuan is not likewise guilty; that he did what he did by order of the Government?"

The Chinese made no reply.

Prince Ching demanded why twelve names were on the list now when the original list contained only ten names.

Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister, replied: "This is the only list ever presented to your Excellencies. It contains twelve names."

M. Pichon said: "You need not feel embarrassed by the other two. We will take care of them."

This was a reference to the two Chinese held prisoners by the Japanese, whose names were the last added to the list. One of these, Hsu Chang Yu, was a leader in the execution of the two members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, which he personally witnessed. As one of the victims was kneeling for the axe he said to Hsu Chang Yu:

"You kill me now, but before the twelfth moon you will kneel in my place."

This remark was prophetic, as the French plan to kill Hsu Chang Yu on the same spot.

While not demanding the death of Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, the Ministers will demand that sentence of decapitation be passed on both. The Emperor will then be permitted to immediately commute the sentence to banishment to Turkistan.

They will also insist that the death sentence be passed on the three officials who, though named in the indictment, are already dead. Under the Chinese law this will deprive them of all the honors they possessed in life, confiscate their property and deprive their children of the right to hold office or receive honors.

In the case of Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang the Ministers will demand that the severest punishment be inflicted on him ultimately.

The Chinese representatives have handed to the Ministers a secret decree pointing out the impossibility at present of inflicting punishment on Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang. It states that he has gained the confidence of Chinese and Mohammedans alike, and if he is punished with the slightest degree of precipitation the inhabitants of the two provinces, who are naturally unruly, will revolt, in which case the first to suffer in the provinces would be the Christians and the missionaries. The decree then promises to inflict the heaviest punishment in the future.

The Ministers will hold another meeting to-day, after which the death demands will

be sent to the Chinese representatives.

PEKIN, Feb. 5.—The twelve men indicted by the Ministers are:

Prince Chwang, who was officially commander-in-chief of the Boxers, and as prefect of police was responsible for offering a reward of from 80 to 50 taels for every foreigner brought to him alive and for punishing with death Chinese who protected foreigners.

Prince Tuan, who was the principal instigator of the Boxer movement. He persuaded the Government that the Boxers afforded the best means of ridding China of foreigners. As president of the Tsung-li-Yamen he was responsible for the anti-foreign edicts, among them being that of July 2, the carrying out of which resulted in the massacre of foreigners in Shensi. He ordered the Chinese troops to attack the legations, and always opposed a cessation of hostilities. Tuan was at the head of the party which secured the beheading of two members of the Tsung-li-Yamen for favoring foreigners, and the author of the ultimatum of June 19, commanding the Ministers to leave Peking in twenty-four hours. He ordered his troops to kill any foreigner found on the streets, and was thus the principal author of the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister.

Duke Ian, one of the official chiefs of the Boxers. He was vice-president of police, and was responsible for offering rewards for foreigners. He was one of the first to open the gates of the city to the Boxers.

Yinglien, one of the chief Boxers and a vice-president of police. He was an accomplice in all the criminality and took a great part in the anti-foreign movement.

Chao Hsu Kiao, who by reason of his great influence as a member of the Grand Council and as Minister of Justice, was one of the leaders in the undertakings against foreigners. He urged the Chinese Government to give freedom of action to the Boxers and is specially responsible for the execution of the two members of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

Yu Hsien, who reorganized the Boxer Society and was the author of the massacres in the Province of Shansi. He assassinated with his own hand a number of foreign missionaries.

Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang, who proposed with Prince Tuan and carried out at Peking a plan for the annihilation of foreigners. He commanded the troops who attacked the legations and his soldiers assassinated the Chancellor of the Japanese legation.

Hsu Tung, one of the officials most hostile toward foreigners, who advised their extermination. He was an accomplice in all the Boxer plots and exercised all his influence in their favor with the Empress Dowager.

Hsu Chang Yu, son of the last named; same indictment against him as against his father; also charged with being the principal author of the murders of members of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

Kih Siu, one of the most hostile to foreigners, who used all his influence in the service of the Boxers; also one of the authors of the execution.

The indictment also relates the crimes of Kang Yi and Li Ping Heng. Both these men are dead. Hsu Tung is also dead. His execution of the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

son, Hsu Chang Yu, induced him to commit suicide and promised that he would follow his father's example. He placed a rope around his father's neck and kicked the stool upon which he was standing from under him. When he found that his father was dead the son changed his mind about following his example.

CHINA FULFILLING PEACE TERMS.

Edict Reaches Shanghai, and Reformers There Are Enthusiastic.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 8.—Two important Imperial edicts were issued to-day. The first provides, in accordance with Article III of

the peace conditions, for the suspension of official examinations for five years in places where foreigners are killed. The second edict forbids the formation of anti-foreign societies, recites the punishment of guilty persons, and says the local officials will be held responsible for the maintenance of order. If trouble occurs the officials will be removed without delay and will never again be allowed to hold office.

These edicts, together with that of yesterday arranging for a conference of high officials to devise a plan for reforming the Government, are received here by all classes of Chinese conservative reformers with great enthusiasm. The native newspapers hail them as foreshadowing the dawn of a new era, but they recognize that the foreign Powers must still hold a strong hand on China and compel her to fulfil these new promises.

COL. DENBY'S INDICTMENT AND DEMAND.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Inasmuch as the *China Mail* is a conservator of important historical documents, a full text of the demands made by Foreign Ministers at Peking in regard to the Sz Chuan outrage and the Ku Cheng massacre ought to appear in it for preservation. That of Col. Denby has recently appeared in an American paper, and was obtained directly at Peking, by Mr Curtis, at that time a visitor there. This full statement has not been generally seen. Its appearance, even at this day, will be matter of gratification. To Americans especially, it will be most welcome. It was thought at one time, by some, that His Excellency Col. Denby was not fully apprehensive of the situation or perhaps not sufficiently prompt. It will be seen that neither apprehension was just. His Excellency did present and press home an exceedingly lucid statement of the case. Nothing better could have been asked for by his countrymen. The breadth and liberality of Col. Denby's demands will be noted,—as especially, in demand No. 2—that by Imperial Proclamation not simply Americans but 'foreigners' should have their rights restored in Sz Chuan. It was eminently proper that, in such an emergency, the representatives of all nationalities should indicate to the authorities that in a matter of this kind common cause should be made. England did the same thing in her wars with China in demanding protection for unbefriended people of exposed places.

The quotation now is from the letter of Mr Curtis in the *Chicago Record*.

W. A.

I can do no better than give verbatim the indictment which Col. Denby presented to the Tsung Li Yamen after the riots in Szchuen and the demands he made for reparation, which were as follows:

'1. There can be no doubt that the local officials are responsible for the disturbances. This appears from the following written documents, among others: A proclamation issued by the Taotai, general manager of foreign affairs, which repudiates the recent Berthemy convention (permitting foreigners to purchase property); a proclamation issued by Chou Taotai, a Hunan man, and chief of police for the two hsien (wards) of the capital, wherein he states the horrible falsehood that foreigners deceive and kidnap small children; the proclamation of the Viceroy Liu., May 29 last, that the foreigners caused the trouble at the Tuan Yang feast; placards which were put up and not removed by the police to the effect that "foreign barbarians" are hiring evil characters to kidnap small children that they may extract oil from them for their

use; that the English, French and Americans did not drive out the Japanese, and that they must, therefore, be driven out.

'2. All these things were done or suffered to be done by the authorities. They all tended to excite and encourage the rioters.

'3. From proof in my possession it also appears that the rioters assembled at the northeast corner of the city and had to go through the entire length of the parade ground and past the soldiers' camp to the first point of attack—the Canadian methodist mission. No effort was made to stop them, and when the missionaries fled to the camp for protection they were driven out and one lady was brutally kicked by a soldier.

'4. The Roman catholic mission, only a stone's throw from the vice-regal yamen, was badly looted and demolished.

'5. Until the above-mentioned proclamations were issued the attitude of the people was friendly.

'6. There were thousands of soldiers in and about the city, and there were three camps with several hundred foreign-drilled troops in each, and they did not attempt to protect the foreigners.

'7. The destruction and looting at Chengtu extended over thirty-six hours, and during all this time the officials did nothing, and this notwithstanding the fact that there was a cessation of rioting for five hours.

'8. The soldiers and yamen runners participated in the rioting.

'9. When at daylight, the second day of the riots, some missionaries went to the yamen of the Hua Yang Hsien, the magistrate, for protection they were told that he was asleep and were denied admittance.

'10. The telegraph operator at Chengtu was forbidden to transmit messages for the missionaries, while at the same time messages were being sent stating, it is said by the viceroy himself, that a mutilated child had been found. It was ten days before the fate of the missionaries was known at Shanghai. Imagine the horror of this suspense.

'11. The local officials did nothing to restore order until instructions reached them from Peking.

'12. It is apparent from the immediate occurrence of riots at many other places in Szechuan that there was a concerted action between the capital and outlying towns.

There is no doubt that, with the knowledge of the officials, a general plan was organized to drive out of the province all foreigners.

'13. These riots swept away in a few days the fruit of years of toil and sacrifice, done and endured with no object except to do good to the Chinese people. They made homeless and wanderers twenty-four American citizens, and they subjected to violence, insult and injury many helpless women and innocent children.

'These facts are undisputable. It remains to discuss the remedies—if there can be remedies—for the wrongs and sufferings above detailed.

'I demand of the government of China:

'1. The prompt, condign and adequate punishment of the guilty officials, whatever their rank or station may be.

'2. That by Imperial proclamation the foreigners be permitted immediately to return to Szechuan, to take and occupy their property, and that until they can rebuild their houses they be furnished by the local officials with suitable abiding places.

'3. That the viceroy of Szechuan be ordered to issue a proclamation declaring that foreigners have the right to reside and prosecute their work in that province.

'4. That an imperial proclamation issue rehearsing the right of missionaries to reside in and carry on their work in every part of China and that copies of this proclamation be put in every yamen by the order

of the viceroys themselves.

'5. That when the demands for damages are presented—as they will be—they be promptly paid, and if possible that they be paid out of the local treasuries, so that the local authorities may suffer pecuniarily for their crimes.

'6. That the author of one of the placards mentioned, one Chou, who has been promoted to be acting taotai at Yachow, be immediately degraded and rendered incapable of ever holding office again.

'7. That a proper and suitable military force be kept under stringent orders at Chung King.

'8. That the Taotai Lu be kept at Chung King.

'It is still uncertain what combined action the western powers will take on the questions involved in the Chengtu riots. That something open, bold and aggressive must be done is apparent. Riots, in which peaceable foreigners are periodically burned out of house and home and subjected to untold sufferings, must cease. If these things can occur treaties and imperial proclamations are waste paper.

'China at this time owes it to herself, if not to the foreign powers, that riots should be made impossible. I submit that unless the imperial government is willing to admit that it is unable to control the provinces that are remote from the capital, the western powers must look to it for protection. I should exceedingly regret to have to conclude that the imperial government is powerless in Szechuan, but if facts and results do not show that conclusion is well founded, then the western powers will be compelled to devise other measures to protect the foreigners who, under the treaties and with the open and acquired consent of the imperial government, are residents of China.'

The French acted more promptly. The catholic bishop and his priests, whose property was destroyed with that of the baptist and methodist missions in Szechuan, did not leave the province with the American and British missionaries, but remained at their posts, and the French minister at Peking, M. Gerard, immediately secured the consent of the central government for an investigation by Bishop Durand and three Chinese commissioners. The bishop, having been burned out, was at once installed in comfort in the yamen of the provincial treasurer at Chengtu and treated with great respect and kindness by the Chinese officials and people. The results of his investigation, which were telegraphed to Peking, were made the basis of the following demands upon the central government by the French legation:

'1. The degradation of the ex-viceroy, Liu Ping Chang.

'2. The dismissal and degradation of his secretary, who has been made taotai in a neighboring city after the riots.

'3. The degradation and dismissal of the two prefects at Chengtu, who stirred up the trouble by circulating falsehoods concerning foreigners and then refused to protect the missionary property.

'4. The degradation of Chou, the chief of police, who was the author of the placard that excited so much mischief, and his punishment by the native courts of China.

'5. The full reinstatement of the catholic missionaries throughout the province of Szechuan, the full recognition of their rights and privileges by all the local and provincial officials and their protection in the future.

'6. The immediate rebuilding of all missions, churches, hospitals, schools, dwellings and other buildings that were destroyed at the expense of the local officials.

'7. The payment of 800,000 taels indemnity to the French mission at Chengtu by the ex-viceroy, Liu Ping Chang, out of his own private funds.'

See June 18, 1901

MR. WU ON CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Says Chinamen Would Not Object if the Law Was Made Applicable to All Races Alike.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, speaking of the movement recently inaugurated by the Chinese in the great cities to oppose the reenactment of the Geary Chinese Exclusion law, which will expire next year, said to-day:

"While this matter of the Chinese organizing to oppose a reenactment of the Geary law has not before been brought to my attention, I can say that it is probably true, and if so, they have been induced to take this course, no doubt, by the recently published statements that the American laboring people are already beginning to agitate the question of a continuance of Chinese exclusion. They may also feel that their own continued residence here may even be rendered more difficult. At present, and especially in view of other questions which are to be settled it seems to me almost too early to begin a discussion of the Chinese exclusion matter. There is now existing a treaty between the United States and China, which was entered into in 1894 and which does not expire until 1904, by which China consents to a restriction of immigration to this country. That we accepted and therefore cannot complain, but speaking off hand and without reference to the specific terms of the treaty, it does not seem to me that in the face of it the United States would pass an act excluding the Chinese for, say, ten or twenty years. I don't know that this country could do so, unless it acted arbitrarily in the matter, which I don't believe it would do. China has consented to the present restriction, but it has not consented beyond the limitation of the treaty, so I don't believe the United States would proceed to enact a law which would exclude the Chinese beyond that period.

"The great mistake which the Chinese made when they first came to this country was in not becoming citizens, as do the other nationalities, but they did not understand the customs of America and official representatives did not understand their language, so they quietly pursued their own course, worked earnestly and diligently, attending to their own affairs and did not develop any political influence, as do the Irish, the Germans, the Italians, Poles, Hungarians and the other races. They commit probably fewer crimes against law and order than any other race in proportion to their numbers; they simply work and molest no one.

"So it is not because of their vices, but rather because of their virtues that they are denied the privilege of coming here. Mind you, I would not object in the least to any immigration law which this country might enact, no matter how harsh its terms, if it were made applicable to all races alike—the Europeans, the Japanese, the Malays, the Africans and others—but it is the discrimination which the Chinaman feels and which hurts him, the fact that he of all the various peoples of the world is singled out and made to feel that he is not wanted here. I have heard that there is a growing opposition to the continued immigration of the Japanese; but there is no legislation to restrict them from coming here. Why is this? Is it not because Japan is strong and China is weak?"

"It is only the interpretation which has been placed upon the law within the past two or three years which is especially severe, although I don't for a moment wish to be understood as criticising any one for that interpretation. Formerly it was understood to apply only to Chinese laborers, while now it is made applicable to nearly all classes. I don't wish to be egotistic, but taking my own case by way of example, if I should retire from my present position and return to China and then seek to come back to the United States unofficially, as a physician for instance I would be excluded."

RETREAT OF EUROPE FROM CHINA.

China Finds Defence—Less European Harmony Than Before—Color Line in European Armies.

From the London Spectator, June 18, 1901
It seems clear from the German Emperor's admissions from M. Delcassé's speech in the French Chamber and from the ill-concealed disappointment of all traders in China, that Europe has agreed to order a retreat from the Far East. She is sick of her enterprise, which was commenced in a moment of emotion, and not only abandons it, but expresses in half a dozen languages the relief of her peoples that it is not to be continued. This is rather an important fact in modern history, for it carries with it certain results.

One is that in the next dealings with China each nation will act by itself, avowedly for its own interests, and as far as possible by some road in which it can remain lonely. There is not room obviously on the main road for so many carriages abreast, and the consequent chances of collision are a little too serious for their owners' equanimity. Another result is that China has discovered a new method of defence, or rather has accepted the new one pointed out by Gen. Gordon forty years ago. When she fights she is beaten, but when she retreats she is safe. The invading force marched through northern China, they relieved the legations, they plundered the capital, and then they stood gazing into air, very nearly helpless. The Court had retreated to Sian, and though the European Generals could plunder villages and kill peasants, they could not reach either the Government or the armies of China.

There is a second result which is even more important. The States of Europe cannot act together for any length of time even when they try. So far as appears, the attempt at first, while the lives of the Ambassadors were in peril, was made in all sincerity, but the moment that danger was over the Powers fell apart. Their jealousies and fears of each other were too real, and extended too deeply among their peoples, to admit of common action. A common expedition with common objects and common results has decreased, instead of increasing, the harmony of Europe. We ourselves in particular are less near a thorough understanding with Russia, or Germany, or France than we were before.

The third result is perhaps most important of all, though its importance is confined to ourselves. It has become most difficult in any future combined operation to use our Indian troops. The Generals, of course, never objected to their cooperation, but the soldiers of the Continental Powers did. The intense German contempt and dislike for men with dark skins, which events are revealing in other quarters of the world, extended itself even to Indians who were fighting by their side, and curiously enough was shared by the French, who had Annamite soldiers in the field. Insults were shouted at the Sikhs, and collisions were only averted by their perfect discipline. It will be necessary in any future combined movement to leave them behind, and what with this unmannerliness of their comrades, and the invincible dislike to their employment in South Africa, we run the risk of being deprived of one-half our effective strength. People talk of the impropriety of using colored men against white, and if they are to live side by side we agree with them; but if the Russians ever invade India, are we to send the Sikhs to the rear? It is one of the many evil results of this expedition, which has had no good ones except the rescue of the legations, that it has increased the difficulty of employing native troops, whom we have always regarded in China and in Africa as a most trustworthy left arm. The retreat of Europe is under all the circumstances a relief, but with the relief have come some grave and by no means consolatory reflections.

THREE POWERS TO POLICE CHINA.

ENGLAND, JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The latest phase of the Eastern situation according to late advices from Washington is that England, Japan and the United States are to police China.

It is said that Germany, France Russia and the other Powers will agree to the proposed scheme for maintaining order. It will necessitate America keeping a larger fleet in Asiatic waters, and more troops in the Philippines, the nearest base to China.

Japan is in such proximity that she need make no extra preparations, and Britain also has all the men and ships needed for any ordinary emergency.

Whether forces are to be landed to put down the anti-foreign movement now getting impetus in China was not learned.

Here is a Chinese statesman's view of the future of his country.

"China is changing. It is certain that the next ten years will see trouble here in earnest. China has an army now, of sorts; perhaps not quite such a model force as the London *Times* correspondent tries to make out; but still an army which is rapidly growing larger. The cry of China for the Chinese is ever louder.

If the Dowager were to die now there would probably not be much disturbance. But if she lives four or five years more there will be serious trouble at her death. The army will then be strong. There will be a dynastic change accompanied by intense nationalist feeling. Missionaries will be massacred by the thousand and the foreign Customs abolished. Yuan Shih'ai, the greatest Chinese official of to-day, would be more than human if he did not try to found a new dynasty when a favourable opportunity were presented. He is at present Vicaroy of China's most important province and joint Commander-in-Chief of a growing centralised army.

The present dynasty has run its course and must, almost certainly, shortly give place to a new one. The power of to-morrow will be in the hands of the man with the army; just as it was in the days of the fall of the Roman Republic. A man will come who will not only be Emperor but Dictator. China will not divide again into separate kingdoms, for it will be held together by a common hatred of the outside world and by the force of the Dictator's army. His rise to power will be signalled by the murder and ejection of foreigners. For, though he will have risen by force of arms, yet his policy must necessarily be influenced, by the educated, or rather half-educated classes. He will fear assassination and rebellion. Then will be the time for Russia and Japan to join hands. And if China has not grown too strong. Russia and Japan will divide the spoils of war. But if the Dictator has worked well, the war will be a war and the issued doubtful. No mere bombardment of the Taku forts or capture of Peking will be enough. The capital will have been shifted south and the invading armies would have to be equipped for a thousand-mile march inland to meet an army of ferocious devils, fighting for the yellow skins.

"Yes! China is changing, and in a short time will again occupy the world's stage. The Chinaman is essentially dramatic, and wishes his country to regain its position as the centre of the world at any cost. The Chinaman has a lofty disregard for life, particularly another's but he has a genius for making history. Do not be misled by those who cry out peace when there is no peace. A red-hot hell is coming, a final hell which will end the old Chinese Empire; possibly begin the new. A madman prophesies. Time will show if Apollo made him mad."

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., No. 26

NEW YORK, JUNE 29, 1907

WHOLE NUMBER, 897

LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES—The index of Vol. XXXIV. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about July 25, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send requests accordingly.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

CONSCIENCE MONEY FOR CHINA

AS if it were not enough to astonish the old-school diplomats of Europe by giving Cuba independence when we might have done otherwise, Secretary Root "is likely to produce consternation among the united Powers," one Washington correspondent remarks, by his intimation that our Government will relinquish to China most of the indemnity awarded us as damages for the Boxer outbreak in 1901. The power to forgive China this debt rests with Congress, but the American press take it for granted that Congress will carry out the Administration's wish. It is evident from the various accounts that the editorial writers around the country have been executing some remarkable mathematical feats in trying to figure out just how much China gains by our clemency.

We were awarded \$24,000,000, in round numbers, on September 7, 1901, to be paid in forty years, with interest at 4 per cent. In the six years since then China has paid \$6,000,000, and Mr. Root recommends that when \$8,000,000 more has been paid, the rest of the debt be canceled, as the \$14,000,000 will cover our loss, with interest. The problem is, How much are we giving China? The editorial mathematicians reckon the sum variously up to \$55,000,000, while the New York *Tribune's* writer, lightly brushing aside the entire question of interest as irrelevant and bothersome, brings it down to \$13,000,000. An expert accountant to whom we submitted the problem points out, however, that China's payments of \$1,000,000 a year have scarcely more than covered the interest, so that we are virtually forgiving China the entire debt. At the rate China has been paying, it would take several hundred years, and several hundred million dollars, to wipe it out.

There is a keen suspicion that the claims of the other Powers were even more exaggerated than our own, and our papers imagine the statesmen of Europe reading of our action with gasps of dismay. Russia's claim on China is \$87,500,000, Germany's is \$60,000,000, France's \$56,000,000, Britain's \$24,000,000, and so on down the line. As the New York *Evening Sun* remarks with satisfaction:

"Our friends, the great Powers of Europe, will be hurt, shocked, and irritated by the pleasant piece of intelligence communicated by Secretary Root to Sir Chentung Liang Cheng on the eve of that diplomat's departure for home."

"When the Powers turned in their bills most of them treated China as an unfortunate debtor who was not in a position to object

to anything. The most extravagant demands were made. The looting of the imperial palace was almost respectable in comparison with their claims. The whole business was calculated to give the Chinese a very peculiar notion of Western civilization and moderation.

"Quite apart from the question of abstract justice China's friendship is worth while. She is waking up. She has shown that she is not going to allow herself to be exploited by Japan. She is rich in men and natural resources. Her development may be as rapid as was that of her island neighbor. If it is, she, and not Japan, will be the great native Power in the Far East. The Chinese are not ungrateful. They can never forget what we did for them when their case was desperate."

The New York *Evening Mail* recalls the fact that this act of justice, far from being anything new, is right in line with American precedent. To quote:

"Against the slur of materialism and commercial greed so commonly cast upon our people, they can offset the fact that our history is clean of any case where this country has played the footpad and the highwayman among the weaker nations. Should Congress adopt, as doubtless it will, the proper attitude of the Administration in refusing to share in the loot of China, it will be but adding to a long succession of honorable precedents.

"Against Venezuela in 1868 and against Haiti in 1885 awards were made in favor of the Government and citizens of the United States. Both awards were wrongful. Both were practically annulled by the voluntary action of this country. Honesty compelled like dealing with Peru in 1862, and the thanks of the South-American Government for 'a spontaneous act of moderation and justice' are in the archives at Washington. In 1883 we repaid voluntarily to Japan the sum exacted in 1863 as an indemnity for the expenses of the naval expedition in conjunction with three European Powers—an incident which has not recently been recalled by Japan and some of its present allies.

"In the matter now involved the right is unmistakable. China protested from the first that the indemnities demanded after the Boxer troubles were excessive. The United States was willing to grant the Chinese plea for reference of the claims to The Hague tribunal. The European Powers refused, and China submitted under military duress.

"America has chosen to investigate for itself. It has found that the missionaries who claim \$10,000,000 were entitled to \$2,000,000. The actual expense to our Government was less than \$10,000,000 more. Yet under the international award China's ultimate payment to this country would be approximately \$54,000,000.

"The case is covered by the conclusion of John W. Foster in his 'Practise of Diplomacy,' that the United States has not hesitated when fully possess of the facts to undo any injustice inflicted upon friendly Powers by means of claims commissions; and that

August 29, 1895.

OUR DUTY IN CHINA.

THE situation in China it is not entirely easy to understand. The various reports as to the investigation at Kucheng seem to have resolved themselves into a statement that it is going on, tho slowly and somewhat unsatisfactorily, under the supervision of the Consular representatives of this country and England. It is somewhat difficult to know whether the report of destruction of mission property near Fuhchau is in addition to that already spoken of or merely another version of the same event. It must be remembered that we receive news from China through different sources; by telegraph dispatch, chiefly to London direct from China; then by telegraph from San Francisco on the arrival there of papers or letters from China, and lastly by letters or papers arriving here. It thus happens not infrequently that the same item is published three times at intervals of a week or ten days, and in slightly different form, so that there appear to be three different items. Allowance must also be made for the predilections of different newspaper correspondents. Some will emphasize the missionary and others the anti-missionary side of any political question. On the whole we believe it entirely safe to trust the patriotism and good sense of Mr. Denby, our Minister at Peking. He has had many years of experience, and has won the confidence of all who have been in position to understand his peculiar difficulties. We believe it to be true, also, that he has the confidence of the Imperial Government, and that the report which has been circulated in some of the papers that America and England have both been eclipsed by Russia is not well founded. At the same time, we sympathize fully with every effort to convince the Governments, both at Washington and Peking, that Americans are deeply interested in the fate of men and women well known all over this country and held in highest esteem, and that the authorities will be held sharply to account for any remissness in the full performance of their duties.

Undoubtedly their task will be a difficult one. The news of the murder of two Spanish priests in the South, of the attempted revolt of troops at Tientsin, and of a Mohammedan uprising in the north, shows that there is a widespread feeling that the present Government is not to be greatly feared. There are many signs that the enemies of the dynasty are taking advantage of the situation to do all in their power to discredit it. Were there any unity of action among them we might feel almost certain that the days of the present rule are approaching their end. The difficulty of communication, however, between the different sections and the mutual jealousies of the mandarins will probably leave the balance of power with the Government.

It is pleasant in this connection to read the common-sense article by Julian Ralph in last week's *Harper's Weekly* on the question of protection for missionaries in China. So much has been said about the absurdity of allowing missionaries to remain in the interior of that country with any expectation of protection that it is a relief to find a man in no way connected with missions declaring that the absurdity is on the other side, and claiming that the difficulty is due chiefly to the failure of the Christian Governments to compel the Chinese Government to keep its own pledges and protect them. Mr. Ralph shows how utterly absurd is the charge that the riots are the legitimate result of unwise action of the missionaries, and says that as a matter of fact the missionaries live in peace and comparative safety where no tourist or merchant could even travel. The most trifling action may be interpreted by the Chinese as involving an aspersion upon their religion; and yet over two thousand Protestant missionaries, not to speak of the Roman Cath-

olics, live in the country, conduct their benevolent and philanthropic as well as religious work, treat, it is said, a million cases a year medically, and have the love and honor of large numbers of the people. To undertake to call all these people to the treaty ports whenever a band of coolies gets stirred up by some political propagandist, is not only absurd, it is an outrage. The British and American Governments can stop it if they will, and we have no hesitancy in saying that they will.

The Evangelist

Sept 26, 1895
THE NEW DOCTRINE CONCERNING MISSIONS.

Backed by the statements of Henry Norman in his "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East," by similar opinions in Mr. Curzon's "Problems of the Far East," and by editorial assents of these bold affirmations from The London Standard, The Pall Mall and the St. James Gazettes, the usually trustworthy New York Tribune suggests the new doctrine as a legitimate and necessary deduction from the "acknowledged fact" that the Chinese do not want Christian missions, which is, that our missions are an intrusion, an international impertinence. We say "suggests the doctrine," because, while giving it as an opinion of others, The Tribune leaves the question with missionaries and their supporters. To print this array of snap judgments on a question of Christian policy and duty of the very gravest moment without a note of dissent, is constructive confirmation. This is an unexpected stroke which will give pain to a vast constituency in England as well as at home. As to the old slanders here repeated, that missionaries do more harm than good, we have only this to say, that they have been so often smitten by rebukes of their spirit and pulverized by authoritative statements of fact as to make their recurrence in The Tribune at this late day a very great surprise. Of the "acknowledged fact," we give herewith a positive and deliberate denial. "The Chinese" who do not want missions are the wretches, half civilized and wholly barbarian, who have instigated the recent massacres. They are now dodging punishment by letting the government officials cut off the heads of a few dupes and dummies. They are the rascally politicians, the office holders, present and would-be, who resist reformation as such creatures do everywhere and for the same reasons. The mass of the people are not, and never have been, opposed to foreigners or unfriendly to missions. The very last word has been spoken on this point by Gen. Foster, quoted in these columns and sent through the press of the whole country two weeks ago. That word still stands undisputed, the deliberate judgment of a statesman, a diplomat, a keen observer, and a Christian gentleman. We put it against all hasty generalizations of doctrinaires, or the reckless and vacuous vamping of touring dandies and junketing seaport visitors.

When we touch on the new doctrine of missions, which is the outcrop of these misstatements and shallow observations, we confront something suspicious, and yet specious, as the horse of Troy. For eighty years the American and English Christians have acted by a common impulse and on a profound conviction of duty. Life and treasure have gone into the work. Behind the missionaries has stood, not so much the government of any country, as the consensus of civilization. Is it not strange that suddenly this magnificent array of sentiment, worthy of the world as it is and as it is to be, should be confronted and called to a halt by the haughty wave of a highwayman's hand? No more missions to China because English statesmen and American Christians must recoil from this dastardly attempt to intimidate by assassinat-

ing helpless missionaries, and to prevent evangelization from the West by threats of similar outrage? Sifted to the final grounds, this is the basis of the new doctrine that our missions must be treated as international intrusions and impertinent interference with our neighbors.

This doctrine brings up the duty of the Christian governments to their own citizens acting as missionaries in foreign lands. England has made the name of Englishman as sacred as was that of Roman. Americans have a reasonable amount of respect and degree of security wherever our gunboats can penetrate. Perhaps, too, the citizen of the United States has had an advantage over his kindred in Europe for various sentimental and political reasons. From Dr. Fulton's letter it would seem that China is an exception, probably because our distance leads to more daring trespass on our people. Whether the protection of missionaries is to be made the question of standing or falling missions, we do not know. Our idea of a true missionary is one who goes because he has heard a Voice. His call and his commission are not of earth. But we do know this, that the tardy action of our government in the Ponape outrage by Spain, was deeply resented by the whole Protestant world, and that an Administration which will allow the forty years of pioneer work in the Pacific Islands to be stopped short and interdicted by a decree from Spain, will hear from the people of this country a verdict of condemnation. Here is a good place to study the international question of missions. The Spanish outrage in Ponape, for which she paid damage to the American Board, and the Kucheng outrage, are alike in spirit and in principle. It is to be regretted that our government has acted in the one case with that lazy leisure which locks the stable door and assesses damages on the thief, after the stealing has been boldly done. The time has now come for a change in this policy of neglect or reluctant notice of our missionaries and their rights. We commend Dr. Fulton's appeal to both Church and State. The existing uncertainty cannot continue. We mistake the temper of these times; we must believe that a doctrine of missions which for years has prevailed, has now suddenly broken down, if England and America are to ask their missionaries to come home, at the behest of political brigands in China, or more politic and polished schemers in Japan.



THIS BUSY -WORLD-

It is the opinion of the natural man in his unenlightened state that foreign missions are of no use, that the money spent to maintain them is thrown away, and that the missionaries are wasting their time, and might better stay at home and work. The natural man is apt to judge the usefulness of all enterprises by their capacity to pay an annual cash dividend. Enterprises that pay large cash dividends he thinks well of, and enterprises that don't he sniffs at. Foreign missions seldom pay cash dividends, and very seldom earn the natural man's approval. Tell him that the Chinese are murdering missionaries, and he replies that there is no reason why the missionaries should not stay at home, where they would be safe. Being unconverted himself, and having neither faith nor grace nor expert knowledge, the natural man cannot see the necessity of converting the heathen. It is an axiom with him that missions are a curious extravagance of deluded enthusiasts and a fiscal imposition.

It is to be hoped that the natural man may happen to read what Minister Denby said in a letter written last March to the Secretary of State about the missionaries in China. Mr. Denby has lived long in China, and knows whereof he speaks, and he says it is indisputable that the Chinese are enormously benefited by the labor of the missionaries. He speaks with enthusiasm of the hospitals, schools, colleges, and orphan asylums which the missionaries have started. Of his own knowledge he says that the missionaries are self-sacrificing and devoted, that their influence is beneficial, that they are leaders in charitable work, that they make converts, and that such converts are mentally benefited by conversion. He says that Protestant and Catholic missionaries from nearly every country in Christendom are at work in China, and, in his opinion, they do nothing but good. Under treaties they have a right to be in China, and no amount of antagonism can keep them out. Mr. Denby says there are supposed to be 40,000 Protestant converts in China and 50,000 Catholic converts, and he speaks of there being about 3000 missionaries, who, he thinks, should not only be tolerated, but should receive protection from officials and encouragement from other people.

The cause of missions has hardly received so good a notice as this from an influential layman since R. L. Stevenson intimated that the missionaries in the South Sea Islands were about the only good white people that the South Sea Islanders ever saw.

KU-CHENG.

Recd. Dec. 20, 1875 —

Behold they sleep the martyr's sleep of death
Where neither hate nor fear can touch them more,
Now on that evil stricken Kucheng hill
Their homes lie desolate; and all their place
Is silent ever more. The cursed day
Which as it dawned looked down upon their doom
Shall live in the memory of Englishmen
Live with the horrid carnage of Cawnpore
And every butchers deed of pagandom.

Fair English women delicately reared,
Brave pioneers of mercy and of truth,
Forsaking their sweet heritags of birth
Their kindred and our common island home
To ease the burdens of a heathen land
These first. And with them fairhaired English babes,
Children—the music of whose prattling speech
Made light the hours of an exiles home.

At dawn they slept; sweet sleep and innocent,
Silence and day break on the Kucheng hill,
No merry greeting to the dawning day,
Had sounded yet within those cottage walls,
When on that peaceful and defenceless scene,
As if let loose by all the powers of Hell
Their cowards work of savage butchery;
And thus the fearful end.

Black charred ruins on the green hill-side
Show now, where unprotected Britons dwelt
A carved stone above the murdered dead
Beside the Min; poor lovely orphaned babes
With parents death-cry lingering in their ears
And all that mornings horror in their eyes:
These and the far off heavy stricken homes
Of eight devoted women. Such the crown
And climax of our recent policy.

The butchery is past. 'Tis done and now
Here comes the fitting sequel to such deeds;
That sequel which the record of the past
Has taught us all to look for and expect
First on a proclamation from the Throne,
Some coldly supercilious mandarin
Shall meet a British Consul, thereupon
Long winded shifts and quibbles of debate
Spun to their farthest; lying witnesses;
Such mockery of justice as the East
Alone can show: till—at the weary last
The money value of the butchered dead
Assessed at the cheapest rate is paid
Then with a quittance duly signed and sealed
'Tis done. Soon Time with dull oblivion hand
Covers the evil spot. And thus it ends.

* * * * *

Ends? Nay, it cannot be. Now let the past
Look to itself:—But for this horrid deed
And for the urgent message harion-tongued
Wherewith it speaks let each and every one
Who still would live and call himself a man
Now bear himself as worthy of the name
Let every difference of place and creed
All apathy of customary ease
Join in one purpose, resolute, supreme,
To bring down retribution adequate
Upon the guilty, and avenge the slain
So that once more the name of Englishman
Return unto its former place of pride
And that again as in the by gone days
All those who bear it, in whatever land
May look in hour of need to England's arm
Strong to protect; no spot upon this earth
When English blood falls ever unavenged.

No days are these for mild Diplomacy
For mincing gait and softly worded speech
And niceties of official etiquette,
No time is this to let such courtesies
Tread their slow labyrinth to abortive ends
Peking is neither Paris nor Berlin
This is the heart of Asia and it needs
No modern followers of Macchiavelli.
Your budding Talleyrands and Metternichs
Are out of place. Deeds it is, deeds not words
The hour calls for on our evil state
Not Englands now be any gentle voice
Of deprecation—for we sorely need
A Nelsons aim a Cromwells policy

* * * * *

But spite of past disgrace and party jeers
We hold it true that England still is great,
And that the spirit which our fathers knew
That spirit which has made her what she is
Lives in her sons to-day. We English men
Are something more than bartering traders still;
We can avenge the murder of our kin
And put a curb on Asia's insolence
And at this tale of thrice damned butchery
On land and sea shall English hearts beat fast
With firm resolve of vengeance to be done,
Our flags still flies. The glories of its past
Are every Anglo Saxon's heritage
And heaven grant the hour has not yet come
When it shall be our symbol of disgrace.

North China Daily News.

ALLIED ARMIES IN CHINA:

San Francisco, 1901
GEN. CHAFFEE CRITICIZES MR. MILLARD'S ARTICLE IN "SCRIBNER'S."

He Points Out Misstatements Regarding the
March of the Relief Column to Peking, and
Says Mr. Millard Must Have Based Them
on Hearsay, Supplemented by Imagination.

Gen. Adna R. Chaffee has forwarded to the
War Department the following communica-
tion pointing out the false and exaggerated
statements in Mr. Millard's article entitled
"A Comparison of the Armies in China,"
published in *Scribner's Magazine* for Janu-
ary:

HEADQUARTERS CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,
PEKIN, CHINA, March 14, 1901.
The Adjutant-General United States Army,
Washington, D. C.

"Sir: I have recently read Mr. Millard's
article entitled "A Comparison of the Armies
in China," published in *Scribner's Magazine*
for January, 1901.

"This article is an exaggerated statement
in many instances and extraordinary as a
whole. The high coloring would be without
interest to the Department or to me if several
misstatements regarding matters which affect
the interests of the Government, were not
made a part of his story. Mr. Millard must
surely base his statements on hearsay, sup-
plemented by his imagination, regarding the
march of the relief column to Peking. He
was not with that column, although his read-
ers when perusing his article are led to infer
that he was. He did not arrive in Peking
until about the middle of October, or two
months after the arrival of the relief column.
He undoubtedly saw much devastation on
his way up. He did not see the Russian
and Japanese troops of the column shooting
and bayoneting harmless and helpless people
as described by him. Particularly he has
no right to say that 'our armies are not free
from these wanton sacrifices,' for the Ameri-
can force was absolutely free from them.

"Mr. Millard makes a very important mis-
statement when he says: 'Every town, every
village, every peasant's hut in the path of
our troops, was first looted then burned.
A stretch of country for ten miles in width
was thus swept.' This is not true. Fully
three-quarters of the houses are standing
to-day, and a larger proportion were stand-
ing when Mr. Millard passed over the road.
Many are now shorn of doors, windows,
and all woodwork which has been used for
fuel by passing troops this winter. During
the march of the column from Yangtsun
to Peking, part of but one town, Chang-
chian, was burned; it having been agreed in
conference on Aug. 7 at Yangtsun to sup-
press burning. This agreement was ad-
hered to, except in the instance stated. Later
on some buildings, particularly at Tung-
chow, half destroyed, were burned by de-
tachments following the relieving army.

"The best of millet does not grow higher
than 4 feet, but a trifle of 6 or 8 feet seems a
small matter to Mr. Millard, and may be taken
as a measure of the inaccuracy, due to either
lack of knowledge or desire to pervert the
facts, which characterizes many of his
statements. But it is unfortunate that he
should mislead our farmers with the state-
ment that this grain stands 10 or 12 feet high.
It is possible Mr. Millard refers to 'kaelia,'
or broom corn, which grows to the height
he states.

"Mr. Millard says, 'That within a week
after their arrival in Peking over one-third of
the American force was in the hospital.'
This statement is in effect made twice by
Mr. Millard in his article. From the official
records can be obtained the following facts:

On Aug. 1 at Tientsin; there were 221 on
sick report, principally from the Ninth In-
fantry. On Aug. 4, when the command
left Tientsin for Peking, the number of sick
had dropped to 138, or 3½ per cent. This
drop was due to the natural zeal of the men
to take part in the march to the relief of Peking.
On Aug. 8, after the capture of Yangtsun,
the report showed 199 sick, or 5.5 per cent.
This included 58 wounded at Yangtsun and
33 men more or less debilitated, who, although
not actually ill, were considered in unfit
condition to endure the rigorous campaign
which was expected. These men, while
technically on sick report, were sent to Tien-
tsin and performed guard and other duty.
On Aug. 11, when the command left Matow,
only thirty-five miles distant from Peking,
96 were left there under the same conditions
as the 33 above alluded to. These men con-
stituted in a great measure the guard which
was necessary to leave at that place, and
although technically carried on sick report
they performed full duty. Exclusive of these,
the total sick in the command was 268, or
7.4 per cent. On Aug. 17, or two days after
the fall of Peking, the report showed a total
of 351 sick, including 97 of the above 129 re-
ferred to as being at Tientsin and Matow.
Exclusive of the 97, there remained 254, in-
cluding 35 wounded. To these might be
added 57, who were transferred from the

General Hospital at Tientsin to the United
States hospital ship Relief in Taku Bay on
Aug. 15, thus making a total of 311 sick, or 8.6
per cent., a gain of 1.2 per cent. over the
number of sick at Matow. On Aug. 20, there
were 360 on sick report, including 65 at Matow
and Tientsin of the original 129. The number
actually sick was 295, or 8.2 per cent., a gain
of 2.2 per cent. since Aug. 1 and 4.4 per cent.
from the day the march to Peking began.
Between Aug. 20 and 21 there was a very
gradual rise in the sick report to 418, or 11.6
per cent., a gain of 3 per cent. since entering
Peking, and 5.5 per cent. since the first of the
month. This was the high-water mark,
as since that time there has been a gradual
decrease in the percentage of sick in this
command; 11.6 per cent. is far from being
more than 33 per cent. or over one-third
of the American forces.

"No one objects to the high admiration
expressed by Mr. Millard for the Japanese
army, its equipment, &c. However, when
he says: 'On the march to Peking their field
telegraph line prevented the allied army
from losing connection with its base; the
American Signal Corps, a branch our
service is wont to boast of, did manage to string
a wire and keep it open at least part of the
time, being on all sorts of improvised poles
in a treeless country, it naturally fell by
the wayside with annoying frequency not
so with the Jap telegraph; it was provided
with telescopic metal poles and braces, and
when once set stood; an hour after the camp
was pitched after a day's march the Japanese
field telegraph would open up communica-
tion with the next station in the rear—he is
dallying with error. The fact is, the British
and American telegraph line, jointly con-
structed and operated, was the only line
brought forward with the troops. The worst
annoyances were caused by malicious cuts
and removal of a portion of the wire. The
poles were temporary, of course, and not as
substantial as it would have been had better
material been available. The Japanese did
not have telescopic metal poles, but the British
did have some, and these were used in
the combined American-British line. The
Japanese line was strung on very light bam-
boo poles a week after the troops arrived
in Peking.

"Mr. Millard says: 'It was quite notice-
able that during engagements the Japanese
wounded received much prompter attention
than those of other nationalities and tri-
umphs of triumphs' the Japanese field hos-
pitals were plentifully supplied with ice.
In a sweltering climate, where an incipient
ice famine had made the cooling substance
precious even in Tientsin, the Japanese
field Medical Corps carried ice all the way
to Peking! It was a miracle of foresight
and efficiency which amazed the ambulance
sections of the other divisions of the blister-
ing army, when on some days prostrations
from heat were running up into the hundreds,
and men were dying for want of a bit of ice.'

"Our wounded received prompt attention,
the Japanese did not carry ice, and had none
on the march to Peking unless an ice deposit
was found by their troops in some of the
towns through which they passed. No one
heard of such a thing until informed of it
by Mr. Millard. Yesterday Major Ives,
the Chief Surgeon of the American forces,
was sent to the Japanese headquarters to
make inquiry and to ascertain exactly their
arrangements; how much ice was provided
for the march, &c. The Chief Surgeon of
the Japanese army has no knowledge that
any ice was found, and says his hospitals
had none.

"Some knowledge of the impedimenta may
be obtained by comparison of the weight of
supplies, excluding ammunition, furnished
daily to each soldier of the two armies: Japane-
se—4 ounces rice, 4 ounces dried fish or
meat per day; a total of 8 ounces. American
—16 ounces bread, 12 ounces meat, 2.4 ounces
beans, 2.4 ounces sugar, 1.6 ounces coffee,
equals 34.4 ounces net. For transportation
of this vehicles of equal capacity are required
in the ratio of one Japanese to four American.
The Japanese soldier carried on the march
an overcoat, which they used for covering

at night if so required. Our troops had no
overcoat, but carried a blanket and a piece
of shelter tent in addition. Our wagon and
pack transportation was as efficient as any
with the column, and the roads were nowhere
unsuitable for its movement. Its inadequacy
did not retard in any manner our own troops
nor those of any other nation on the way.
Five hundred pounds will sink a Japanese
cart deeper into the mud than 3,000 pounds
will sink one of our wagons. Our transporta-
tion was more mobile than that of any other
contingent, and on that account the quarter-
master, to avoid frequent halts while on the
march, usually delayed his start from camp
until several miles had been covered by the
trains which preceded him. His arrival at
camp was never later than forced upon him
by the movement of other trains. In one
instance, however, he took the wrong road
by following the train which preceded him
and passed the camp some two miles and
that night did not camp with the troops.

"Regarding the supply of water, Mr. Mil-
lard says: 'In this problem of water supply
the Japanese stand for efficiency, the Ameri-
cans for deficiency, with the other nations
straggling along somewhere behind.' This
is very unjust. The fact is, the Japanese,
British, Russians and Americans all ob-
tained water from wells found on the way,

of which there were several in every village. The British packed some water by means of 'bhists' on mules. No other force carried water except in canteens or water bottles. The Japanese did not employ filters to supply troops with water. The well water was unobjectionable to the eye, hence was freely drunk by all soldiers; coolies used the Poho water, soldiers very seldom. No one believed that in a section of country where perhaps a million people lived, 23,000 soldiers could not obtain water that would not kill on sight, nor did any one expect or fear the Chinese would poison their wells.

"Mr. Millard also says: 'The Japanese drank only aerated water, prepared regularly by the field filters, or water carts moving with the column to permit replenishing the canteens at any time without hindering the march or scattering the troops.' Not a scintilla of truth is contained in this last quotation from Mr. Millard's article. We lost two men from the effects of the great heat. If our soldiers had not been sparing of the water in canteens, or in the event they could have obtained water freely, we would have lost probably a hundred men in addition to the two, and our sick report would have reached the figure alleged. On some occasions it is best to be extremely temperate in the use of water. Exertion under stress of great heat is one. 'Champ the bit—pebble in the mouth—but go seldom to the canteen,' has been the advice given to me by men who have had great experience.

"Mr. Millard also says: 'That officers of other nations are amazed at the quantity, quality and variety of the United States ration.' They have also remarked: 'That while in barracks or near the commissary base, our privates enjoyed comparative luxury; on the march they rarely have more than bacon and hardtack. Once it began to move, our commissariat broke down to the level of the poorest of the poor. Lack of adequate transport was the cause.' No troops of the column were better supplied with food than ours, as may be seen from the ration components that I have previously enumerated.

"In addition to Mr. Millard's statement, his illustrations are liable to convey wrong impressions. It may be inferred that the Japanese field ambulance bearers, as pictured by him, and their carts as illustrated, were part of the Japanese equipment. They are Chinese carts picked up in Peking or perhaps Tientsin. They did not form a part of the Japanese column. His illustrations of the British Indian soup kettles is a fabrication, for nothing of this kind pertained to the British column. The Rajput commissary cart, which, by the way, is a Chinese affair, might have been seen in Peking some time after the arrival of the troops there, but it was not a part of the marching column. The Russian field kitchen pictured by Mr. Millard is a large caldron for making soup. The fire is lighted some miles out of camp and the soup is ready for the men when camp is made; usually the soup is made of rice. It may be inferred by the reader of Mr. Millard's article that the British Indian galloping ambulances pictured by him was also a part of the English equipment of the marching column. The ambulance made its appearance two months after we arrived at Peking. The United States forces were the only forces supplied with wheeled ambulances for carrying sick, of which we had four with the column.

"The adoption by Mr. Millard of the method he does to make comparisons—crediting some of the contingents in the relief column with facilities they did not have; with doing unusual things for the care of their men which they did not do, and by alleging our sick list to have been three times greater than it really was, establishing a visionary condition of affairs—is without visible motive other than to erect himself into a suffering hero or to support other intentional misstatements. It is difficult to believe his motive good. He knew, of course, that very few of his readers would have any knowledge of how impossible it is to eliminate certain privations and hardships from a soldier's life on marches and in campaigns, and especially where a struggle against the elements of nature, which sometimes produce a condition more trying to the individual will power than battle, is involved. He could hardly help knowing also that a cleverly presented exaggeration of any conditions would be accepted as a truthful statement by the uninitiated or inexperienced person, who would be unable to test its truthfulness. I believe it is important, under the circumstances, that I furnish to the Department the foregoing statement in rebuttal for such use as may be deemed best.

"And I may add, although perhaps it is not germane to the subject, that if correspondents have studied with care the effect produced upon soldiers by exaggeration of their hardships by comparison or otherwise, or the effect of frequent reference to their hardships and privations, they must have discovered that the effect is positively injurious to the soldier, the service and the government, and is largely responsible for the absence from the evening campfire of the one time songs which cheered and rested the men, following the long march, day of fatigue or battle; for the absence of the camp joker, who provided the best substitute in the world for water, bread, meat, &c., when not plentiful or not present, owing to some incident of war or of the march, which every honest soldier knows is never the result of

premeditation of his government or his officers; for the marked decay of individual will-power, without which nothing difficult can be accomplished by an army; for baleful countenances observed when hardships abound and difficulties accumulate, distress surrounds. Soldiers do not like sympathy; sympathy is for women and children. Soldiers are men, but they do like fair commendation when deserving of it, and especially when their fortitude has been severely tested. Commend our soldiers for manfully undergoing privations and they will readily respond again; but prate of their privations, deficiencies and heavy burdens and they soon learn to dread the hour that shall disturb their ease; the spirit becomes one of submission rather than one cheerfully embracing the opportunity to exhibit their endurance and their stamina.

"Very respectfully,
"ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
"Major-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding U. S.
Troops in China."

POWERS' ERRORS IN CHINA.

San Jan 3 '01
SIR ROBERT HART SAYS IT IS A MISTAKE TO FORTIFY LEGATIONS.

Thinks Our Effort Should Be to Make the Chinese Realize That Legation Ground Is Sacred—Chinese Question No Nearer a Solution Now Than Before the Trouble.

LONDON, May 24.—The *Express* gives the following account of an interview with Sir Robert Hart, Commissioner of Customs in China:

"I do not think that we are any nearer to a solution to-day than we were before the trouble," he said. "The acceptance of the peace negotiations will not really advance the situation in any way; for China is for the moment at bay, and will sign anything. Nor have I at all a high opinion of the terms laid down by the Powers. Some of the conditions are futile and unnecessary, and much has been omitted which should have been inserted. I look on the proposed fortified legation quarter as a very injudicious move. It is a mistake strategically, politically and socially.

"Strategically, because, however strongly such a place may be fortified, the Chinese will be able to capture it if they wish to; politically, because a legation is in theory sacred ground, and it should be our purpose to make the Chinese understand that it must be so in practice.

"We ought to throw the onus of protecting the legations on the Chinese Government, and take measures to see that they do protect them. How can we have serious political dealings of any sort with a country whom we cannot trust even to this extent?"

"Socially it is a mistake, because the presence of such a stronghold in Peking will make the Chinamen 'lose face,' which is a more serious matter than some folks think; but above all it will cause relations between the white man and the Chinaman to be more strained and unsatisfactory than ever.

"If you are going to fortify the legations, which are in theory a protection in themselves, how much more necessary must it be to fortify the dwelling places of all other foreigners throughout China who will have no protection? For purpose of good relations in the long run surely the principle of untrammelled intercourse is the one to be fostered and encouraged."

"Do you mean to imply by this that the time has come for the foreign troops to be withdrawn, and that we should hand back the control of Peking to the Chinese?"

"Not at all, for were Peking to be without foreign troops to-day there would not be a foreigner alive in this city to-morrow."

"Then how can we establish this rule of peace and good will and mutual confidence which I gather you believe to be feasible?"

"It will be a work of time and of delicacy. I think we should, in carrying on our negotiations, sometimes try and put ourselves in the Chinaman's shoes, and look at things from his point of view. Hitherto, speaking generally, we have not admitted the fact that he has a right to a point of view at all.

"The failure in the policy of Western nations in dealing with China is due to the

fact that no attempt is made to treat the Chinaman as a rational being. He is slow, he is conservative, his methods of thinking and acting are not our methods, but he has his feelings and his train of thought, and if we would deal satisfactorily with him we must endeavor to understand him.

"A Chinaman, like anybody else, will sign any contract when he is forced into it; but when you force a man to follow a policy he does not believe in that man will be forever endeavoring to find a means to circumvent his persecutors. If you look back at the international dealings with China you will find that nearly every contract that has been made with her has been forced upon her against her will.

"People make a great mistake in imagining that the Chinese are not sensitive. They are extremely so, and the manner in which a thing is proposed to them goes a very long way. People imagine that Russia is more unpopular with the Chinese than are the other Powers, but such is not the case.

"Whatever territory Russia may have acquired, and whatever means she may have adopted in occupying that territory, her success at Peking is not wholly due to China's knowledge of Russia's power, or to bribery. Russian officials always treat the Chinese dignitaries with great courtesy and amiability, and the Chinese like their methods. Only recently a member of the Tsungli-Yamen said to me: 'The Russians are so polite that when they take something from us they do it so nicely that we feel we must thank them. Whereas even when certain other nations fall in with our views they do so in a manner which makes it clear that they have no respect for us.'"

"And what are your views in regard to the list of men whom we demanded for execution?"

"I certainly think it was just that something of the sort should be done; but I consider that the way in which the demand was made was an instance of that want of tact of which I have spoken. We should, in coming to terms of peace with China, have made it clear to her that we looked for the adequate punishment of certain officials; but we should at all events have gone through the formality of appearing to consult her as to the people and the best means of punishing them.

"I am bound, however, to admit that, in conversation with Li Hung Chang the other day, he said to me: 'If the Powers had not made out that list and demanded that these men should be beheaded, not one of them would have been punished by us.' This very candid remark, of course, gave me food for reflection; but you see the Chinese are after all having very much their own way in this matter."

"Has the foreigner improved his position with the Chinese by this display of strength?"

"That all depends on how he makes use of his temporary advantage. If we expect

that we shall suddenly be able to push the Chinese into becoming a progressive race like the Japanese we shall make a great mistake. Not only would it be impossible for us to alter the Chinaman's nature, but, as I have pointed out elsewhere, it is essential that we should be most careful to treat him very gently in the matter of reform. Why do we want to make him do this and do that? and, above all, why in the world do we want to arm him and make a soldier of him?"

"We may thank Heaven that he was not a soldier when the recent outbreak took place, and we may thank Heaven that it will be some time before he becomes one, for on the next occasion when he attacks the legations he will succeed. Our endeavor must be, if we wish to have people live in China, to put Chinamen in the way of understanding and appreciating the foreigners before they become strong enough to crush him."

DEMAND THAT CHINA ACT.

MINISTERS DISCUSS EMPRESS'S PLAN TO GET BETTER TERMS.

Sum Jan 24 '01
She Says She Cannot Further Punish Tung Fu Hsiang or Prince Tuan, Who Are Surrounded by Friendly Troops—Final List of Punishments Demanded to Be Presented.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
From Staff Correspondents in China.

PEKIN, Jan. 22.—At a meeting of the foreign Ministers at the residence of Sir Ernest Satow, the British representative, to-day the Chinese reply to the preliminary demand note was considered. The Ministers are unanimously of the opinion that China has misconstrued Article XII. of the note, as the memorandum of the Chinese envoys says:

"Inasmuch as China has complied with and signed the treaty presented by the foreign representatives to the satisfaction of the Powers, the forces at present occupying Peking and the Province of Chihli should, in accordance with the terms of the note, be withdrawn."

The Ministers decided that as this misapprehension existed in the minds of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, steps should be taken at once to impress upon them the necessity of reading the article in question to mean that the troops would not be withdrawn until all the articles in the note had been complied with to the satisfaction of the Powers. The Ministers were unanimously of the opinion that China must proceed at once to issue the edicts demanded in the note and inflict the punishments called for.

Several of the Ministers have received instructions that they must insist on the death penalties being carried out. Others, like Mr. Conger, the American Minister, have not been instructed on this point.

Most of the discussion at the meeting of the Ministers was in regard to this matter of punishments, and there was a decided difference of opinion as to the necessity of inflicting the death penalty in the cases of some of the princes. On this subject it is interesting to call attention to an edict issued by the Empress Dowager, which was received by Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching to-day, and which says:

"I cannot punish Tung Fu Hsiang any further than I have already decreed."

This General is now in the Province of Kansu surrounded by a strong army. Prince Tuan is also in that province, where he is staying with his father-in-law, and many Mongol princes are gathered there to see what is going to be done. Even if Tuan is cornered Tung Fu Hsiang will certainly protect him. The Mohammedan revolt in that province which has been mentioned in these despatches before complicates matters in regard to these two particular offenders.

The Ministers have agreed to present at their next meeting lists of those persons whose punishment they will demand. These lists will then be combined in one general list. Then the Ministers will be ready to meet the Chinese Commissioners.

The discussion of other points in the Chinese note was not finished; that is, no decision was reached.

It will probably be of interest, more particularly to the people of the United States, to know that owing to the attitude of the American Government and the American Minister China was not more severely squeezed in several important particulars. Great Britain, Germany and France, in the order named, favored a proposition that China be most severely treated. They insisted upon naming the offending Chinese princes and officials in the note and declaring that they must be killed. Russia and Japan were always against this proposition, but it appeared almost certain to be adopted until Mr. Conger made his position in the matter perfectly plain. Great Britain was the first to give way in the matter of naming the officials. Sir Ernest Satow, the British representative, did this without instructions for the sake of harmony. He was promptly

taken to task for it by his Government.

Subsequently Mr. Conger moved to strike out the death penalty. There was a long fight before he induced the other Ministers to agree to this. Mr. Conger also succeeded in getting the word "irrevocable" removed from the preamble of the note, but through a mistake in his cipher instructions the word was afterward restored.

Since the delivery of the signed notes to the Ministers there is considerable talk here as to whether the terms are severe enough. Those foreigners who have lived in China for twenty or thirty years agree that they are not. They say that the Chinese character is such that the natives will not be affected by mild treatment. They unquestionably hope that the death penalty will be insisted upon for all those named in the edict of Sept. 15. It is believed that Great Britain will continue to insist upon the death penalty when the matter is brought up in the conference. She will probably be again backed by Germany and France. France is also expected to insist upon the payment of indemnities to native Christians, but in this she will not have the support of Great Britain, the United States, Russia or Japan, and it is unlikely that such indemnities will be demanded unless the concert of the Powers is broken.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23.—Evidence is accumulating which tends to show that the present delay on the part of the Chinese Peace Commissioners in fulfilling the twelve articles in the preliminary demand note is due to the strong opposition of the Empress Dowager. She now desires new negotiations opened. She does not want to accept the twelve articles as in the nature of an ultimatum from foreign Governments, but rather as debatable propositions.

She is now trying to throw the burden of refusing to sign the note on Viceroy Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung and Sheng, Director of Railways and Telegraphs and High Commissioner of Commerce. She says the foreigners believe and trust these men. They made a compact with the foreign representatives last summer during the Boxer uprisings to protect foreigners in the southeastern provinces and faithfully carried it out. For that reason, she says, these officials should now be able to exact better terms from the foreigners.

There are several factions at the Court who are bitterly opposing each other. Yung Lu, Generalissimo of the Northern Army, is counselling moderation, while Lu Chwang Ling, late Governor of the Province of Kiangsu, and now a Privy Councillor, and Chen, the present Governor of Shensi province, are encouraging the Empress Dowager in all her hostile plans. These two men are chiefly responsible for the present deadlock, and if their suicidal policy is pursued further hostile demonstrations may be expected.

These men are most bitter toward Viceroy Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung. It now appears that these Viceroys can only maintain their present attitude with the assistance of the foreign Governments, who should demand the removal of Privy Councillor Lu Chwang Ling and Governor Chen. The Emperor himself is powerless and aimless.

Sum Jan 24 '01 The Chinese Indemnity: How Sir Robert Hart Would Pay It.

According to a telegram from our correspondent at Peking, Sir ROBERT HART, who, for many years, has been maintained by the Chinese Government in the office of Commissioner of Maritime Customs, has lately had a conference on the indemnity question with a committee appointed by the foreign Ministers. He explained in detail a plan by which, in his opinion, China could raise the money to pay the various claims. As, in spite of Germany's opposition, his plan met with the approval of a majority of the committee, we may probably assume that it will be ultimately adopted.

The scheme proposed by him is that China shall not attempt to borrow in a lump sum the aggregate amount of the indemnities demanded, but that each Power shall accept Chinese bonds for the specific amount due to it, and that these bonds shall be redeemed within a certain limit of time, say fifty years. The securities for the redemption of these bonds are to be, not the customs duties, no increase of which for the purpose is now proposed, but the following revenues, to wit: the likin, the tax on opium and "the regular tax on house owners." Let us see what these revenues now yield.

According to the Chinese Board of Revenue, the total collections of the likin, or inland transit dues, in all the eighteen provinces amount to 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 taels; the tacl, it should be remembered is worth about 70 cents in gold. According to Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, however, these figures include, first, the likin on foreign opium, amounting to about 1,000,000 taels, which is accounted for in the maritime customs returns; and, secondly, the likin on salt, estimated at nearly 7,000,000 taels, which appears in the separate official statement of the product of the salt monopoly, Gen. WILSON's deduction is that the actual yield of the likin, aside from foreign opium

and salt, otherwise accounted for, is only from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 taels. If we accept the last-named figure, the present annual value of the likin in gold would not exceed \$7,000,000. What has Sir ROBERT HART in mind when, among the revenues to be pledged for the indemnities, he specifies the tax on opium? We have already seen that a tax on foreign opium amounting to about 1,000,000 taels is accounted for in the maritime customs returns from the treaty ports. According to Gen. WILSON, however, foreign opium supplies also a large part of the return, estimated at 5,000,000 taels, from native maritime and inland Custom Houses which are not under Sir ROBERT HART'S supervision. There is, of course, a great quantity of domestic opium produced, which is taxed as it passes from place to place in the course of distribution; but, as this tax figures in the likin, we have already accounted for it in the 10,000,000 taels attributed to that source. As to foreign opium, although exact data on the subject are not obtainable, it seems to follow from what is said above, that the combined annual yield of the duties imposed on it at treaty ports, non-treaty ports and inland Custom Houses, can hardly exceed 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 taels, or, say, at the outside, \$2,800,000 in gold.

What is meant by "the regular tax on house owners?" In Gen. WILSON'S exhaustive account of China's fiscal system, we find no reference to an impost described in the terms quoted, and we infer that what our correspondent has in view is the well-known land tax which in China has been long looked upon as the principal source of revenue. As we pointed out on a previous occasion, the yield of this tax for all the provinces should, according to the Chinese Red Book, amount to 32,845,474 taels in silver, and to 4,356,382 piculs of rice, or to about 40,000,000 taels in all. This assessment, however, was fixed at about the beginning of the century, and is considerably in excess of the sum actually collected. Gen. WILSON computes that, in the years preceding the outbreak of the Boxer troubles, the annual return from this source was not more than 27,500,000 taels, or rather more than \$20,000,000 in gold. At the same time, Gen. WILSON thinks that the Imperial Government could

easily raise an annual income from this source alone of 104,000,000 taels, if a tax of only a quarter of a tael per acre per year on the land actually under cultivation were imposed and honestly collected.

To sum up, we find that the revenues upon which Sir ROBERT HART would make the aggregate indemnity due to foreign Powers a first charge, now represent, or would represent, if peace and order were restored, a total annual revenue of \$29,800,000, which, however, according to Gen. WILSON, could be largely augmented. Of course, the whole amount of this revenue has been hitherto required for imperial and provincial purposes, and it is difficult to see how China could afford to set aside more than a third of it for the interest and sinking fund incident to bonds redeemable in fifty years.

If no more than this can be done, the aggregate indemnity should not exceed \$200,000,000, for even this sum would require China to provide at least 5 per cent., or \$10,000,000 annually for interest and amortization.

China's Fiscal Resources.

We learn from Peking that the foreign Ministers, who are now engaged in discussing the indemnity question, have delegated to a committee the task of ascertaining from Sir ROBERT HART and other authorities, native or foreign, the amount of revenue drawn by the Chinese Government from taxes under normal circumstances, and the extent to which the revenue might be increased by different fiscal arrangements. As it happens, a great deal of trustworthy information on this subject is forthcoming in the book on China just published by Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, whose data are taken from a series of articles which originally appeared in the *China Mail*, and were reprinted in pamphlet form at Hong Kong in 1885. The figures, of course, represent the income secured at a time of comparative tranquillity, and not that obtainable in a period of social disorder and political confusion.

Gen. WILSON points out that the sources of the imperial revenue are five, to wit: the land tax, the salt monopoly, the *likin*, or transit dues collected on inland commerce, the maritime customs, and, lastly, the money accruing from "contributions," "assessments" and subscriptions, and, also, from the sale of official rank and titles. The yield of the land tax for all the provinces as given in the Chinese Red Book, should amount to 32,845,474 taels in silver (a tael is now worth about 70 cents in gold) and to 4,356,382 piculs of rice, or to about 40,000,000 taels in all. This assessment, however, was fixed at about the beginning of the century, and is considerably in excess of the amount actually collected, which, of late years, has not averaged over 27,000,000 taels per annum. Gen. WILSON deems it certain that, with a proper registration of the land, such as is required by the theory of the Government, and with a rigorous system of collection and accountability, a very much larger revenue, or, say, 104,000,000 taels, might be procured from this source.

With regard to the salt monopoly, it seems that there is no restriction upon the amount produced; but the Government requires that it shall all be sold in the first instance at fixed rates to Government agents, who establish depots near the salt works. The distribution and re-sale of the salt is managed by salt merchants licensed by the salt commissioner in charge of the circuit. The Government makes a profit on the original sale, and taxes the salt at a fixed rate per picul. The profits on sales and the tax

assessed upon the salt are collectively computed at 9,680,000 taels per year; but here, as in the land tax, there is room for a large increase in revenue under a more careful system of administration and accountability. In Gen. WILSON's opinion, founded on the belief of close observers, the Chinese Government might, without increasing the cost of salt to the consumer, derive from that commodity a revenue of 20,000,000 taels, or at least double the amount that now finds its way into the imperial treasury.

The *likin* is a tax levied on all classes of goods in transit; internal Custom Houses, commonly designated by foreigners as squeeze stations, being established for its collection on all trade routes. It is not an *ad valorem*, but a specific duty, assessed upon each bale, box, piece or picul. The amount collected at any one station is inconsiderable, but, if the goods have to go any great distance, and, consequently, to pass numerous squeeze stations, the tax becomes an intolerable one, and exerts a powerful influence upon the repression of trade. Gen. WILSON estimates that the sum received annually from this source by the imperial treasury does not exceed 11,000,000 taels, which is generally believed to be but a small part of the collections actually made. We may mention in this place that the actual yield from the sales of honors and titles and of the taxes levied for licenses, and under the names of contributions, assessments and subscriptions, was placed in 1885 at only 1,500,000 taels, which, according to Gen. WILSON, is scarcely a tenth part of what it ought to be.

We come, lastly, to the maritime customs arising from a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* in silver on all foreign merchandise. These customs duties are collected by a corps of officials representing nearly all nationalities, Sir ROBERT HART being Inspector-General. Under his management, the annual receipts have grown from about 4,000,000 taels to an average of something over 22,000,000 taels net, after all costs of collection have been paid. Besides this, a further sum, computed at 5,000,000 taels, is collected at native maritime and inland Custom Houses.

If the figures above given be brought together, it will be found that the annual revenue derived from all kinds of taxes by the Chinese Imperial Government in 1885 did not exceed 73,500,000 taels, or, say, \$51,450,000 in gold. Gen. WILSON maintains that the *likin*, which greatly retards internal trade, might be abolished, and that, nevertheless, the public revenue of China could be trebled. This could be brought about, he says, by a re-survey and re-assessment of the taxable lands, and by an increase of the tariff on foreign goods to 15 per cent. *ad valorem* in gold. We should then have the following figures: land tax, 104,000,000 taels; salt tax, 10,000,000 taels; miscellaneous taxes, 2,500,000 taels; total, 116,500,000 taels, equivalent in American gold to \$81,550,000, to which should be added the receipts from maritime customs, which, under the increased tariff proposed, would be, it is asserted, \$75,000,000 in gold. The final aggregate would thus be \$156,550,000.

Gen. WILSON's conclusion is that, if these fiscal changes were made, and if, through the adoption of such administrative reforms as might fairly be required, the expenses of the Chinese Government could be kept at \$51,500,000 in gold, there would be left about \$100,000,000 per year, with which to meet unforeseen expenses, and pay interest on foreign loans and indemnities for injuries and damages to foreigners.

MR. SAVAGE-LANDOR ON GEN. CHAFFEE.

Grotesque Misrepresentation of the American Commander Corrected. 1901

June 27 To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir, Mr. Henry Savage-Landor begins his narrative of the doings of the allied armies in China with the assertion that the aim of the book "has been to give a record of events as they occurred, and to avoid national or personal prejudice." Thereupon he proceeds to report as facts events which never occurred, and to develop a vehement prejudice against Gen. Chaffee, which, if not national, is certainly personal. Gen. Chaffee needs no defence of his actions in China from me or any one else, but it is only fair to those who are honestly looking for the truth about the events of last summer in China that such gross misrepresentation of plain facts as Mr. Savage-Landor makes in his discussion of Gen. Chaffee should be exposed.

It will be remembered that on the 15th of August, the day after the relief of the legations, the Americans attacked the Imperial city. The attack began at the Chien gate and was delivered directly against the courts and gates which formed the Imperial passage from the Forbidden city out to the Tartar wall. When everything had been carried up to the gate which opened into the Forbidden city, and the Chinese had been driven away from that, so that all that remained to do was to blow open that gate and enter the city, Gen. Chaffee stopped his men. Later in the day they were withdrawn, and camped for the night outside the Tartar wall. It will also be remembered that at the time Gen. Chaffee gave no explanation of his change of plan. It seems that Mr. Savage-Landor never ascertained what the reason for the cessation of the attack was, and to supply the deficiency in his information he has invented this preposterous distortion of fact:

It seems that the Russian General had sent one of his aides to Gen. Chaffee with a message, and that the latter had received the messenger in a manner and with words not usually employed by gentlemen in dealing with gentlemen. In these operations against the palace the Russians were to be reserves and supports.

On receiving such an extraordinary and uncalled-for reply from the American General, the Russian immediately withdrew his men. Thereupon Gen. Chaffee found himself faced by a difficulty in making the final attack, and, lacking support, did not think himself justified in making the attempt. Moreover, it is stated that a message had been sent to him from the legations to "stop firing at the Imperial city as it might offend the Chinese."

The fact remains that a day which with a little more grit on the part of their General might have been notable in the history of American fighting—a day which will always shine gloriously in the memory of those who saw how the brave American line officers and soldiers fought and how they nearly reaped a magnificent victory—was spoilt within an ace of its crowning point by the lack of manners of one man.

The truth about the Russian participation in this affair, or the lack of it, is soon told. It was known among the Americans the evening that the allies entered Peking that Gen. Chaffee had planned the attack. It was understood at the time that he had invited the Russians to take part. When the attack began the next morning no Russians had appeared. A battalion of Japanese troops came up, apparently under orders to take the position themselves, but the Americans were ahead of them, and they soon withdrew. After the fighting had been going on for more than an hour one company of Russian infantry came to the Chien gate and took position behind the Americans. When the Chinese had been driven from their first position by the unaided and unsupported efforts of the Americans, and our men were advancing to the next point of attack, this company of Russians tagged along in our wake. It was apparent to any one who had eyes to see that all the Russians wanted was to get some of their men into the Forbidden city at no cost to themselves, so as to seize upon any desirable places and establish guards there. Gen. Chaffee is

not the man to be caught by so simple a game, and he told the officer in command of the Russians that unless they were prepared to share in the work they need not expect to share in the reward. Thereupon the Russians withdrew and we heard no more from them. They were at no time of the slightest distance in any manner to the Americans, and the statement that the withdrawal of their support compelled Gen. Chaffee to repudiate his attack is pure invention. If any support of this were needed it would be found in the fact that not half of the American troops were engaged in the attack, and of those who were technically in it only a minor part did any actual fighting.

Gen. Chaffee was undoubtedly disappointed in not taking the Forbidden city that day, and he undoubtedly yielded to the desires of the other commanders in stopping his attack. He gave me a non-committal answer to my query as to the reason for the withdrawal, as did several other English-speaking officers. I then went to Gen. Fukushima, the Japanese second in command, and he said very simply that the reason was the desire to protect the Forbidden city. Subsequent events have shown how wise were the Japanese in this desire, and how great is the probability that if the Russians had not broken faith and violated the agreement for a general attack, which was made at the conference at Tung-Chou on Aug. 12, the Imperial party would have been held in Pekin to the great advantage of all concerned. For those who know Gen. Chaffee's way of dealing with objectionable persons, the animus of Mr. Savage-Landor's misrepresentation will not be hard to discover.

OSCAR K. DAVIS.

NEW YORK, June 25.

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST CHINA.

The Aggregate of the Indemnities That May Be Demanded Placed at \$25,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—At the request of Secretary Hay, statements of the cost of transporting the American forces to and from China and their maintenance in that country have been submitted to him by the Secretaries of War and the Navy to enable him to determine the amount of pecuniary indemnity to be demanded from China on account of the recent troubles. For the same purpose, statements have been submitted to Mr. Hay of the number of officers and men of the American forces killed and wounded, it being the intention to compel China to pay for these losses, the money probably to be given to the families of the killed and to the men incapacitated by their wounds for active service.

The cost to the United States of the transportation and maintenance of troops and the participation of warships in the Chinese troubles was more than \$5,000,000. The exact figures are not obtainable, it being deemed inadvisable to make them public. The casualties numbered 120 killed and 254 wounded, divided as follows: Army, 95 killed, and 177 wounded; navy and marine corps, 25 killed and 77 wounded. No decision has been reached as to the amount to be asked from China for each man killed or wounded. In addition to the amounts to be demanded on account of the army and navy, there will be demands for indemnity for the massacre of American citizens, principally missionaries and their families, by the Chinese, and the destruction of the American legation in Pekin and other American property. A rough guess of the aggregate of the American claims places it at \$25,000,000. This will include what are called national indemnities, or damages for the affront given to the United States by the assaults of imperial troops on United States officials and those in their care.

Senator Morgan of Alabama has submitted a novel proposition to the Secretary of State, which has the double purpose of settling the Manchurian question and enabling China to meet the demands of the Powers. His suggestion is that the Powers consent to the purchase of Manchuria by Russia, and that with the proceeds China liquidate the claims to the nations concerned. The price that would be obtained would be sufficient, Senator Morgan believes, to leave a surplus with which China could institute reforms demanded by the Powers. From what was said by Government officials to-day, it is not likely that the proposition will be adopted, the United States being opposed to the partition of China in any way. Senator Morgan is in favor of letting the Hague Arbitration Tribunal determine the indemnity question, as suggested by President McKinley.

CLEMENCY TOWARD CHINA.

MINISTERS REDUCE THE LIST OF OFFICIALS TO BE PUNISHED.

Beheading of Only Four Demanded Now, the Death of Eleven Being Insisted On at First—Russia's Action Arouses Suspicion—Ministers to Spend Their Vacations in the Hills.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Pekin.

PEKIN, April 1.—A majority of the Ministers have mutually agreed to yield somewhat on the question of the punishment of provincial officials who were implicated in the Boxer troubles. This decision was reached before the Chinese plenipotentiaries requested the Ministers to lessen their demands.

The list prepared by the Ministers contained the names of 140 officials whose punishment was demanded. This has been reduced until now it contains less than a hundred, while the demand for the death of eleven officials has been reduced until now the beheading of only four is asked for, one of them being an official at Kueihuacheng who was responsible for the murder of Capt. Watts-Jones and a Catholic abbot. This official has, however, already escaped.

This leniency is partly due to an explicit order from the American Government, which failed in this matter to support the wishes of the British and French Governments. These three countries are especially concerned in securing redress, as the largest number of those massacred were Americans, British and French. Many of the Chinese wish to have the list increased rather than diminished, because they are anxious for the removal of the reactionary party, the members of which were directly implicated in the massacres. The Ministers, however, make no distinction as to the party affiliations of the accused, but seek only punishment in the cases of the really guilty officials in proportion to the degree of their guilt.

The Ministers have also decided to omit the names of certain Pekin officials because the Pekin list has already been presented and the Ministers were at that time ignorant, regarding the action of certain officials, who it has since been charged, aided the Boxers to massacre Christians and Chinese who were regarded as friends of the foreigners. The escape of these officials is due to the fact that the Ministers failed to secure information against them at the proper time, though such information was in the possession of the foreign civilians.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large portion of the protocol has not yet been settled, the Ministers are already planning to withdraw to temples in the western hills, where they will spend their summer vacations. The French Minister will not leave Pekin until May, when his successor will arrive there.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries will take no vacation, but will remain at their post of duty. Thus far the Ministers appear more dilatory than the Chinese.

Japan is still closely watching Russia's movements, while the other Powers merely regard Russia's action as one of impropriety, and as unnecessary; as, without a convention, she still dominates Manchuria, Mongolia and Turkestan. Her attempts to secure the signing of the convention will merely arouse suspicion, criticism and resistance.

Information is being sought as to whether the Imperial edicts, issued in accordance with Article X of the protocol, have been published in the provinces. The missionaries are really the only ones who are able to ascertain the facts outside the treaty ports. In fact, the places where foreigners fear to visit especially require the publication of the edicts.

The Belgian Minister reports that the reconstruction of the Pekin-Hankow Railway has been completed, and that the extension of the line has begun. The former foreign employees have mostly returned, and full arrangements are being made for their protection by the military, either by French troops, or, in case of evacuation, by Chinese soldiers under foreign officers. Work is busily proceeding at both the northern and southern terminals.

GERMAN POLICY IN CHINA.

March 14 1901
WALDERSEE WILL SEE THAT GERMAN CLAIMS ARE PAID.

Good Faith in That Respect Will Determine Length of His Stay—Each Power to Specify Its Expense—Bill in the Reichstag to Pay the Expense of the German Expedition.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 14.—Count von Bülow introduced a bill in the Reichstag to-day, appropriating 123,000,000 marks for the expenses of the German expedition to China.

In introducing the bill the Chancellor said that slow but continuous progress was being made in the negotiations between the Powers and the Chinese peace envoys. Germany, he said, had refused to receive Prince Chun, the brother of the Chinese Emperor, who had been appointed to come here on a special mission for penance for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister at Pekin, until the peace negotiations had been definitely concluded.

Detailing the present status of affairs at Pekin, Count von Bülow said the Powers had not yet arrived at an agreement on the question of the amount of indemnity to be demanded from China. It had been decided, however, that each Power should specify the expense it had been put to for the expeditions to China, and that this amount would be communicated to every other Power. Then the Chinese Government would have to make propositions as to how these sums should be raised.

The length of the stay of the German troops in China, the Chancellor said, would depend on the development of affairs and especially on the good faith of the Chinese Government in settling the German claims. When adequate guarantees were given by China that these demands would be properly met the German troops would leave the Province of Chili.

Chancellor von Bülow expressed the hope that German troops would never again have to visit Pekin, and that only German merchants and missionaries will be seen there in the future.

In conclusion Count von Bülow declared that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, the German officer who is chief in command of the allies in China, would not remain there a day longer than the situation required or the Powers desired his presence.

The Chancellor said that some of the Powers had economic interests in China, while others had political ones. Germany, he declared, belonged to the first class and had signed a convention with England on that basis on Oct. 18. This convention did not contain any secret clauses and did not refer to Manchuria, as was stated in certain quarters when it was signed. Manchuria, the Chancellor said, was of little importance to Germany.

CHINESE REBELS

MENACE HONGKONG

Insurgent Forces Now Ten Miles North of the British Borders.

POWERS NEARER SETTLEMENT

James O'Sullivan 1900
United States Agrees to France's Note

—Great Britain Approves Germany's Plan.

HONGKONG, Oct. 9.—The "Triads" have met and repeatedly defeated the imperial troops near Kow-loon. They are daily gaining fresh adherents, and the present indications are that there will be a Boxer rising similar to that which occurred in North China.

The whereabouts of the rebels in the Hinterland is not known, but is believed to be ten miles north of the British borders.

A detachment of 1,000 Chinese troops took up a position at San-Chun yesterday, and 1,000 more arrived there to-day.

It is said that the authorities here have received information that a general rising in the southern provinces has been planned for the month of November.

Ten thousand more troops from India have been requisitioned for Hongkong. The Sixteenth Bengal Lancers and the Hongkong Regiment have been recalled from the north to Hongkong.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—4:50 A. M.—The Hongkong specials this morning all refer to the gravity of the situation in southern China. In some quarters it is urged that it would be better to employ British than Indian troops in China.

AMERICA AGREES WITH FRANCE

United States Government Replies to the Latest Note from Paris.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The reply of the United States Government to the latest note from France offering suggestions as to the settlement of the troubles in China was completed late to-day and delivered to M. Thiébaud, Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy. By him it was forwarded immediately to his Government.

No official statement of the contents of the answer was obtainable. There is no longer any doubt, however, that this Government approves the main propositions laid down in the French note.

As to the first of the proposed terms, the punishment of the principal culprits, this Government has already declared itself in unmistakable terms. As to the second, the maintenance of the prohibition against the importation of arms, this Government will not declare itself to the point of making it an absolute prerequisite to further negotiations. As to the third and fourth propositions, providing for equitable indemnities to States, societies, and individuals, and the formation of a permanent guard for the legations, in Peking, a cordial assent will be given. As to the fifth, which requires the dismantlement of the Taku fortifications, this Government is not disposed to go quite to the length of making it an indispensable condition, as does the French note.

The sixth of the French conditions reads as follows:

"Military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien-Tsin to Peking, which would thus be always open to the legations wishing to go to the sea or to forces proceeding to Peking from the sea." This paragraph would seem to make it obligatory upon the powers to maintain garrisons at these points, and while the conditions are such as to make their present occupation necessary for the safety of the members of the legations, and others desiring to travel between Peking and Tien-Tsin, this Government is disposed to make the demand as a matter of right, to be exercised by any or all of the powers at will.

Recent events in China have so far set back peace negotiations that it may be a matter of weeks, or even months, before the peace Commissioners will be able to get to work. Ill-considered military operations are said to be responsible for the check which diplomacy has met in reaching a settlement. Through the efforts of the State Department a steady pressure has been brought to bear upon the Chinese Emperor to induce him to return to Peking. The representations from the great Southern Viceroy to the Emperor, setting out the impossibility of supplying the Court with money and food if it persisted in retreating to Signan-Foo, was but one of the means which had been resorted to. All efforts were neutralized, however, by the spasmodic and unnecessary activity of the allied military forces. In the opinion of officials here there was no necessity whatever for the Pao-ting-Foo expedition, and that venture was the straw which determined

the Imperial Court to flee to the Western mountains.

It is not known whether or not the Germans are the moving force in this project, and a contrary conclusion is drawn from the fact that Count von Walderssee is not the directing head. Each nationality appears to be moving at the will of each military commander, and military affairs in China appear to be in hopeless confusion. Satisfaction is felt here in the fact that the American troops are not in any way involved.

The punishment of banishment in the case of Prince Tuan is declared to be much more severe than it would appear to Western minds, and in view of the fact that Tuan is a prince of the blood royal this banishment is actually a very heavy penalty.

ENGLAND INDORSES GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—Great Britain's answer to Germany's second note was received this morning. It is an unreserved and unconditional acceptance of the German position.

A high official of the Foreign Office made the following statement on the subject this afternoon:

"Great Britain is following the example of the United States. At the same time she has directed her representative in Peking to proceed in accordance with Germany's second note. Her answer makes no mention of the German note of September, but there was no necessity for any reference, because the September note merely laid down certain general principles, while the second note developed them into practical suggestions."

So far as the French note is concerned, the impression gained in official circles is that it will be shelved indefinitely, since it is not regarded here as touching live questions. Official opinion seems to be that it will not disturb the harmony of the powers, since it will soon be forgotten.

The situation is regarded as somewhat more hopeful by the Vossische Zeitung, in view of the fact that Emperor Kwang-Su is apparently regaining authority. The National Zeitung says:

"The official text of the imperial edict punishing the guilty proves that the decree is not so unimportant an affair as it was recently asserted to be."

The policy of the United States in China is again criticised in the press. "The Americans," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "desire above all other things to play a leading rôle, but if they were to retire altogether from China they would do more good than harm."

The Boersen Zeitung, discussing the question in a similar strain, remarks that "the Americans wish to withdraw from their Chinese adventure after having hindered more than furthered the action of the powers."

Lieut. von Krohn, who was wounded in the expedition led by Vice Admiral Seymour, returned a day or two ago to Berlin. He has since visited Emperor William upon his Majesty's special order.

RUSSIA CONTROLS MANCHURIA.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"Heavy Russian reinforcements are moving northward from Port Arthur, with the object of relieving pressure upon Mukden."

"Every place of importance in Man-

churia, from Kiarka to the Primorsk boundary and from the Amur to the Great Wall, is now in Russian hands."

"The Russians," says the Moscow correspondent of The Standard, "are pushing the railway from Kharbin eastward with all possible speed. Troops are daily arriving from Amur to reinforce the army that is endeavoring to force its way south-east to join hands with the expeditionary force from Port Arthur, which has failed to execute the task appointed, as it met with great opposition. Large Chinese forces are massed in the neighborhood of Mukden."

"The Russian Generals are arranging Winter quarters for the large armies in Manchuria. Ten thousand troops will be quartered at Irkutsk, ready to move up with the first opening of the river to navigation in the Spring."

EXPEDITION TO PAO-TING-FOO.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 9.—The expedition to Pao-Ting-Foo has been fixed for Friday next. The column will consist of 7,000 British, German, French, and Italian troops.

PEKING, Oct. 8.—The British are planning a small expedition to the coal mine district in the Western Hills to investigate the supply. It will leave here Oct. 10.

Chinese who have arrived here from Tai-Yuan-Foo assert that Gen. Tung-Fuh-Sian took a large force of his troops when he left there. His present whereabouts is unknown.

FRENCH GO TO RESCUE PRIESTS.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 8.—A detachment of 800 French troops, with six guns, started this morning to relieve the Catholic priests who are held prisoners at Ching-Hsien, sixty miles south.

A military order has been issued to the German troops to occupy the railroad from Yang-Tsun to Peking. The rest of the road will be occupied by the Russians, and the harbor of Ching-Wan-Tao has been allotted to the British.

It is understood that Field Marshal Count von Walderssee refused to acknowledge Li-Hung-Chang's visit Friday. The Field Marshal goes to Peking in a few days.

AMERICANS LEAVE CHINA.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 8.—The American Marines from Peking have arrived at Taku, where they will be joined to-morrow by the Tien-Tsin battalion and sail on the Indiana for Cavite.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Morning Post publishes the following dispatch, dated Oct. 2, from Ho-Si-Wu, on the Pei-Ho:

"Gen. Chaffee refused to convey any baggage, although three baggage wagons had been obtained. The American soldiers are glad to go to Manila. The accommodating and polite attitude of the British and Japanese toward Gen. Chaffee is very noticeable."

"An American to-day expressed to me a new view of the American withdrawal. 'I favor the withdrawal of our troops,' he said. 'They fought well to reach Peking, but since that time they have done as little as possible, even for Americans. Their presence, being aggressive, only hampers other countries. A thousand men under Gen. Wilson can do more than 5,000 under Gen. Chaffee.'"

Signal Corps Line to Peking Ready.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Gen. Greely has received a cablegram from China, saying that the Signal Corps line from Tien-Tsin to Peking along the Pei-Ho has been completed. Within a short time it is expected the Signal Corps line will be completed from Tien-Tsin to Taku, making a through connection over the United States military line from Peking to Taku.

LEGATIONS' DEFENDER RETURNS.

F. D. Gamewell and Several Missionaries Reach San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Among the arrivals from the Orient on the steamer American Maru is F. D. Gamewell, to whose energy and engineering skill the safety of the beleaguered Peking legations was in a large measure due.

"I do not hesitate to say," said Mr. Gamewell, "that the United States should insist that the leaders of the uprising should be punished to the fullest extent. Whatever is done should be made sufficiently severe to have a lasting effect upon the Chinese. It is no fault of the Boxers that all our missionaries over there are not dead to-day. If we make light of this thing and pass it by, merely demanding an indemnity, it is my opinion that the same terrible scenes will be repeated within a few years."

Mrs. Goodrich, a missionary, and her three children, have also arrived here from Peking. The Rev. J. A. Miller and wife, Miss Kate Ogborn, and Mr. and Mrs. O. Cady were the other missionaries on board the American Maru. Dr. Miller and wife were stationed at Pao-ting-Foo, 100 miles distant from Peking. On account of Mrs. Miller's illness they left for the coast about the last of May. The day after their departure the railroad track was torn up. There were three missions and fifteen missionaries at Pao-ting-Foo. The Rev. Miller is certain that none of them is now alive.

Miss Ogborn comes from Central China, and Mr. and Mrs. Cady from Western China.

Germany's loyalty to its War Lord and his aggressive foreign policy has been put to a hard test by the outcome of affairs in China. The attempt to seize the military hegemony of Europe by the von Waldsee appointment has come to naught through the rapid course of events, while, instead of directing the course of diplomacy, it was only by a sudden turn-about at the last moment that Germany put herself in a position to follow in the wake of the United States and the other nations concerned in the settlement of the disturbances. As a consequence trouble is brewing and a stormy time is expected when the Reichstag meets in November.

Instead of cheering for "Deutschland voran" the Germans, it seems, are counting uneasily the cost of the expedition to China. The uneasiness is not diminished by the discovery that among the European Powers represented at Pekin none was found to back the Kaiser's ambitions or his desire for vengeance. According to the Berlin correspondent of the London Times the German Empire has seldom passed through "a period of greater national discouragement and anxiety," and severe criticism of the Government's policy is heard not only from its opponents but even from those who have been its supporters through thick and thin. To the taxpayer, of course, the Chinese complication means an increase of taxes, and his feelings are expressed in a general decline of securities in the stock market. For the political parties, particularly those which support the Government, it means readjustments and unwilling concessions, for even if the War Lord alone may declare war, it is the Reichstag that must vote supplies.

Emperor WILLIAM, it will be remembered, found it difficult last spring to carry through the vote for the increase of the navy. It was only by appeals to patriotism and by pictures of the dangers to which the Fatherland would be exposed that by the vote of the Centre party a grant was passed for part of the naval programme. The portion sacrificed in the compromise that became necessary was the sum required for the construction of cruisers, the Reichstag explicitly declaring its readiness to provide for the national defence and its unwillingness to pursue the policy of "world conquest." In the debates the need of the cruisers for the success of the Kiao Chou venture was fully discussed, and that part of the measure was voted down deliberately. The Kaiser should have no illusions as to the opinion of the Government majority in the Reichstag about his "Welt-politik."

The Social-democrats, a very strong minority in the Reichstag, with more than two million voters behind them, as the party of opposition, will surely attack the conduct of the Chinese expedition, just as they voted against the increase of the navy. Since the death of LIEBKNECHT it is said that they are drawing closer to what is left of the Liberal party, which would make them still stronger in the Reichstag. The Agrarians, to whose demands the Government has ever been ready to yield, have their own axe to grind, the imposition, namely, of high duties on grain. They fear that the Government may find it inexpedient or impossible to carry out their plan on account of the perplexities arising from the war expenditure,

and in consequence they are as violent as the Socialists in their attacks on the Chinese policy. Constitutionalist hold that the Kaiser should have called together the Reichstag before taking action. The aggressive Germans on the other hand feel sore over the Kaiser's fizzle and criticise the very foundations of the Prussian power. "The stormy billows of the 'Welt-politik' have overtaken us entirely unprepared," says the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*. "A fleet, cables, coaling stations,

military organization for service beyond the sea, all is lacking. The Intelligence Department is the most wretched imaginable." Even if the whole Centre stands by the Kaiser's venture, the meeting of the Reichstag will be stormy.

There is little likelihood, however, that the delightful dream of Germany's downfall will come true that is inspired in the *London Spectator* by the article in the *Times*. "The German Empire is a very recent institution," the *Spectator* remembers, "which was cemented in war by pressure from without rather than by cohesive forces from within. It must not be forgotten that it contains States added solely by right of conquest," and it meditates on England's experience with Scotland and Ireland. The military outlook in China for Germany is gloomy. "Our own recent experience makes it quite conceivable that some disaster or 'entanglement' may arise in the course of the campaign to which the Kaiser has so rashly committed his lieutenant," and then "wild excitement" might be directed against the originator of the expedition. A financial cataclysm is at hand:

"Blacker than all are the signs, too numerous to detail, that Germany is very possibly on the verge of a great industrial and commercial crisis. The fabric of Prussian society is unstable as an inverted pyramid; the workman is discontented, the commercial classes have plunged into speculation, the upper classes have the monopoly of the bureaucracy and the army. The Kaiser has tried to force the pace in all departments of the nation's life, and his people have readily seconded him. In the attempt to capture the markets of the world, Germany has sold her goods under cost price until her capital has run dangerously low. Her commerce has in consequence had to support itself largely by means of the great financial houses. It is a 'kept' commerce, and the financiers, who are naturally timid, will call in their capital on the first clear signs of a 'slump.'"

If things go badly, the Kaiser must be the first to lose power and influence. What is worse, if he should be obliged to attend to domestic troubles, England cannot look for aid from Germany in international politics, for "it has been said, and with some truth, that the Emperor is the only German who does not hate England."

The *Spectator* admits that it does not expect Germany to break up at once but "the signs of warning and danger it sees are hardly such as to make England less hated in Germany, if she is really hated there. Neither is the British comment of the *Times* likely to be relished:

"The truth is that the present condition of Germany—the combination of inordinate ambitions with inadequate means, the prevalence of intense social dissatisfaction, and the conflict of classes and interests which have yet to be decided, are scarcely realizable abroad. People still believe in the invincibility of Prussian energy and organization, and are unable to distinguish between the violent language in which German foreign policy is now often enunciated and the methods by which Prince BISMARCK, in a careful circumscribed field of German activity and interest, was often able to achieve triumphs of diplomacy."

Both journals look on the placing of the German loan in the United States as a "humiliation" and both look on the coming struggle between the agricultural and in-

dustrial classes as a calamity threatening Germany alone, and not thought of in England. Their utterances are of interest as showing the tone taken by extreme Conservative journals toward the one Power that might be a useful ally to England in case of European complications.

Fortunately Lord SALISBURY is a statesman. He has not allowed himself to be moved by the angry demands of the *Times* and its Pekin correspondents for violent measures in China, nor has he permitted the growing irritation at Germany's commercial competition to stand in the way of England's true interests. The German Emperor on his part has recovered quickly from his Attila fever and the agreement of the two countries to act together in the Chinese entanglement puts an end for time to the greatest threat of disturbance among the Powers. By accepting the policy of the "open door," it will be observed, the new allies in substance must approach the position taken by the United States from the start, and acquiesced in already by every other interested nation save themselves.

The Kaiser in spite of his eccentricities is a young man of great force. If he has a faculty for getting into messes, he has also power for getting out of them in unconventional ways. The China business may bring about a domestic row which Kaiser and Reichstag will settle among themselves. Should it end in limiting somewhat the arbitrary acts of the Kaiser, it may be a misfortune for Germany or even for Kaiser WILHELM II.

STOP BLOODSHED IN CHINA.

Dear Senator Hoar
PRESIDENT ORDERS ROCKHILL TO
OPPOSE FURTHER EXECUTIONS.

Punishment of Provincial Officials Should Be Left to China—Punitive Expeditions and Decapitation Will Keep Country in a State of Unrest—Opposite View Held by Most of the Ministers at Pekin—Russia Also Opposes Infliction of More Death Sentences.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—New instructions of a definite character were sent by cable this afternoon to Mr. Rockhill, the President's special commissioner to China. They concern the demands of the Ministers of the Powers for the punishment of a number of Chinese provincial officers accused of being concerned in the massacre of missionaries, foreigners and native converts. The instructions are important in that they express the desire of the President that moderation will prevail in the demands of the Ministers, and reiterate the President's hope, previously communicated to Minister Conger, that the shedding of blood in China will cease.

The instructions were sent at Mr. Rockhill's request. A cable message that came from him this morning told of the desire of a majority of the foreign representatives at Pekin to insist on the punishment of provincial dignitaries, and he asked that full instructions of a definite character be transmitted for his guidance. Secretary Hay had a long talk with the President on the subject, and on his return to the State Department the despatch to Mr. Rockhill was prepared.

Extreme moderation in future punishment demands is counselled by the President. His position, as set forth in Secretary Hay's despatch, is that, having secured the decapitation of some of the highest nobles in China and the degradation and imprisonment or banishment of others, the Powers should have the Chinese court carry out future punishments without dictation.

Mr. Rockhill is told that it will be impossible for the President to determine at this distance the specific treatment that each Chinese guilty of killing and torturing foreigners should receive, but that generally he hopes there will be no interference or suggestion on the part of the foreign representatives at Peking to bring about their punishment. In other words, Mr. McKinley wants the Chinese Government left alone in administering punishment to its subjects who have violated treaty provisions, and his instructions to Mr. Rockhill convey the intimation that the desire of the majority of the Peking diplomatic corps for more blood is something with which this Government has no sympathy.

The President, it is understood, believes that the foreign negotiators should now turn their attention to the remaining topics of negotiations, which include indemnities and the revision of commercial treaties. In the opinion of the President, China will remain in a state of unrest unless punitive expeditions by foreign troops and the execution of Chinese officials at the instance of the foreign Ministers are discontinued.

The President and the Secretary of State are firmly opposed to the policy of punishment by designation, as it is termed. They regard such a course as contrary to American ideas of right and justice. Punishment by designation means the naming of certain persons by the foreign Ministers with a demand that the Chinese Government inflict on them the highest penalties within the power of the Throne. In most cases this amounts to a direct demand that the accused persons be decapitated. Originally the Ministers named the penalties, but through the influence of the United States this was changed to a general demand that they should be the most severe that China could inflict. It so happened, however, that the Ministers decided that the Throne was sufficiently strong to inflict capital punishment on some high dignitaries, and compelled the Emperor to acquiesce in their view. If Minister Conger joined his colleagues in this coercive effort, he did so without the approval of the President and the Secretary of State.

The reports that Russia is to send more troops to China and make a demonstration in the Gulf of Pechili have not been made known to the Government through any official source. One high Government officer said this afternoon that official information was all to the effect that Russia was withdrawing her forces from China. Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, said to-day, speaking as an individual, that no official declaration had been made by his Government about the reported agreement for the transfer of Manchuria to the temporary control of Russia, but any such agreement must involve the maintenance of order in the occupied territory and the maintenance of Chinese territorial integrity. He counselled caution in accepting the reports of Russia's intentions, and said he had not been advised of the alleged Manchurian compact. Count Cassini made it plain that he was not speaking in his official capacity.

RUSSIA OPPOSES EXECUTIONS.

Peking Considers This Move a Break in the Concert of the Powers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Peking.

PEKING, March 12.—The Ministers held a meeting to-day and discussed the question of the punishment of the provincial officials who are regarded as responsible primarily for the Boxer troubles and who are directly implicated in the massacres of missionaries and converts. To the surprise of everybody the Russian representative appeared as an opponent to any further punishment of Chinese officials, no matter how guilty they may have been.

This was the first decided break in the concert of the Powers. The Russian representative got his orders from St. Petersburg. It is understood that he was told to

aid China in every way in return for China's signature to an agreement recognizing Russian predominance in the whole northern part of the Empire. The Chinese Peace Commissioners have attempted to minimize the importance of this agreement in the hope, it is thought, of provoking discord among the Ministers.

The move made by Russia to-day will please the Chinese for two reasons. In the first place, it means that the punishment of the provincial officials will be prevented temporarily to say the least, and secondly, it will have a tendency to break the unanimity of the Powers.

As the matter stands now Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Belgium and Holland believe that these officials should be punished. The position of Japan and America is uncertain. The action of these two countries is deemed most important in settling the policy of the allies.

In the opinion of the majority of the Ministers it is merely a question as to whether strict justice shall be administered and a policy adopted that will bring security to

the country, or one of laxity that will lead to more danger and trouble.

Investigations made up to date go to show that at the lowest calculation 240 foreigners and 30,000 native converts were murdered as a direct outcome of the Boxer troubles, which had official connivance. These massacres were distributed about this way: Protestant missionaries—men, women and children in Shansi, Chili, Mongolia and Chekiang, British, 118; Americans and Scandinavians affiliated with American societies, 78; Catholics—French, Italian, Dutch, German and Belgians in Manchuria, Mongolia, Chili, Hunan, Szechuan, Kiao Chiao, Tibet and Honan, 49.

Most of the foreign Ministers believe that the perpetrators of these outrages deserve severe punishment, and that it should be imposed in order to maintain justice, which is the basis of all law. The list contains the names of 140 officials on whom strict punishment is demanded, even so far as the imposition of the death penalty, but the Ministers insist on the beheading only of eleven, namely:

The Sub-Prefect at Tung Ping Chow, Province of Chili; the official of West Mongolia, where the Bishop of the Netherlands and three priests were murdered; the Sub-Prefect of East Mongolia, the Prefect of Fencho-fu, the Magistrate of Paicheng, the Taotai of Kueihua-jeng, the Sub-Prefect of Hsinchow, the Taotai of Shansi, the Military Governor of Mukden and two officials at Chuchan and Chekiang. The Ministers will also demand posthumous punishment for Yu Lu, late Viceroy of Tientsin.

They will demand in addition that all the other guilty parties shall be sentenced to such punishments as imprisonment, banishment and degradation. Such treatment, it is believed, is better than the Russian policy of killing thousands of helpless people in north Manchuria.

One of the Ministers said to-day that if the representatives of the Powers should yield in the matter of the killing of one of these guilty officials there never would be security hereafter for a missionary or a foreign merchant under the Chinese Government. The same diplomat said that if the American Government was now indifferent to this question all its foreign prestige and interest in the welfare of its citizens will suffer.

The correspondent of THE SUN learns that the Russians are expecting the speedy arrival of transports with additional troops, and that when they reach here that country will make a demonstration in the Gulf of Pechili. This action will be intended partly as a warning to China, but mainly as a warning to Japan to keep her hands off if she has any idea of attempting to hinder Russian aggression. It is estimated that at the present moment there are 100,000 Russian soldiers in Chinese territory and yet the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg is trying to convince the other nations that Russia has no ulterior purpose in China.

RUSSIA MAY CONCEDE SOMETHING.

Chinese Court Hears a Favorable Report Regarding Manchuria.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Peking.

PEKING, March 13.—It is now reported that one of the Cabinet Ministers at Singan-fu has telegraphed to the Chinese plenipotentiaries here informing them that information has reached Singan-fu to the effect that the Russian Government is ready to reconsider some points of the Manchurian agreement. It is impossible to verify the accuracy of the report. A well-informed foreigner declares that the early signing of the agreement is inevitable, despite the fact that Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching are protesting against it and at present decline to affix their signatures.

Germany's reply to China concerning the Russian agreement, which is equivalent in substance to the warnings given by the other great Powers that if an exception is made in the case of Russia it will establish a rule for the other nations to act upon, inspires the Chinese to make further protestations, and the plenipotentiaries have telegraphed to the Emperor requesting him to delay by every means in his power the conclusion of the treaty. Notwithstanding this the situation is unchanged.

The Ministers are still considering the rules to govern the collection of indemnities.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's arrangement for the summer distribution of the allied forces establishes the Germans in the mountains northwest of Peking.

The success of the recent German expedition near Fou-ping has caused the French at Pao-ting-fu to become anxious to send an expedition southwest of that city, where conditions prevail that are similar to those that caused the despatch of the German expedition. They feel that if allowed to send such an expedition they could retire honorably from Pao-ting-fu for the summer in accordance with Count von Waldersee's plan, to which they have unofficially consented.

Missionaries of the American Board are holding memorial burial services at Tung Chow. The number of Christians who suffered martyrdom at that place was nearly 400. The local residents are paying the burial expenses and furnishing ground for cemeteries. They will also provide part of the indemnity.

Edicts have been issued in accordance with Article X. of the protocol, which provides that edicts for the suppression of the Boxers shall be posted throughout the Empire for two years. The edicts, however, are not entirely satisfactory to the Ministers. One of them states that all local officials who fail to suppress anti-foreign disturbances will be removed and never allowed to hold office again. According to the terms of the protocol, Viceroys, Governors and other high officials are to be held responsible and punished for outbreaks against foreigners, but the edict above referred to does not in words hold them to account.

The transports to convey the American troops to Manila are expected to arrive at Shanhaikwan toward the end of April unless important events here make a modification of the original plan necessary. One company under command of Capt. Brewster has been ordered to remain here as a legation guard.

Already some of the legations have commenced the work of constructing fortifications. Germany is most energetic in this work. She is building extensive barracks. It is expected that the last legation will be completed early in April. Such energy, if it becomes known in Singan-fu, is enough to frighten the court and keep it away from Peking.

It has been decided that Sir Robert Hart, Director of the Imperial Maritime Customs, shall be allowed to retain part of the customs property inside the arena taken for legation purposes. He will receive an equivalent for the property under his control which has been seized for the purposes of the legations. A majority of the Ministers appreciate the value of his services and hold that the work he has done entitles him to remain inside the limits of the legations territory, though the property and his office are Chinese.

LI HUNG CHANG DROPPED?

Report That Viceroys Not Friendly to Him Will Conclude Russian Treaty.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, March 13.—According to Chinese reports a secret edict has been issued ordering Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung to supersede Li Hung Chang in negotiating the Manchurian convention with Russia.

CHINA'S FULL COMPLIANCE.

Feb. 25 1901
EMPRESS DOWAGER ISSUES ANOTHER
EDICT AT MINISTERS' DEMAND.

Civil Service Examination Suspended in Places
Where Foreigners Are Not Protected—No
Report on Yesterday's Executions—Two of
the Condemned to Live Until To-morrow.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
From a Staff Correspondent.

PEKIN, Feb. 24.—In addition to the decree ordering the punishment of dignitaries who were implicated in the anti-foreign rising, the Empress Dowager has issued another decree, which is satisfactory to the Ministers, ordering that there be posted throughout the empire notices of the suspension of the civil service examinations wherever Christians are not protected by the officials. The only questions now remaining for settlement are those relating to indemnities and the withdrawal of the military.

Full credit must be given to Field Marshal Count von Walderssee for bringing about the present promising condition of affairs. No matter how distasteful his methods have been to people who do not approve of the mailed fist policy, it is that policy that has sent the Chinese Government to its knees and brought about compliance with the demands of the Powers as presented through their Ministers.

Little trouble is anticipated in the matter of the punishment of provincial officials. The lists of these are still incomplete. It is not certain that the Ministers will demand capital punishment in the cases of these guilty provincial officials, at least, not immediately. It is known that Mr. Conger the American Minister, is personally not in favor of further demands, and some of the other representatives are not as keen as they formerly were for the infliction of the death penalty.

It is presumed that the suicides and executions ordered in the edict of the Empress Dowager occurred to-day, but reports have not yet been made. Hsu Chang Yu and Kih Siu, the two officials who are prisoners in the hands of the Japanese, and who are included in the punishment edict, will be executed on Tuesday. The delay in putting them to death is not due to the Chinese.

The question of indemnities is bound to be long-drawn-out. Judging from recent developments your correspondent is warranted in stating that there is little likelihood of the total demand coming within \$300,000,000, which Sir Robert Hart, Director of the Imperial Maritime Customs, says China can pay. Almost without exception it has been the policy of the different foreign Governments to pile up expenses. "Spare nothing; China will have to pay," is one of the commonest expressions heard here.

The Ministers of Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy have each presented a plan for the collection of the indemnities and the principle on which they should be assessed. No two agree as to details and some differ radically as to general principles. The American, German, Belgian and Dutch Ministers have been appointed a committee to agree, if possible, upon a general rule. They will meet to-morrow, but it is certain that there will be many meetings before an agreement is reached.

Photo
Recent
Coercing China. Feb 25 1901

China has been "punished," and the foreign avengers have been gratified. If reports from the Celestial Empire are to be credited the heads of five of the Chinese dignitaries named by the council of foreign Ministers in their joint note have fallen; three of the marked men had previously died and three were permitted by the Powers, as a special act of grace, to commit suicide. This is the fruition of six months of negotiations by sharp witted Western diplomats, backed up by the military might of the whole civilized world. What good has been accomplished by this insignificant outcome of such mighty effort? A mountain in labor has brought forth a ridiculous mouse. A dozen Chinamen have been done to death—a matter of no particular moment in a country where human lives are cheap. But is the penalty imposed on China likely to make the Chinese more friendly toward foreigners in the future than they have been in the past? Will China be a safer and more pleasant dwelling place for the Occidental stranger?

The Chinese may be cowed for a while, but in the long run fear of foreign vindictiveness will prove a poor reliance as a restraining influence. The impression momentarily produced will soon wear off, but the rankling feeling of injury produced by the contemptuous and inequitable treatment of the Chinese by Europeans will abide. How insignificant is the effect of coercion on the Chinese appears from a summary of intelligent Chinese opinion made by Sir Robert Hart in the current number of The Fortnightly Review. No punishment which the European Powers could inflict on the Chinese can be imagined that would be severer than the disruption of their ancient Empire and the denationalization of the inhabitants of its fragment. Yet this extreme possibility is contemplated with stoical equanimity by the philosophical Chinese. Here is Sir Robert's epitome of their views:

A pithy sentence with which one of the most celebrated of their historical romances commences, written ages ago, gives not only their philosophy of history, but the explanation of the calmness with which they view the stirring events which make history. "Divided long, united; united long, divides," it says, and the feeling that cause and effect have played, do play, and will continue to play in the way thus expressed, seems to be part and parcel of the Chinese mental equipment—one might almost say a Chinese category. If all that my Chinese acquaintances had to say during our many talks were compressed into a single paragraph, it might be interpreted thus: "What you tell us is very true, we have not marched with the times! You must remember, however, that we are not a military people; we have cultivated the arts of peace and all our teaching leads us to detest war and to look down on the profession of arms. Every province, of course, has its military, but they are police rather than soldiers and are just good enough to preserve order and suppress revolt; till recently there was no necessity for fitting them to meet foreign troops in the field. We are being forced to change matters, however, and are changing, although, as a civilized people, we think to do so is to retrograde, and it is quite possible we may be going too slow and may be caught unprepared. Perhaps it is because we do not like it we are going so slow; but if right is right, why should it not be acknowledged—why must it be backed up by might? Our history, you know, does not date from yesterday, and the 'black-haired race' has had experiences of every kind during the long cycles our records tell us of. We are not up to date now that we have to carry on intercourse with the armed Powers of the world; we are weak, and possibly history is about to

repeat itself—United long, divides! Russia may take the north, Germany the east, France the south, and England the centre, and it may even be a good thing for us that such should happen—it may even be better, too, for us than for them! Our new rulers may in fact rule us for our good quite as much as for their benefit, and in process of time, while our northern countrymen are seemingly become Russians, and the others Germans, French and English, we shall have learnt all they have to teach—we shall see introduced all that goes to make states rich and powerful—and we shall have improved upon that teaching, picking their brains and develop-

ing our price to an extent they may be the last to notice. Then, one fine morning—it may be a hundred, it may be two hundred years hence—a wave of patriotic feeling will thrill through the length and breadth of the land and we shall say: 'Now gentlemen, you can go home, and home they'll go—Divided long, unites!'

Upon a nation which can thus calmly regard the greatest of calamities as a temporary visitation; upon a people which counts a century or two as but a day in the cycle of its history, and which has such abounding faith in the persistency and ultimate triumph of its national characteristics, coercive and punitive measures, however exemplary, evidently involve labor thrown away. The Powers might as well try to brand the sea with hot irons.

CHINA HOPES TO ESCAPE.

Considering Results of Refusal to Sign the
Manchurian Treaty. 1901

Feb 26
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
From THE SUN Correspondent at Pekin.

PEKIN, March 27.—The Chinese officials are considering the complications that may arise from China's refusal to sign the Manchurian treaty. They fear Russian resentment, but trust that the serious social troubles at St. Petersburg will distract Russian attention from the Chinese question.

Stringent rules have been issued regulating the control of the Summer Palace in order to prevent further destruction and looting there.

News is again received of the threatening attitude of the Chinese troops on the Honan border, southwest of Pao-ting-fu. There is danger of a collision with the French, which it is believed would cause an advance of foreign troops against the Imperial forces.

Because of the popularity of the American administration in the Chinese city a large delegation of officials and merchants met Capt. Tillson to-day and requested his good offices in securing an alteration of the orders from Washington for the removal of the troops. The Chinese fear that this section will be transferred to the German, whose methods are diametrically opposite to those of the Americans. It is believed, however, that it will be impossible to effect a change in the orders.

Missionary Stonehouse, who was murdered a few days ago in the Tungan district, sixty miles south of Pekin, was buried to-day. There was a large representation of foreign and Chinese mourners, including Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister.

The bodies of seven American marines who were killed during the siege and buried in the compound of the Russian legation by the side of Russians who were also killed in the defence were removed to-day. They will be shipped to San Francisco on a transport sailing in April.

It has been learned that there is a slight division of opinion among the Powers as to the method that China should adopt for paying the indemnities to be demanded by the various Governments.

The American Government proposes that the payments shall be gradual, extending over a period of not more than fifty years. Germany insists, however, that the money shall be paid at once through the medium of a foreign loan, as the Chinese themselves at the present time are only able to meet the interest and a small part of the principal of their outstanding obligations.

The Chinese favor the American view. Some people think it is doubtful if the total amount of the indemnities to be demanded will ever be paid.

Although the question of the punishment of provincial officers implicated in the Boxer uprising has not been discussed at recent meetings of the foreign Ministers, it is understood that all the Powers are of opinion that these officers should be punished, notwithstanding Russia's protest. France is naturally strenuous on this point as she is the protector of the Catholic missionaries.

Japan and the United States appear to be agreed that as a matter of principle these officers should be punished and that the protest of any one Power should not be allowed to frustrate the will of the majority.

The majority of foreigners here regard it as an important point that these Chinese provincial officers should be punished in proportion to their crimes. They believe that these punishments should be meted out to all criminals, whether they are mandarins, nobles or ordinary citizens. It is probable that ten of the Powers will act together on this point and allow Russia to protest if she desires.

Prominent Chinese would really be surprised if punishment of these officers were not demanded and inflicted. They look upon the matter with calmness, believing that the officers referred to are dangerous persons so far as concerns reform, or to Chinese who are desirous of bringing about reforms.

OUR RULE POPULAR IN CHINA.

Many Thousand Chinese Petition for the Retention of Our Troops.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Peking states that the Chinese who are petitioning for the retention of the American troops number many thousands. It adds that although the transports for the conveyance of the troops to Manila are ordered for April it is unlikely that the Americans will withdraw their forces while the present conditions prevail.

The United States legation expresses confidence that it will be possible to hand over the municipal government to the Chinese in April, but as the French and Germans are selecting summer cantonments in the hills near Paoting-fu this confidence seems to be unwarranted.

The French intend to construct a railway to Koglan as the first step of a transmongolia line to Lake Baikal.

RUSSIA'S PURPOSE IN MANCHURIA.

The Assurances Given to the United States, Although Verbal, Have Been Accepted.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—If verbal assurances which Russia has given to the United States in regard to the Manchurian convention are all that they appear to be Russia's purpose in negotiating the agreement was unselfish and almost philanthropic. The Czar's Government, so the American authorities have been informed, has no desire to use its control over Manchuria for any other purpose than to facilitate the evacuation of that portion of China by Russian troops. Russia would have the United States to believe that as a mere measure of safety to her interests in Siberia she desires to restore law and order in Manchuria, and when that has been ac-

complished to withdraw her forces and leave the Chinese to run the country in accordance with the advanced ideas of administration which will be instilled in them by Russian officials and more than a hundred thousand soldiers.

But these professions of considerate intention have not been put down in black and white by those who have made them to American officials. They have all been verbal, and between individuals would be binding in honor, but between nations they have not that force which a written communication contains. Nevertheless, the assurances have been accepted by the United States and are

regarded as sufficient to justify this Government in calling Russia to account if the Manchuria compact becomes a fact.

There has been a pretty general understanding here, based on remarks of officials familiar with the ins and outs of the Chinese negotiations, that Russia subscribed in writing to the principle put forth by the United States that there should be no arrangement made between China and any of the Powers in regard to territorial and other concession without the concurrence of all the old Powers. It was learned definitely to-day, however, that Russia did not make any direct response to the invitation of the United States to express herself on this subject, but through one of her representatives merely renewed verbally her assurances that she was in thorough accord with all the views of the American Government concerning the treatment of China.

This communication was not made through Mr. Tower, the United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to whom any remarks in response to the American invitation should properly have been delivered. It was he who transmitted to the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg the memorandum expressing the desire of the United States that there should be no concessionary arrangement between China and any nation except with the concurrence of the Powers, but beyond acknowledging its receipt the Russian Government has said nothing about the memorandum to Mr. Tower. It is therefore probable that the renewed indorsement of the American policy, which was taken by this Government as an intention to preserve the principle mentioned, was made to the State Department by Count Cassini, the Czar's Ambassador in Washington. The principle of unanimous assent to individual concessionary arrangements was set forth in the memorandum made public yesterday, which was telegraphed to the American diplomatic representatives in the capitals of the Powers on March 1, with this direction: "The following memorandum, which was handed to the Chinese Minister on Feb. 19, is transmitted to you for your information and communication to the Government to which you are accredited."

The decision of the American Government not to engage in a controversy with Russia over Manchuria, which might lead to friction and perhaps something more serious, was probably due to some extent to the assurance of Russia that her only purpose in securing control of that portion of China was to facilitate its evacuation by Russian troops. For this Government, in the face of that assurance, to question the good faith of Russia might be construed as an insult, and the United States are not inclined to go that far. But it is not denied that Russia's assurances have placed the United States in position to question the intentions of that Government if the occupation of Manchuria is prolonged beyond the period necessary to establish law and order. What will be done if that condition appears will be determined when the time comes.

Nothing came to the State Department to-day about the Manchurian convention. That it was not signed yesterday, the last day given by Russia to China to assent to its provisions, excited some surprise, but the officials here are all at sea as to the meaning of the delay. A telegram came to the Department this morning from Special Commissioner Rockhill at Peking, but it contained nothing about the report that the Chinese Government had directed its representatives not to sign the conventions. It is said at the Department that Mr. Rockhill has not mentioned the Manchurian agreement in any of his despatches.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE IN DOUBT.

London Uncertain as to Whether or Not She Has Rejected the Manchurian Treaty.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—The reports from various sources concerning China's attitude on the Manchurian treaty are so conflicting that it is impossible to determine here whether or not she has definitely rejected the convention. The Times says that the reports of a definite rejection are acquiring great consistency. The extreme reticence maintained at Li Hung Chang's yamen points in the same direction.

The movement against compliance with the isolated mandates of Russia and in favor of an appeal therefrom to the concert of the Powers is gaining such strength and breadth that the Court may consider the estranging of Russia a less evil than jeopardizing the authority of the throne and, perhaps, even the existence of the dynasty. The Yangtse Valley is again, as last summer, proving the centre of China's stability. The action of the viceroys of Wuchang and Nanking is carrying the whole of the central and southern provinces with them.

GERMAN THREAT TO RUSSIA.

French Statesmen See One in the Speech of Chancellor von Buelow.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 5.—The speech of Chancellor von Buelow in the Reichstag to-day, in which he referred to the commercial relations between Germany and Russia and said among other things that "Germany is no more dependent upon other countries than they are dependent upon us," is received with astonishment in Paris. It is considered that the speech conveys covered menaces to Russia, the phrases selected being evidently stronger than would be called forth by a mere commercial disagreement.

BERLIN, March 5.—Chancellor von Buelow declared in the Reichstag to-day that he had been foremost in the endeavors to maintain friendly relations with Russia. He was convinced that German and Russian interests were side by side in most matters, and they need never, with mutual good will, cross. There was no antagonism between the two empires, but there must be complete equality. Germany was no more dependent upon foreign countries than they were upon her, either politically or economically.

Referring to M. De Witte's recent article in the press on the German tariff, he declared it was the duty and right of every country to consider carefully how far to go in the matter of concession without prejudicing its own interests, but this did not imply hostility. He hoped to reach an understanding with Russia, but the basis could only be complete reciprocity and the full independence of Germany. He added:

"To direct our course in all circumstances without distinction, according to the criticism of a foreign power, no matter which, does not imply friendship, but vassalage. Our foreign Policy, now as formerly, is determined neither by love nor hate, neither by dynastic considerations nor ties of relationship, but solely by calm, sober and deliberate consideration of the interests of the State."

CLEAN BILL FOR MISSIONARIES.

Minister Conger Says They Are Not Guilty of Extortion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Peking.

PEKIN, March 5.—Urgent telegrams have been received from the United States, including one from the American Board of Foreign Missions, asking for a statement of the facts in connection with the acts of the missionaries which have been characterized by correspondents and others as looting and extortion. Minister Conger will give a letter to the missionaries here stating that the collection of indemnities was not extortion, but the payment was voluntary on the part of the Chinese officials, and was moderate in amount. Half of the goods taken were abandoned. The seizure of the property was justified by the prospect that a severe famine was inevitable, and there was no government to look after the distressed people. The proceeds of the seizures were used entirely for these people.

In consequence of the protest of Li Hung Chang a compromise will be arranged by which part of the property seized for the legation quarter will be returned to the Chinese. This property includes the yamens of the Board of War, the Board of Revenue and the carriage park.

YU YING LING RESTORED TO POWER.

Friend of the Boxers Reappointed Governor of Hupeh Province.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, March 5.—The reactionary Governor Yu Ying Ling, who two months ago was removed because he opposed Viceroy Chang Chih Tung and was sympathetic with the Boxers, has been reappointed to his old post of Governor of Hupeh, with a residence at Wuchang opposite Hankow. He is now

at court for an imperial audience and has succeeded in defeating the opposition of Chang Chih-ling. He is much opposed to schools and all reforms.

It is possible that his reappointment is due to a desire to check any suggestions of reforms by the Viceroy and to watch the latter's friendly relations with foreign nations owing to the Chinese fears of aggression in the Yangtse Valley. Yu Ying Ling was a close friend and supporter of all the officials who have been executed. The native press recently pointed out this fact.

OUTRAGES BY THE ALLIES.

Jan 28, 1900
GERMANS CHARGED WITH WILFUL SHEDDING OF BLOOD.

Attacks on the Chinese Imperial Forces—French and Italian Troops Accused of Oppression and Ill-Treatment of Natives—American and British Methods Clean—Why the Chinese Court Will Not Return to Peking—Americans File Claims for \$300,000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From a Staff Correspondent.

PEKIN, Nov. 27, 8:25 A. M.—The complaints of the policy pursued toward the Chinese by Field Marshal Count von Waldersee are bitter, and they are undoubtedly more or less justified. The first demand that the allies made upon the Chinese after the occupation of Peking was that they restore order in the country and disperse the Boxers. Nevertheless northern China is the scene of continual disturbances and there is public disorder in Hunan. The natives of China are the same in one respect as the natives of Europe or America. In times of disturbance the worst element of the population is relieved of the ordinary restraints of government and works its will upon those who would be peaceable.

There is not a country in the world that could bring order out of the chaos that exists and has existed in China without a strong military force. The whole world cries that China must restore order, while the chief military commander of the allies sends out expeditions that have not lost an opportunity to attack and kill the imperial troops who are engaged in attempting to restore order. The expedition to Pao-ting-fu was the occasion of such an attack. The rear guards of the imperial force were fleeing to escape contact with the expeditionary force, doing this in compliance with an order issued by the commanders of the expedition that the imperial troops must keep twenty li away from the allies.

GERMAN OUTRAGES REPORTED.

On Nov. 18 a German column under Col. Yorck left Hsuanhaa-fu, leaving a force of imperial troops to the southwest of that place. Subsequently Col. Yorck sent a column of cavalry after the Chinese, and it was officially reported that in the fighting that ensued thirty Chinese were killed, while not a single German was hurt. The facts in the case are that the imperial troops, in obedience to the orders not to interfere with the foreigners, were fleeing to Shanghai to avoid them when the cavalry attacked them in the rear and killed thirty of them before they could make their escape.

On Nov. 19 a German column under Major Muhlenfels, consisting of two companies of infantry and some cavalry, was sent northward. It was officially reported that at Anhai-Chuang the column encountered a force of imperial troops and Boxers and a fight followed, in which fifty Chinese were killed. Again no Germans were injured. Nearby missionaries are authority for the statement that the Chinamen who were killed were neither troops nor Boxers, but peaceful villagers.

THE AMERICAN WAY.

This is what the Germans call restoring order. The American and British methods are very different. They send out expeditions to restore order when it is necessary, but there is no killing of non-combatants.

On Nov. 22 the residents of a village south of Peking reported to Gen. Chaffee that a band of robbers were looting in that vicinity and terrorizing the country thereabouts. They asked that protection against the robbers be afforded them. Capt. Cabell's troop of cavalry started for the place at midnight. They were guided by villagers to the haunt of the robbers, which at daylight was surrounded. The bandits resisted and the entire band of eight men were killed. The women and children were not harmed. They were gathered in houses and well taken care of. The carts and other property of the band were ordered sold and the proceeds divided among the women.

The troopers returned to their camp that night, and the villagers cheered them as they left. At the German headquarters the credit for the affair was claimed for the Germans, whereas, as a matter of fact, they were ignorant of the expedition until it returned.

FRENCH AND ITALIANS ALSO ACCUSED.

Complaints as bitter as those against the Germans are made against the French and Italians. The French are rebuilding the railroad from Pao-ting-fu to Peking, and in order to obtain material for this work they visit the villages along the route and fine each 500 ties or some other contribution. There is some excuse for this action because it is alleged that the destroyers of the road lived in the villages, but those who destroyed the line are not those who have to pay the fines.

The Italians are charged with criminal assaults on women and with robbing villages. Mr. Tewksbury of the American Board of Missions asserts that in the vicinity of Tung Chow the Italians are terrorizing the people, and that the women are hiding in the fields to escape outrage. On Nov. 22 300 women from a dozen villages fled.

Some American missionaries have protested against the action of the Italians. They assert that the plan of the missionaries to obtain indemnities from the Chinese themselves is endangered, because of the terrorism and the depopulation of villages. It is asserted that the Italians even take clothing from the natives in the fields.

When the allies arrived here the missionaries were most bloodthirsty in their demands, and declared that China must be taught a lesson she would never forget. Now, even they are satiated with blood-letting. They are the principal complainants against the treatment of the Chinese.

PROMOTION FOR AN ANTI-FOREIGNER.

While the Chinese complain of their treatment by the foreigners they persist in doing things which indicate their approval of the treatment of the foreigners who were besieged here. A recent edict promotes Li Ping Heng's eldest son to the position of Independent Magistrate of Kiang-su. His eldest grandson is also promoted and permission is given to him to compete for a post of the metropolitan grade. Li Ping Heng is a notorious anti-foreigner. It was he who prevailed upon the court to behead five members of the Tsung-li-Yamen because of their friendliness toward foreigners. Custom here demands that the disgrace of a father includes that of the sons. Therefore the promotion of Li Ping Heng's son is a mark of approval of the father.

The Ministers will formally protest against the promotion edict. Minister Conger has sent a message to Li Hung Chang on the subject.

PEKIN DOUBTS REPORTS AS TO OUR ATTITUDE.

Telegraphic information from a Washington source to the effect that the United States Government has instructed Minister Conger to resist the demands for the razing of the forts

and the infliction of the death penalties is not believed here.

Wang Wen Shao has notified the Ministers of part of the reply to the request that the Empress Dowager and Emperor return to Peking. Their Majesties say they would like to return, but that it is impossible for four reasons: First, that foreign soldiers are still in Peking; second, that inasmuch as part of Peking has been destroyed the Emperor, if he returned to transact his ordinary duties, would be compelled to pass the foreign suburbs daily, and such an indignity would be impossible; third, that on returning, their Majesties would probably encounter foreigners at Chenghsing-fu, and they would not trust their promises that they would be unharmed; and fourth, that there is no sign of the peace negotiations beginning.

FRENCH GRAB TERRITORY AT TIENTSIN.

It is reported from Tientsin that the French have grabbed territory there that is in area three times as large as the present concession. They have posted a notice of permanent jurisdiction, and declare that all transfers of property within the seized area since June 6 are illegal. The Americans have complained against the seizure and Minister Conger is investigating the matter. The grab is similar to that recently made by Russia, and is a gross violation of the treaties with China.

THIRTY AMERICANS ASK \$300,000.

Some idea of the bill for individual damages that will be presented to China may be gathered from the claims that are now being filed at the legations. The claims of Americans already reach the approximate sum of \$300,000. This is the amount asked for by thirty claimants, nearly all of whom are missionaries. Of course, if the claims are accurate it will be seen that prior to the siege of Peking the missionary was not badly off so far as this world's goods are concerned. Claims are still being filed.

Prince Ching, one of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, has sent a note to the American legation thanking the Americans for establishing soup kitchens in their district for the benefit of the poor Chinese.

FRIGHTENING THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

The reports received here from Singan-fu are again encouraging. All are to the effect that the Empress Dowager is at last realizing the seriousness of the situation and is becoming frightened. While these advices are received from an official Chinese source, they are believed to be reliable.

Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese peace commissioners, have for a long time been between two fires. It was to their interest to impress the Empress Dowager with the seriousness of the situation, while at the same time they strove to obtain a modification of the demands of the Powers. Chinese official advices are to the effect that they sent many notes to the Court, and that lately their information was calculated to frighten the Empress Dowager. Among other things, they said that the Powers were angry because of the continued absence of the Court from Peking, and were discussing the question of upsetting the present dynasty and establishing a new one. They also informed her Majesty that the German and French Admirals had visited the Viceroy of Nankin and demanded why he was sending tribute to Singan-fu. The Admirals informed the Viceroy that this must stop, and furthermore they had the Viceroy telegraph to the same effect.

TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM TUNG FU HSIANG?

The Commissioners also sent a note to Gen. Yung Lu informing him that he was accused of protecting the officials whose punishment was demanded, particularly Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang, and that the Powers might possibly demand his head with the others. To-day an indignant note in reply was received from Gen. Yung Lu. He protested against the charges, and declared that he was using every endeavor to satisfy the Powers. Furthermore, he added, that the Throne is now planning to send Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang on a mission to Kansu. If this plan proves successful the Court will be out of Tung Fu Hsiang's power and it then can punish him.

Advices from the same official source are to the effect that the Empress Dowager is now willing to behead Tung Fu Hsiang and perhaps two others, and to banish forever the others whose punishment is demanded. The demands of the Powers, however, are still not known by the Court officially. The several Ministers are awaiting instructions from their home Governments before they can act any further, they having agreed upon the demands and forwarded them for approval.

The English announce that there will be horse racing on Dec. 1 on a course that has been prepared near the Temple of Heaven.

GERMANY'S "RUTHLESS PROCEDURE."

Punishment for Soldiers Whose Letters Are Published at Home.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The army order issued by Field Marshal Count von Waldersee at the beginning of the operations against Pao-tung-fu is published here. The order enjoins "ruthless procedure" against the Boxers and hostile Chinese, and instructs the troops to protect the property and lives of the peaceable Chinese.

Another order issued threatens punishment to any soldier whose letters concerning the war are published in Germany.

Who Blocks the Way to Peace With China? Aug 30, '00

No candid reviewer of recent events in China and of the measures taken by our State Department can doubt that, if the other treaty Powers had made the United States their mandatory, all the questions growing out of the Boxer uprising would now be in a way to settlement.

There were good reasons for allowing the United States to take the lead in negotiations, provided the other Powers were sincere when they declared that they had no intention of punishing China by dismemberment for the breaches of international law which have been committed at Peking and elsewhere. Alone among the great Powers the United States have never tried to impair China's territorial integrity, and alone, therefore, we could submit proposals to the Chinese Government without arousing any suspicion of bad faith. So obvious, indeed, are the qualifications of our State Department for effecting a prompt and pacific solution of the Chinese problem that not only Japan but even Russia has evinced a willingness to sanction Mr. HAY'S preliminary step which was to recognize the credentials of LI HUNG CHANG as the Plenipotentiary of the Empress Dowager, for the purpose of arranging terms of peace. The Empress Dowager, it must be remembered, was acknowledged by all the treaty Powers, after the *coup d'état* of 1898, as the lawful personification of supreme authority in China. Not only have we accepted LI HUNG CHANG'S credentials, but we have agreed to treat with him concerning peace as soon as the principal whose agent he is shall exhibit willingness and ability to restore and maintain order in China.

As a matter of fact, if we disregard a few unimportant outbreaks, it must be admitted that order has remained undisturbed throughout the great Yangtse basin and in the whole of southern China. Indeed, the region wherein the Chinese Government is called upon to reassert its authority and comply with the obligations of international law is practically confined to the Province of Chihli and to Manchuria. There is no doubt that the Empress Dowager, if prevailed upon by LI HUNG CHANG to grant the just demands of the allies, could, without much delay, reestablish order in the disquieted sections,

backed, as she would be, for such a purpose, by the great Yangtse Viceroy.

But, it may be said, how can the Powers enter into negotiations with the Empress Dowager, now that she has taken refuge in Singanfu, an almost inaccessible stronghold in the Province of Shansi? We answer that the place of residence selected by the Empress Dowager has nothing to do with the successful conduct of the negotiations for peace, provided LI HUNG CHANG, or some other representative of hers, shall exhibit proper credentials which may be easily verified. Those who think otherwise have short memories, and forget under what circumstances the last war between China and European Powers was settled. When, in 1860, the Anglo-French expedition, after taking the Taku forts and capturing Tientsin, entered Peking, they found themselves in a position almost exactly analogous to that which confronts the allied Powers to-day. The Peking Government had violated international law in a similar, if not worse way; for Sir HARRY PARKES and other diplomatic representatives had not only been treacherously taken prisoners, but they had been subjected to torture. Moreover, the reigning Emperor, HIEN FUNG, husband of the present Empress Dowager, had fled to Jehol, a remote place among the mountains beyond the Great Wall. Then, too, HIEN FUNG could not even pretend that he possessed the power quickly to reestablish order throughout China, for since 1853 the leader of the Taiping rebels had proclaimed himself Emperor, had established his court at Nankin and was master of a large part of the Yangtse Valley.

In spite of these facts, England and France recognized the authority of Prince TUNG to represent the fugitive ruler HIEN FUNG, and treaties of peace were ratified in the latter's absence. Those treaties have been observed for forty years, until they were violated during the present summer by acts for which the Empress Dowager may repudiate responsibility and consent to make any reparation that may be asked for short of the mutilation of the Middle Kingdom. So far as pecuniary indemnities are concerned, it will merely be needful to double or treble the present duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* imposed on foreign commodities received at treaty ports. The additional

revenue derived from this source would more than suffice to pay the interest on a loan large enough to satisfy any reasonable demand.

Why is it that Germany has refused to follow our lead and to treat for peace through LI HUNG CHANG, without condescending to indicate any alternative course? Is it Emperor WILLIAM'S wish to keep north China in an anarchical condition until the arrival of Marshal VON WALDERSEE, whom, after all the hard fighting has been done, he would foist upon the allied troops as their Generalissimo? Does he fear that otherwise VON WALDERSEE would be made a laughing stock by arriving with too close an approach to comedy a day after the fair? It is really absurd to suppose that the other treaty Powers are going to detain their troops in Peking after the primary purpose of the expedition has been accomplished, and to postpone all attempts to negotiate for peace, lest the susceptibilities of Emperor WILLIAM and of his favorite General should be wounded. The simple truth is that there is nothing now for Marshal VON WALDERSEE to do in the Province of Chihli, to which, in any event, his functions of

Generalissimo were to be confined. He ought, therefore, to be recalled, unless his Imperial master has some unavowed purpose in sending him to China.

Undoubtedly the murder of Baron VON KETTELER has given Germany a *casus belli*, but we doubt very much whether Emperor WILLIAM could fight China single handed, should the other treaty Powers agree upon terms of peace. In the first place, it is doubtful whether the Reichstag would appropriate the funds needed for such a costly undertaking, and in the second place, the enlarged and reorganized Chinese fleet, officered as it would be by European experts, would probably be able to dispose of all the warships which Germany could afford to place in Far Eastern waters. It should be remembered that, if Russia, Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States should decide to make peace with China, they probably would forbid Austria and Italy to render Germany assistance, and would leave the Emperor WILLIAM to fight it out with the Empress Dowager, a fight from which in no event could he emerge with dignity.

The truth is that, as events have turned out, the Waldersee business has become ridiculous, and, if Emperor WILLIAM insists on going on with it, we cannot well avoid the inference that he has objects in view inconsistent with Count VON BÜLOW'S circular letter in which he disclaimed any wish of carrying further the dismemberment of China.

CHINA'S BEST FIGHTERS:

75,000 MEN MADE UP THE PICK OF HER ARMY.

Five Different Forces Armed With the Latest Weapons—The Unnumbered Boxers and Their Origin—Tientsin's Many Arsenals, the Native City and the Foreign Settlements.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
TIENTSIN, June 30.—The first thing the old Tientsiner tells the new comer is that, as the Chinese word "ho" means river, this town is on the Pel River and not the Peiho River. The latter expression is equivalent to saying the Pel River River.

Tientsin is a dual entity. There is the city and there are the settlements. The city is the walled part inhabited almost solely by Chinese and missionaries. The settlements are the foreign concessions which join the city on the south. Through the settlements the Peiho runs approximately north and south. The concessions are bounded on the east by the river, and across it from them there were, before this row began, a lot of mud hut villages and the big military college. The walled city is a rectangle with the long side running approximately northwest and southeast. Almost due south of the southeast gate of the city lies the Japanese concession. To the east and south of that is the French concession, which is joined on the south by the British and the German in that order. A little north of the French settlement the river makes a bend to the westward, then swings north and east again. In this big bend the main railroad yards and the station were situated, being reached from the settlements by a bridge across the river at the end of the Rue Chemin de Fer through the French concessions. Between the settlement and the city there were several mud hut villages. In fact, practically all the space was thus occupied.

Around the whole of Tientsin, walled city and settlements, runs a high mud wall, erected in 1860 to keep out the foreign devils who were then invading China. Well outside this wall on the east was an arsenal where arms and all sorts of war material were manufactured. To the west, also outside the mud wall, was another arsenal, used principally as a storehouse or armory. Inside the walled city is another

hory and to the north of it was the famous Peking arsenal that the Peking expedition so happily stumbled upon and destroyed with its millions of dollars' worth of munitions and guns to the east of the city there are several streams which unite to form the Peiho. The Grand Canal joins the river there also, and there are several other canals.

The railroad comes up on the east bank of the river, and swings to the westward in front of the east arsenal. It passes through the mud wall by a gate about due east of the north end of the British concession, and runs northwest to the station. It leaves the station on a curve to the northeast, thus forming a huge Y. Just beyond where it passes the mud wall to the northward again, the Chinese have erected another battery, and this is the one that has been giving the settlements such a merry time for the last few days.

The Japan-China War gave Lord Curzon the opportunity to have his fling at the author of the "Yellow Peril" and he took it. Now the time seems to have come for the despised prophet to try his skill once more. The China that is at war with all the civilized world to-day is the China pictured by him so long ago, yet still only in her infancy so far as fighting development is concerned. She has grown, but the growth has been too rapid, and now she has attempted with what is relatively a small equipment a task which she might have accomplished if she had been content to wait until the application of the methods which the war with Japan taught her she must adopt had become more general. The Chinese army that is really worth counting as an army now numbers about 75,000 men. They are armed with the most approved weapons of the latest pattern. They have the newest and best ammunition. Every day they stand across the river north of the French concession and shoot bullets by the hundred clear across the settlements and over the mud wall on the south. They have the best field and siege guns made, and great stores of ammunition for them. As far as supplies are concerned the Chinese are quite ready for their war with all the world.

Five different forces make up the pick of the Chinese Army. The best of them is the army of 20,000 men commanded by Gen. Yuan, who until a few days ago was Governor of the Province of Shantung, and who was relied upon to keep that province quiet and to protect the foreigners in it. These men have been drilled for some years by Capt. Muntzer, a Swede, who was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Chinese Army. Capt. Muntzer is now in Tientsin and one of the most interested observers of the progress the Chinese have made in the art of war. In the province of Pechili there were about 15,000 trained men under Gen. Nieh. The headquarters of this force was at Lutai above Tientsin. These troops were at first sent against the Boxers, but it was not a genuine attack and it is known now that instead of the 500 reported killed there were only four. Afterward Nieh came down to Tientsin and there were constant reports that he really was trying to prevent trouble between his men and the allies. Then came the story that he had sent his men against the Boxers, who are now swarming around the walled city, and that he had been thoroughly defeated, with the result that nearly all his army had disbanded. It has been learned since that in fact they went over to the Boxer side and now they are probably part of the force that is making it so interesting for us here in the settlements. Nieh himself is reported to have been kidnapped and taken away with all his family.

Peking is guarded by two forces, one of Manchus under Ching Wang and the other of Mohammedans under Tung Fu Shan. This man is one of the most rabid foreign haters in China and a part at least of his army was engaged against the Seymour expedition a little beyond Langfang on the road to Peking. The Manchu force numbered about 20,000 men and Tung Fu Shan had 10,000. The other body of trained men had headquarters at Shanhaikuan and numbered about 10,000. Sung was the Chinese General in command, but he is in bad health just now and his second in command, Gen. Ma, is acting. These troops have come down from Shanhaikuan and are now taking part in the attacks on the settlements of Tientsin.

Besides these 75,000 men no one knows how many troops the Chinese have. The Boxers are unnumbered and innumerable. They are brave with a fanaticism the equal of any shown by the dervishes in the Soudan. They absolutely believe themselves to be invulnerable and whenever one of them falls the others either say that he has only gone to sleep for a few days and will wake again after a little while, or that he never was a true Boxer, and had not completed the instruction and exercise which surely would have made him safe against all the machinations of the foreign devils. The Boxer society originated several years ago in the Province of Shantung, when Li Ping Lu was a Magistrate in one of the more considerable towns. There was a bad year for crops, such as this has been, and there was more robbery and outlawry than could be handled in the ordinary course. Li Ping Lu organized the Boxers to deal with the brigands, and they did it very satisfactorily. The name of the society is I Ho T'uan, frequently written I Ho-Chuan. It is translated in various ways. One student of Pekinese told me that it meant simply "one closed fist." Here in Tientsin I have heard three or four translations. Mr. Denby, son of the ex-Minister to Peking, who is said to be a very good Chinese scholar, uses the form I Ho T'uan, and translates it this way: "I" means righteousness; "ho," means harmony and "Tuan" means trained bands. The whole name, therefore, means the "righteous and harmonious trained bands." That translation has the merit of agreeing with the alleged origin of the organization, to put down the gangs of brigands that were infesting Shantung. Li Ping Lu was degraded recently. He was removed from the Governorship of Shantung, to which he had climbed, because he did not put down the

Boxers at once. Then he was made Viceroy of Shanusi.

Undoubtedly the Boxers are gaining strength every day. Thus far all the events of the war except the destruction of the arsenals about Tientsin have been decidedly in their favor, and even these misfortunes are easily turned to good account by them, for we have not retained one of their strongholds, and they easily say that they have chased us all out and won great victories. The repulse of the Seymour expedition was in fact a great victory for them, and they are in position to win others about Tientsin now. Above all, they have our Ministers and their guards shut up in Peking. It is known certainly that they have killed one of the Ministers, and there is not much ground for hoping that any of the foreigners who were in Peking when the fighting began will get away alive. What hope there is centres about Jung Lo, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army, who is a foreigner hater of the milder and more conservative class. Men here who know him well say that he is smart enough to realize what a play it would be with the Powers for him to protect the legations and the people in them, knowing well that the end of this trouble is likely to be a revolution in the Government of China, through which he might come to great power. Against this hope there is the fact that several weeks ago, before the Boxer movement became so widespread, Jung Lo sent word to his good friend Chang Yen Mo, in Tientsin, that he was in disfavor with the Empress. Chang Yen Mo took the hint at once. He is the Chinese Director of Mines and Railways, and he immediately sent word to the foreign director warning him to get all the foreign staff in from their posts in the country without delay. The warning was in time, so that all the mining engineers except two got in, and these two, being well up toward Mongolia, where hospitality is part of the religion, stand a good chance to escape to the northward into Siberia.

NO ANSWER YET TO RUSSIA.

England Is Awaiting Information From Her Minister.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Great Britain has as yet made no reply to the Russian proposal regarding the evacuation of Peking, owing to the fact that no report on the situation has been re-

ceived from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister to China, which the Government awaits before responding to Russia. The delay in the receipt of the reports attributed to the slowness of the Chinese telegraph service. Gen. Chaffee's message, showing the difficulty of keeping open the line of communication, is regarded as significant of what would follow if only a part of the allies seek to remain in the capital.

The *Standard* prints a Tientsin despatch dated Aug. 25, which says that the first party of Peking refugees, consisting mostly of American missionaries, has arrived there after a journey in a boat lasting four days. No hostile Chinese were met, and there was no sniping, but the refugees found it impossible to rest and were compelled to eat the poorest food.

Everybody arriving from Peking says that the reports of the sufferings of the foreigners besieged there were exaggerated. Most of the projectiles fired by the Chinese went over the American legation and damaged the Chinese on the other side. This caused the belief that they were fired by the foreigners. None of the besieged went hungry. The chief strain was due to the constant fear that the enemy would rush the defences. Rations sufficient to last for six months are being forwarded to the British force in Peking.

During the siege the Chinese determined to break into the treasury of the Imperial Bank. They managed to make a hole in the masonry large enough to admit a man, who set fire to the place.

A despatch to the *Telegraph* from Hong Kong, dated Sept. 2, says that influential natives assert that the flame of rebellion has been fanned in Southern China, and they predict a tremendous conflagration within a month. Several reform parties with headquarters in Hong Kong are supported by funds received from rich Chinese and from the United States. They have hitherto restrained aggression, believing that the Powers would regenerate the Government. Since it was reported that it was the intention of the Powers to withdraw from China, the different societies have been combining to raise the standard of revolt. The practical cessation of trade in the north has thrown thousands of men out of employment and they are prepared to join the rebels.

PEACE EDICT FROM THE EMPEROR.

Says He Left Peking Because the Dowager Empress Wished It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.—It is reported that an edict in the name of the Emperor to Li Hung Chang, dated Aug. 19, is on the way from Tai-yuenfu. It explains that, though the foreign Powers gave assurances that their only object in bringing troops to the capital was the suppression of disorder, intending no harm to the Imperial house, yet the Emperor felt it to be his duty, in view of the dangers of an assault on Peking and the approach of the allies to the Forbidden city, to comply with the Dowager Empress's wish that he accompany her westward after instructing Gen. Yung Lu, Hsu Tung and Thung Chl to remain in the capital and continue the government. Now fearing that the foreign Powers are incensed and unwilling to propose a peaceful settlement, the Emperor orders the Viceroy to use every endeavor through the Foreign Offices abroad or the consulates at Shanghai to open negotiations. The edict praises Li Hung Chang for his faithful services and assures him of the gratitude of the Throne.

An Imperial edict which reached here Aug. 20 is couched in conciliatory language. It transfers the metropolitan officials to Tai-yuenfu, where it is expected the court will remain pending the negotiations. The edict urges the provincial Viceroys to safeguard their territories and bids the Yangtse Viceroys to continue to protect the missionaries and merchants.

CHAFFEE HAS ENOUGH MEN.

San Francisco, Sept. 5, 1900
HOSTILITIES AT PEKIN HAVE PRACTICALLY CEASED, HE SAYS.

Winter Needs of the American Force—About 5,000 Troops at Gen. Chaffee's Disposal—Supplies Provided—New Cable From Chefoo to Shanghai Nearly Completed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Effective communication and its military and diplomatic representatives in Pekin will probably be assured within a few days. Information was received to-day that the Eastern Cable Company had nearly completed the laying of its cable from Chefoo to Shanghai. All the recent trouble in the transmission of despatches to and from Pekin has been between those points, along the land line from Chefoo to Tsinan and thence through a hostile territory to Shanghai. The messages have been relayed a number of times and when they reached the War Department and the State Department were very much garbled. The absence of date on them is now believed to have been the systematic work of the Chinese officials through whose hands they passed. As soon as the cable is opened between Chefoo and Shanghai it is thought that the messages will come through without trouble. They will then be handled entirely by foreigners and the only place where delay is likely is along the military telegraph line from Pekin to Tientsin. With a regular courier service between these points despatches will be but a short time in transmission.

Another despatch was received to-day from Gen. Chaffee, but, like all his cable messages received recently, it was undated. It is as follows:

"TAKU, China.

"Written report of operations up to relief of the legations will be forwarded as soon as possible. Present conditions are that hostilities have practically ceased. Only occasional shots fired from cover on small party repairing telegraph line and foraging. No considerable body of Chinese troops or [Boxers?] discovered here, or along line of communication.

"We hear Li Hung Chang has full power, but he is not here. Will United States keep military force here until terms of peace are arranged? Troops now in China about five thousand [effectives], Sixth Cavalry, Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, Batteries Third Artillery, Ninth Infantry, Fourteenth Infantry, 1,000 marines; I think ample force for us, unless political reason not apparent to me demands larger force.

"Shall take 5,000 as basis of my requirements for supplies. If troops remain, must winter in tents, and conical wall tents will be required; one tent, ten men. Escort wagons mentioned in [despatch] of 18th will be required immediately. Have mules for same been shipped? No more pack trains required; wagon transportation best.

"Water falling in river rapidly; must soon haul supplies forty miles. Satisfied railroad will not be required before river freezes."

"CHAFFEE."

There is one statement in this despatch which the War Department officials are satisfied is incorrect. The translated copy of the cipher makes Gen. Chaffee say, "Satisfied railroad will not be required before river freezes." The word "required" is absolutely a correct translation, but the Secretary of War is satisfied that Gen. Chaffee meant to say that the railroad would not be repaired before the river freezes.

There are internal evidences that Gen. Chaffee's despatch is of a date not later than the early part of last week and it gives the impression that he had not at the time of sending it received Secretary Root's latest cable message telling him to be prepared to move with his army to Tientsin. Gen. Chaffee asks if the American troops are to remain in Pekin until terms of peace are arranged and says he thinks that his force of 5,000 men is ample for the United States unless political reasons demand a larger force. The War Department agrees with Gen. Chaffee as to the number of men needed at Pekin and his opinion will be closely followed by the Secretary of War. It is not considered necessary to increase the American force to bring China to terms through diplomatic channels, although the United States, by establishing a large army in the Philippines will be able at any time to hurry troops from Manila to China should the necessity for such action arise.

As to Gen. Chaffee's request for equipment and other supplies for the wintering of his expedition in China, it is said at the War Department that everything has already been

provided and is now on the way to China or about to be shipped. The Quartermaster-General has arranged for the landing of all equipment and other supplies at Taku before Nov. 1. Lumber is to be shipped to China in large quantities for use in the construction of warehouses and in flooring the tents of the soldiers. The conical wall tents asked for by Gen. Chaffee have all been provided and will be supplied with Sibley stoves with coal burning grates attached so that the men can burn soft coal instead of wood. The escort wagons mentioned have already gone from this country and will soon be in China, while 150 pack trains are reported to have reached the front and to have rendered good service. Commissary-General Weston has purchased large quantities of food and emergency rations and these have been shipped from San Francisco. It is said at the War Department that equipment and provisions sufficient to last until spring have been secured for the expedition.

EUROPEAN MOVES AS TO CHINA.

Letter From the Emperor of Germany to the King of Italy.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 4.—The King has summoned Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Naples for a conference over the Chinese situation.

The King has received a long communication from the Emperor of Germany.

COLOGNE, Sept. 4.—The *Gazette*, whose opinions are usually regarded as officially inspired, in an article to-day, discussing the policy of Germany in China, denies the allegations of the foreign press that Germany's military preparations indicate an adventurous policy.

The *Gazette* announces that Germany will not attempt the dismemberment of China; she merely desires atonement for a crime and the extension of commercial privileges.

"Our commercial interests," the *Gazette* adds, "point unmistakably to a policy of non-partition and imperatively demand that such a policy not only be theoretically acknowledged, but be adhered to as an established principle."

PARIS, Sept. 4.—It is reported that certain Powers propose formulating a programme embodying the conditions upon which peace can be restored in China, reserving the question of the evacuation of Pekin in opposition to Russia's proposal.

The Paris press comments approvingly on the cordiality of the Czar's letter to President Loubet in regard to the Exposition, but the editors say that France is not disposed to subordinate her Chinese policy to sentimental display.

It is stated that while France fully agrees with the principles of the Russian note, and while perfect accord exists between the cabinets of both countries on the Chinese question, the French Government will rely upon the advice of M. Pichon for the execution of details.

CZAR'S PLAN EMBARRASSES FRANCE.

Ministry Postponing a Decision as to the Withdrawal of Troops From Pekin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Though Government circles generally express agreement with Russia's view concerning China, it is easy upon looking below the surface to perceive that the situation is really embarrassing to the French Ministry. France is desirous of marching alongside of Russia, but she is heavily handicapped by the fact that she is historically the protector of Christianity in China. Consequently the authorities aim at delaying a definite decision as long as possible, and to this end they declare that they require the opinion of M. Pichon, the French Minister to China, on the advisability of withdrawing the French troops from Pekin. After this opinion is received it is likely that the withdrawal will be sanctioned theoretically, but it will probably be long delayed actually.

A statesman who is not connected with the Government told the correspondent of THE SUN to-day that the Czar's hasty decision had placed the French Cabinet in the most awkward situation possible, as the slightest slip would mean disaster.

THE EMPRESS UNYIELDING.

Anti-Foreign Peace Commission—Boxer Riots—To Punish Southern Viceroy.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A despatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that the memorial sent by Li Hung Chang to the Empress in regard to the Peace Commission has been ignored. An Imperial edict appoints Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching, Hung Lu and Lou Tung as commissioners. The last named is the tutor of the heir-apparent, and is violently anti-foreign in his sympathies.

The despatch adds that it is hoped in Shanghai that the Powers will refuse to recognize this commission, the personnel of which is composed of one Chinese and three Manchus.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Advices from Chungking say that because of the presence of the Empress there and of the Boxers in the neighboring Shansi villages the anti-foreign outbreaks are spreading in Szechuan province and the authorities fear they will be unable longer to control them.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.—The Empress has ordered a commissioner to investigate the conduct of the southern Viceroy who entered into compacts with the foreign Consuls for the protection of missionaries. Their degradation is anticipated.

Placards posted in various public places here exhort all foreigners to oppose compromise with the Government, and attack Li Hung Chang because of his alleged remark that all foreigners in Pekin, except the Ministers, were of no account.

The natives are being misled by lurid pictures depicting the Celestial army as victorious and the foreign Admirals tortured. The natives believe that accounts of the allies' success are lies.

AMERICANS IN SHANGHAI PROTEST.

Don't Want Troops Withdrawn From Pekin—Bribe to Russia Suspected.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.—There is no recent news from Pekin. The postal and telegraph services are in hopeless confusion.

The American Association, at a meeting held here to-day, decided to telegraph to Washington protesting against the withdrawal of the American troops from Pekin. It is suspected here that Li Hung Chang has promised all of Manchuria to Russia in exchange for favorable terms of peace. It is understood that the Dowager Empress is lavishing money with a similar object.

POWERS LIKELY TO HOLD PEKIN.

Belief That Russia Also Will Conclude Not to Withdraw Her Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—There is an apparent assumption in official circles that the Powers other than Russia, will not favor the withdrawal of their troops from Pekin. This seems to be based upon information received by the United States Government through unofficial sources. In the meantime preparations are going on for wintering the American troops in Pekin and the Government is proceeding upon the theory that its counter-proposition to Russia looking to the continued occupation of Pekin will be agreed to by the other Powers. In this event Russia is expected to recede from her stand.

It is pointed out that while Russia considered it an act of policy to pose as a satisfied nation, now that the foreigners are safe she is not willing to go so far as to withdraw and lose an advantage which the other Powers would retain, in occupying the Chinese capital until terms of indemnity and peace are settled. In fact it is not believed here that Russia thought her proposition to withdraw altogether from Pekin would be accepted by the Powers.

Russia has posed as the friend of China in this matter and substantial reasons exist for believing that the Russian authorities and Li Hung Chang have been working together in purpose for the last few weeks. Some of the European nations have indicated their distrust of Earl Li, it is said, for this very reason. One official said to-day that Russia saw an opportunity to make a grandstand play and made it just in time to get the most credit for it from the Chinese authorities. How well the United States understood this may be seen from a

reusal of the counter proposition of this Government made in the answer to Russia. While this Government had indicated, before Russia proposed a withdrawal, that military operations in China were no longer necessary, it had not said to the Powers that it was ready to give up all the advantages of occupation of the Chinese capital before terms of peace had been decided.

The whole question now hinges apparently on the question of the occupation of Peking. It is believed that within a week this question will be decided by the Powers in the affirmative, and when it is settled the next steps to be taken, according to authorities in Washington, will be to restore the Chinese Government and bring the peace envoys of all the nations and China to the point of negotiating terms of permanent peace and the guarantee of payment of such indemnities as will be asked by the Powers.

TALK WITH A FRIEND OF LI.

Hong Kong Merchant Names Six Men as Instigators of the Boxer Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—H. T. Bosman, a rich merchant of Hong Kong, who arrived here yesterday on the Doric, is a personal friend of Li Hung Chang, with whom he had a long talk the day before he sailed from Shanghai. Li had not then been appointed Peace Commissioner, but his selection was regarded as sure. Mr. Bosman said to-day

"Li is the strongest man in China and the only one capable of dealing with the present crisis. There is absolutely no truth in the statement that Li was ever in favor of the Boxer movement. He is too shrewd to think for an instant that China is able to go to war successfully with the whole world.

"There are just six men responsible for all the trouble in China—Kang Yi, Tung Fu Hsiang, Hsu Tung, Chao Shu Chiu, Chi Hsiung, and Yung Lu. The first two were principals. Prince Tuan was their nominal head, made so in order to counteract the influence of Prince Ching, father of the heir apparent. If Li had been Viceroy of Chili, as formerly, there would not have been any Boxer uprising.

QUICK MESSAGE FROM CONGER.

A Despatch Sent by Him From Peking Four Days Ago Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Communication has again been opened between Peking and Washington. Minister Conger was heard from last night in a message dated Peking, Aug. 30, showing that it took only four days to forward it.

Officers of the State Department explain that a courier service has been established, which will probably be kept up until the telegraph line to Peking can be guarded. Minister Conger's message does not show any material change in conditions in the Chinese capital. It was not to be made public pending its consideration at the regular Cabinet meeting held to-day.

June 12, 1900
THE POWERS IN CHINA.

Whatever may be the object of the expedition to Pao-ting-Foo, which is to usher in the military career of Field Marshal the Count VON WALDERSEE in the Far East, it is quite evident that it is not an expedition of rescue. The French are getting up a little expedition of their own for that purpose, for the rescue of some French priests who are beleaguered sixty miles to the south of Tien-Tsin. If we had some missionaries or other citizens in danger, within a practicable distance, doubtless we should be delaying the departure of enough of our troops to attempt their rescue. But since Count VON WALDERSEE'S expedition is distinctly not of that character, every American who has followed the course of events in China must be relieved to learn that we have no part or lot in it. If it is really a "joint demonstration," it must be a demonstration to "show the power" of the allies, and incidentally to scatter some Boxers who are not now doing any active harm. If it is an expedition to show the power of the German commander, then, to paraphrase the language of BISMARCK about the question of the near East, it is not

worth the bones of a single American trooper. In any case, it is not an expedition for the purpose of promoting any policy that our Government has ever recognized as legitimate in the treatment of the Chinese troubles. In any case, we are very well out of it, and the authorities at Washington have reason to congratulate themselves upon their prudence in withdrawing all the American troops, except those reserved for the express purpose of a guard of the legation at Peking, before they had been subjected to the painful dilemma of obeying or of refusing to obey the orders of the German commander.

The composition of the expeditionary force is peculiar and suggestive, both for what it includes and what it excludes. It includes, it seems, German, French, Italian, and British troops. It does not include Japanese, Russian, or American troops. It is thus a curious manifestation of the "concert of the powers." We can readily understand that Italy, as a member of the Dreibund, has furnished a detachment, though Italy's interest in Chinese affairs, from any point of view, is infinitesimal. We can readily understand how, if Austria had any troops available, Austria, as a member of the European Dreibund, should have contributed them as a matter of comity, though her interest in the Chinese question is not even infinitesimal, being non-existent. We can even understand that France should have contributed her quota to the expedition, because France is believed to have some territorial views in the South of China. If the partition of China is to come, it would be convenient for France to have it to show that she had borne her share of the operations preliminary to partition.

The abstentions are as intelligible as the participations. We have abstained, as we have just explained, because we have all along held that it was neither legitimate nor desirable to put upon China any coercion until it was clear that she would not, of her own accord, do justice upon the persecutors and murderers of foreign residents in the country. Russia has abstained because Russia has already secured from the weakness of China all that she needs of China or can use in her business. And Japan has abstained for reasons that are sketched in the remarkable interview with Count Ito which our neighbor The Journal has done an important public

service in obtaining and publishing. There is no representative of a Western power who can pretend to any such knowledge of the situation and of the condition of China and the character of the Chinese as the Japanese statesman, whose devotion to the interests of his own country is as entirely beyond question as the magnitude of that interest. When he says that the course of the United States has been judicious, and that the powers should withdraw their forces to the coast and hold them there

pending the results of the negotiations, his remark carries several important implications. For one thing it entirely explains the absence of any Japanese contingent from the expedition, punitive or merely demonstrative, as it may be, of the Count VON WALDERSEE. For another, it conveys a grave censure of that expedition as a demonstration fit to be made at this time by the forces which pretend to be those of civilization. For a third, it gives to the officers of our own State Department a vindication, at the hands of an unquestioned expert, which will doubtless enable them to bear, with even increased equanimity, the remarkable remarks of the "reptile press" of Berlin, and the more intelligent but by so much less intelligible observations of some part of the press of London.

And, for a fact, the one great country which we have thus far omitted in trying to explain the attitude of the various countries concerned, or, in some cases, very slightly concerned, in this international expedition, punitive or demonstrative as it may be, is Great Britain. We can find reasons for the participation of this country, or for the abstention of that, until we come to her. All the considerations accessible to us would indicate that she had abstained, and yet, as a matter of fact, it appears that she has participated. Why is this thus? What was she, of all nations, "doing in that valley"? Is it that Great Britain thinks that her chances in the Yang-tse Valley may, after all, be better worth cultivating than the chances of the open door "in the bush"? Is it only that Lord SALISBURY has neglected to send to the British military representative in China the instructions which that officer seems so urgently to have required? Whatever may be the explanation, Great Britain is the only one of the powers which, in this matter of the grand joint demonstration of the powers under the guidance of the German Field Marshal, has not acted, evidently and intelligibly, "after its kind."

THE KAISER'S SERMON.

Commander General
FULL TEXT OF HIS VIEWS ON
THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

August 27, 1900?

The Heathenish Amalekite, Which by Burning and Murder Would Prevent the Entrance of European Trade and European Genius—Prayer the Golden Key to the Treasury of God.

The full text of the sermon on the sacred duty and sacred power of intercession which the Emperor William of Germany preached the other day on board the yacht Hohenzollern, and which has been the subject of such world-wide comment, is given by the London Daily News as follows:

Seventh Sunday after Trinity. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen. Text, 17 chapter of Exodus and the 11th verse: "And it came to pass, when Moses held up

his hand, that Israel prevailed, and when he let down his hand Amalek prevailed." Amen. It is a most impressive picture that our text to-day brings before our souls. Israel wanders through the desert from the Red Sea to Mount Sinai. But suddenly the heathen Amalekites stop them, and want to prevent their advance, and a battle ensues. Joshua leads the young men of Israel to the fight, the swords clash together, and a hot and bloody struggle begins in the valley of Rephidim. But, see! whilst the fight is going on, the pious men of God—Moses, Aaron and Hur—go to the top of the hill. They lift up their hands to Heaven; they pray. Down in the valley the fighting hosts—at the top of the mountain the praying men. This is the holy battle picture of our text. Who does not understand to-day what it tells us? Again a heathenish Amalekite spirit has stirred in distant Asia with great power and much cunning. By burning and murder it is sought to prevent the entrance of European trade and European genius, the triumphal march of Christian morals and Christian faith. And again the command of God has been issued: "Choose us out men and go out, fight with Amalek." A hot and bloody struggle has begun. Many of our brothers stand already yonder under fire, many are on their way to the enemy's coasts, and you have seen them, the thousands who at the call, "Volunteers to the fore! who will be the guardian of the empire?" now assemble, to enter the fight with flying colors. But you, who remain behind at home, who are bound by other sacred duties, say, do you not hear God's call, which He makes to you and which says to you, "Go up on the mountains, raise up thy hands to the heavens." The prayer of the just can do much, if it is in earnest.

Thus let it be. Yonder, far away, the hosts of fighters; here at home the hosts of praying men. May this be the holy battle picture also of our days. May this peaceful morning hour remind us—may it remind us of the sacred duty of intercession, of the sacred power of intercession. The sacred duty of intercession. Certainly it is an enthusiastic moment when a ship with the young men on board weighs anchor. Did you not see the warriors' eyes flash? Did you not hear their many-voiced hurrahs? But when the native shores vanish, when one enters the glowing heat of the Red Sea or the heavy waters of the ocean, how easily brightness and enthusiasm grow weary! Certainly it is a sublime moment when, after a long voyage in the distance, the straight lines of the German forts can be seen, and the black, white and red flags of the German colony become visible, and comrades in arms stand on the shore waiting to give a hearty reception. But the long marches in a burning sun, the long nights of bivouac in the rain! How easily gayety and strength vanish. Certainly it is a longed-for moment when at last the drums beat to the charge, and the bugles are blown to advance, when a command is given, "Forward, at the enemy!" But then, when amid the roar of the guns and the flashing of the shells comrades fall to the right and left, and hostile batteries still refuse to yield—how easily the bravest heart then begins to tremble!

Christians, in order that our brothers over yonder may remain gay even in the greatest distress, faithful in the most painful duty, courageous in the greatest danger, they want something more than ammunition and sharp weapons, more also than youthful courage and fiery enthusiasm. They want a blessing from above, vital power from above, otherwise they cannot win and remain victorious. And the heavenly world only opens to prayer. Prayer is the golden key to the treasury of our God. But he who has it has also the promise that to him who asks shall be given. Or shall we remain idle? Woe to us if we are idle while they are carrying on a hard and bloody piece of work, woe to us if we only look on curiously at the great sight while they wrestle in a fierce death struggle. This would be Cain's spirit with the cruel words, "Am I my brother's keeper?" This would be unfaithfulness toward our brave brothers who are staking their lives. Never. We will mobilize not only battalions of warriors, but also a holy force of praying men. Yes. How much there is to ask for our brothers going into the field. They are to be the strong arm which punishes assassins.

They are to be the mailed list which strikes in among them. They are to stand up with the sword in their hands for our most sacred possessions. So we will accompany them with our prayers, out onto the heaving waves, on their marches, into the roar of the battle, and into the peacefulness of the hospitals; will pray to God that they may stand at their post like men, that they may fight their battles courageously and heroically, that they may bear their wounds bravely and calmly, that God may give those who die under fire a blessed end and the reward of faithfulness—in short, that He may make the warriors heroes and the heroes victors, and then bring them home to the land of their fathers with the laurels round their puggarees and the medals on their breasts.

Or do we perhaps not believe in the sacred power of intercession? Well, then, what does our text say? "And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed." The earnest prayers of a Moses made the swords of the enemy blunt. They pushed themselves like a wedge between the enemy's lines, made them waver and brought victory to the flying banners of Israel. Should not our prayers be able to do what the prayers of Moses did? God has not taken back one syllable of his promise; heartfelt prayer can still to-day cast down the dragon banner into the dust and plant the banner of the Cross on the walls. And Moses does not stand alone with his intercession. Look yonder: There on the heights of Sodom stands Abraham interceding before his God, and with his prayers he prays Lot out of the burning city. And should not our prayers succeed in praying our fighting comrades out of the fire of the battles? Look yonder: There in Jerusalem lies the young Christian community on its knees. Their leader, their father, lies imprisoned in a dungeon; and see, with their prayers they summon the Angel of God into the prison, and he leads forth Peter unharmed. And our prayers; should not they have the power even to-day to burst the doors of the oppressed prisoners and the persecuted, and to place an angel at their side? Yes, the God of old lives still, the great Ally rules still, the Holy God, who cannot let sin and acts of violence triumph, but will carry on His holy cause against an unholy people; the Almighty God who can shatter the strongest walls as if they were spiders' webs, and who can disperse the greatest crowds like heaps of sand; the merciful, faithful God, whose fatherly heart looks after the well-being of His children, who hears every sigh and who sympathizes with every distress—pious prayers open His fatherly hands and they are filled with blessing. Earnest prayer opens His fatherly heart, and it is full of love. Yes, true continuous prayer fetches the living God down from heaven and places Him in our midst. And

if God is for us, who shall be against us?

Up in the Tauern there hang strange bells on the heights. No man's hand rings them. Still and dumb they hang in the sunshine. But when the storm winds blow they begin to swing and commence to ring, and deep down in the valley their song is heard. God the Lord has hung the prayer bell in every man's heart. But in sunshine and happiness how often it hangs still and dumb. But when the stormy winds of distress break forth then it begins to ring. How many a comrade who has forgotten how to pray will out yonder in the fight for life or death fold his hands again! Distress teaches us to pray. And so shall it also be at home. Let the serious days which have come upon us, let the war storm which has come on, set the bells ringing again. Let us pray for our fighting brothers. Not only now and then in a solemn hour. No, no, let us be true in prayer. As our fathers once in war times rang the bells every evening and bared their heads at the sound and prayed, so also let us not forget intercession for a day. Moses held up his hands till the going down of the sun, and Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. Our fight is not brought to an end in one day. But don't let the hands become tired or idle till the victory has been gained. Let our prayers be a fiery wall around the camp of our brothers. How the thought will strengthen them, make them enthusiastic and excite them, that thousands, nay,

millions, at home bear them in their praying hearts! The King of all kings calls volunteers to the fore. Who will be the praying one for the empire? Oh, if one could only say here: "The king called, and all—all came." Not one of us must be wanting. History will one day describe the fights of these days. But man only sees what he has before him; he can only say what the wisdom of the leaders, the courage of the troops, the sharpness of the weapons have done. But eternity will some time reveal still more—it will show how the secret prayers of the believers were a great power in these fights, how the old promise again fulfilled: "Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and He saveth them out of their distress." And thus, keep to prayer. Amen.

Almighty God, dear Heavenly Father, Thou Lord of hosts and Ruler of battles, we raise, praying, our hands to Thee. On Thy heart we lay the thousands of brothers-in-arms whom Thou Thyself hast called to battle. Protect with Thy Almighty protection the breasts of our sons. Lead our men to victory. On Thy heart we lay the wounded and sick. Be Thou their comfort and their strength, and heal their wounds which they receive for king and fatherland. On Thy heart we lay all those whom Thou hast ordained to die on the field of battle. Stand by them in the last struggle, and give them everlasting peace. On Thy heart we lay our people. Preserve, sanctify, increase the enthusiasm with which we are now all imbued. Lord our God, we trust in Thee. Lead Thou us in the battle. We boast, Lord, that Thou wilt help us and in Thy name we unroll the banner. Lord, we will not leave Thee, then wilt Thou bless us. Amen.

Briefly, the terms of the Powers, which the Chinese envoys announce will be accepted, are: The despatch to Berlin of a mission headed by an Imperial prince to express the Chinese Emperor's regret for the murder of the German Minister and the erection on the spot of assassination in Peking of a commemorative monument; the severest punishment for the persons designated in the Imperial decree of Sept. 25 and others whom the Powers may name; the suspension for five years of examinations in cities where foreigners have been massacred or cruelly treated; honorable reparation to the Japanese Government for the murder of Chancellor of Legation Sujiyama; an expiatory monument to be erected in every foreign or international cemetery which has been desecrated; prohibition of the importation of arms as well as materials employed exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition; indemnities for governments, societies, companies and individuals, including Chinese, who have suffered in person or property in consequence of their being of service to foreigners, financial guarantees to be acceptable to the Powers; maintenance of permanent guards for the legations and the erection of defences, no Chinese having the right to live in the legation quarter; destruction of the forts between Peking and the sea; military occupation by the Powers of certain points to be designated for keeping open communication with the capital; publication by the Chinese Government of a decree embodying a perpetual prohibition, under penalty of death, of membership in any anti-foreign society, enumerating the punishments that shall be inflicted and the suspension of examinations, and announcing that the Viceroy's, Governors and all provincial and local officials shall be held responsible for the maintenance of order, and, if disorder occurs, they shall be removed and shall never again be eligible to office; amendment of present treaties; reform in the Department of Foreign Affairs and in the manner of receiving foreign representatives.

The note was officially presented to Prince Ching on Dec. 24, but its terms had been previously known and had been forwarded to the Chinese court at Singan-fu. The quick reply is thus explained.

Jan. 31, 1900
ACCUSES THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

CHINA SENTENCES GUILTY OFFICIALS

W. B. ... 1900
**Prince Tuan to be Banished to the
Siberian Frontier.**

THREE WILL BE DECAPITATED

**Life Imprisonment for Princes Chung,
Tsai-Lien, and Yih—British Re-
ported at Pao-ting-Foo.**

PEKING, Oct. 7.—A response to the German demands has been transmitted to Li-Hung-Chang.

This says that Ying-Nien, President of the Censorate; Kang-Yi, Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Civil Board, and Chao-Shu-Chiao, President of the Board of Punishment, will be decapitated.

Prince Chung, Prince Tsai-Lien, and Prince Yih will be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Prince Tuan will be banished to the imperial military post roads on the Siberian frontier, as a further punishment for aiding the Boxers.

Prince Ching has received an edict from the Emperor, dated Oct. 1, in reply to a note sent at the request of the legations, saying he will return to Peking as soon as the negotiations take a favorable turn.

Trustworthy Chinese reports say that the Dowager Empress is seriously ill, and the free hand of the Emperor in affairs of state is regarded as confirmatory of these reports.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 8.—The Chinese assert that the Governor of Shan-Tung and the Yang-tse Viceroy have sent a joint memorial to the Empress declaring it to be impossible to guarantee the dispatch of money and provisions to Signan-Foo and threatening to resign unless the Court returns to Peking.

It is believed that Emperor Kwang-Su is anxious to return and that the Empress Dowager wavered until she heard of the expedition to Pao-Ting-Foo.

It is said that Li-Hung-Chang has advised the Emperor to return to Peking, on the ground that the powers can stop supplies from reaching the Province of Shen-Si.

CONGER NAMES THE GUILTY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Mr. Conger has submitted to the State Department a list of ten or twelve names of Chinese officials who were prominent in the Boxer movement, and in a great measure were responsible for the assaults upon the legations in Peking. These officials, Mr. Conger believes, should be included with Prince Tuan and others in any punishments which are to be inflicted upon those who took a prominent part in the Peking outrages. It is not unlikely that the position of this Government, in regard to the punishment of these officials will be stated in reply to the French note.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted almost exclusively to a discussion of the Chinese situation. Special consideration was given to the French note, and it is understood that a more or less definite conclusion was reached. The French Charge d'Affaires called on Secretary Hay late in the day, but learned that final action had

not yet been taken and that it would be some days before the response would be ready. The constitutional questions involved require further time for consideration.

In a high diplomatic quarter the suggestion was made to-day that the powers send a special envoy to Singan-Foo, the new abode of the imperial family, with a collective note, urging the return of the Emperor to Peking, and giving guarantees for the personal safety of the imperial household. Such an envoy, it was said, could accomplish much more than the circuitous negotiations through Chinese officials. The suggestion also was made that Sheng-Chih-Tung, the Viceroy, would be well qualified to execute such a mission.

The Chinese Minister said to-day: "I am as sorry as any one can be that their Majesties do not see their way clear to return to Peking, but in the circumstances is it not natural that they should take this course? They have been brought up in extreme exclusiveness at Peking, without knowledge of the outside world, and of the customs of foreigners. When they withdrew the allied forces occupied the city. It has been divided into districts to be patrolled and managed. It is said that the allied troops have marched through the imperial palace. These steps must naturally have produced a profound effect on the imperial family. Suppose conditions were reversed, and an allied force occupied one of the foreign capitals. Would the rulers return while the foreign forces were at his capital? It is said that the forces are being reduced to legation guards, but if each legation guard numbers about 2,000 men, that makes an aggregate force of 16,000 men for the eight powers, or, if each quota is not full, say, the aggregate force is about 10,000 men. An army of 10,000 men is a very considerable force in any city. Consider the influence that an army of 10,000 men would exert if stationed here in Washington. While I am extremely sorry that their Majesties do not return to Peking, it does not seem surprising in the existing circumstances that they should not want to return."

"It seems to me," he continued, "that the most natural course would be to remove the conditions which stand in the way of their return. Any fears they may entertain would be overcome very largely by strong assurances from the powers of the personal safety of their Majesties. The foreign forces should be withdrawn from the capital, say, to Tien-Tsin. If Tien-Tsin is too far, then Yang-Tsun might be a desirable point to garrison with the allied forces."

Gen. Chaffee has notified the War Department that he will have all of his men except the legation guard out of China inside of a fortnight. The American troops will take no further part in any military operations in China unless they are attacked. The officials do not credit the Russian Admiral's report that they participated in the taking of Shan-Hai-Kwan.

KAISER TO RESUME FIGHTING?

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard understands that the Chinese imperial edicts are regarded there with skepticism and that Count von Waldersee has been instructed to resume operations.

The Standard's Tien-Tsin correspondent, wiring Sunday, says:

"I hear that the Chinese are concentrating at Hwang-Lu Pass, leading into the Province of Shan-Si, with the intention of opposing any attempt of the allies to pursue the Imperial Court."

OUR DISSENT IN CHINA.

Don *Nov 26 '00*
THIS GOVERNMENT THINKS THE MINISTERS' DEMANDS ARE TOO SEVERE.

Minister Conger Instructed Not to Assent to Them Until They Are Greatly Modified—An Interchange of Views With the Other Powers Indicates That Nearly All of Them Are Willing to Make Modifications.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Instructions went forward to Minister Conger to-day directing him not to assent to the agreement adopted by the Ministers of the Powers at Peking until its terms had been greatly modified. In addition to these instructions, the Government has entered into an interchange of views with the Powers, through their representatives in Washington and the United States Ambassadors and Ministers abroad, to bring about such changes in the Peking agreement as will permit the Chinese authorities to comply with the conditions set forth in that paper. Through the prompt action of the Secretary of State in making known to the Powers a week ago the

instructions sent to Minister Conger not to insist on impossible conditions, the Government has succeeded in securing the views of nearly all the other nations in regard to the conditions which have now been tentatively adopted by Mr. Conger and his colleagues at Peking, thus saving much valuable time at a period when delay may result disastrously to the efforts to bring about peace in China.

Within the past day or two the views of Great Britain, Russia, Japan and France have been expressed to the Government, and they are of such a character as to justify the hope that a more moderate policy than that outlined by the Ministers will be arranged by the Powers themselves. No response of a definite character has come from Germany, but the information obtained from Ambassador White in his call at the Berlin Foreign Office last Thursday to represent the views of his Government in regard to the German proposal to compel the Chinese authorities to decapitate a dozen high officers as a condition precedent to beginning formal negotiations for peace has encouraged the President and the Cabinet to believe that Germany will consent to some modifications of the conditions imposed by the Peking diplomatic corps.

It is too early yet, however, to indulge in optimistic views, for none of the Powers is obliged to consent to any modified programme that may be adopted by a majority of the nations. The main hope of this Government that an agreement satisfactory to all concerned will be reached is based on the indications that nearly all the Powers are willing to make modifications, and the desire for harmony prevailing among them.

THE SUN reporter learns on the best authority that the agreement of the Ministers at Peking is along the lines of the French note, presented to the Powers early in October, but the proposals are of the radical character suggested by Count von Bülow, the German Chancellor, in his speech to the Reichstag on Nov. 19. In that speech Count von Bülow said: "We have nothing to gain by a partition of China and we do not desire it." Germany's good faith in that declaration of Count von Bülow is shown by the fact that the agreement of the Ministers contains no reference to territorial indemnity. It is understood that the conditions adopted by the Ministers are practically the same as that outlined by Count von Bülow, as follows:

"China shall erect a monument to Baron von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered and send an Imperial Prince to Germany to convey an apology. She shall inflict the death penalty upon eleven Princes and officials, already named, and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred.

"In future all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished.

"Indemnity shall be paid to States, corporations and individuals.

"The Tsung-li-Yamen shall be abolished, and its functions vested in a foreign Minister. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the Emperor, as in civilized countries.

"The forts at Taku and the other forts on the coast of Pe Chi Li shall be razed, and the importation of arms and war materials prohibited.

"Permanent legation guards shall be maintained and also guards of communication between Peking and the sea.

"Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the Empire suppressing Boxers.

"Indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians.

"China shall erect expiatory monuments in every foreign or international burying ground where graves have been profaned.

"The Chinese Government shall undertake to enter upon negotiations for such changes in existing treaties regarding trade and navigation as the foreign Governments deem advisable and with reference to other matters, having in view the facilitation of commercial relations."

The conditions in regard to indemnities, the razing of the Taku forts, the prohibition of the importation of firearms and the establishment of permanent legation guards and guards of communication between Peking and the sea were contained in the French note. The condition that rational intercourse shall be permitted with the Emperor was suggested by the United States. All the other conditions are understood to have been suggested by the German Minister.

It is to secure the modification of the provision for the execution of the dignitaries designated for milder punishment by the Chinese Government that the United States are directing their main efforts. The position of this Government is that this condition is im-

possible of fulfilment by the Chinese, because the officials named for decapitation are among the most powerful in the Empire and could cause a renewal of hostilities, the assassination of the Emperor, and the destruction of every vestige of native government if they found it necessary to do so to save their heads. The Chinese Emperor has decreed that Princes Tuan and Chwang shall be imprisoned for life and that nine other dignitaries shall be punished in milder form. The Ministers at Peking, however, following Germany's radical programme, have insisted that all these men shall be killed and that Gen. Tung Fuh Siang's name shall be added to the punitive list.

GERMANY IS JUBILANT.

HE IS WELL PLEASED WITH HER NEW INTERESTS IN CHINA.

The Newspapers Regard German Success as a Blow to England—Baron von Buelow Decorated for His Part in the Matter—Now Russia Wants Port Arthur on Similar Terms.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Universal satisfaction is felt over the outcome of the Kiao Chou Bay affair, and the newspapers triumphantly assert that the success of Germany in that part of the world is a slap in the face for Great Britain.

Baron von Buclow, the Foreign Minister, went to Potsdam to-day, whither he had been summoned by Emperor William, and his Majesty personally invested him with the order of the Red Eagle of the first class, in recognition of the success of the negotiations with China.

The Stock Exchange was brisker to-day than it has been for weeks. Speculators were evidently relieved by the knowledge that no international complications would follow the lease of Kiao Chou Bay.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* contends that the tension in the East has not arisen from the relations of Germany and China. The only serious cause of anxiety, it says, are the antagonistic political interests of Great Britain and Russia, behind which now appears an economic antagonism. The paper maintains that there is no reason for one single State undertaking to make the new Chinese loan, and says it thinks that common action in the matter would be expedient.

The *North German Gazette*, with the weight of its official inspiration, sets forth the objects of German policy in east Asia, which, it says, are free from all violence. Germany does not seek to force her way into China as a conquerer, but as a peaceful co-operator in developing the prosperity of that country. Germany's enterprise there, as everywhere abroad, is subordinate to that moderation which is embodied in the motto "Harm to no one." The agreement with China has resulted in strengthening and consolidating the existing good relations between the two empires.

In conclusion, the *North German Gazette* says: "We have secured a place in the sun which we could claim without presumption, but could not renounce without undue self-depreciation."

The *Post* announces that the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank is making arrangements for the opening of a branch at Kiao Chou.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A despatch to the *Chronicle* from Hong Kong says that the Russian occupation of Port Arthur completely blocks the entrance to Peking, and that it is imperative that the court move to Nankin.

A dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency here says that Russia is trying to obtain from China terms similar to those secured by Germany for the occupation of Kiao Chou Bay for a Russian occupation of Port Arthur and the rest of the Liaotung peninsula from a point considerably north of Talienwan.

It is unofficially, but reliably, declared that the German lease of Kiao Chou Bay is for ninety, not fifty, years, and that the annual rental is nominal.

The *Globe* says it is reported on the Stock Exchange that Great Britain has arranged to guarantee a Chinese loan of £16,000,000 at 3 per cent., to be issued at 110.

BOXER PERIL WILL GROW.

Sir Robert Hart Does Not Think Foreigners Can Stay in China. 1900

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The *Fortnightly Review* publishes an article on China by Sir Robert Hart, Director-General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. It is chiefly interesting because of the alarming opinions enunciated regarding the future by an experienced observer, who is probably more familiar with official China than any living foreigner. He declares that the Boxer movement, although officially inspired, has taken hold of the popular imagination and will spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. He says it is purely a "patriotic volunteer movement," and that the Boxer patriot of the future will possess the best weapons money can buy and then the "yellow peril" will be beyond ignoring.

He refers to the prospective growth of this Chinese movement as threatening the world's future, and says that 20,000,000 or more Boxers, armed, drilled, disciplined and animated by patriotic, if mistaken, motives, will make residence in China impossible for foreigners. They will take from the foreigners everything the foreigners have taken from China, will pay old grudges with interest and will carry the Chinese flag and Chinese arms into many a place that even fancy will not suggest to-day, thus preparing for future upheavals and disasters. In fifty years there will be millions of armed Boxers at the call of the Chinese Government. There is not the slightest doubt of that, and if the Chinese Government continues to exist it will encourage and will be quite right to encourage, uphold and develop this national Chinese movement. It bodes no good to the rest of the world, but China will be acting within its rights and will carry through a national programme.

Sir Robert fears that the remedies are outside the range of practical politics, and looks to the future full of foreboding. Nothing but partition under certain conditions or the miraculous spread of Christianity can, in his opinion, avert the peril, and he does not see how either can be achieved. Failing these, the lawlessness of the present rising must be condoned and the Manchu dynasty supported. To this end it will be made to "lose its face" as little as possible, but the trade in arms will not cease, and our sons and grandsons will reap the whirlwind.

The article attracts much attention here. The *Times* and *Standard* regard Sir Robert's judgment as warped by his long residence in China and by his sympathy with what can almost be called his adopted country. The *Times* rejoices that there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the Powers will be frightened by the awful picture of a regenerate China in the indefinite future from doing their plain duty to the China of to-day.

Secretary Sherman and the Chinese Question. Jan 6, 08

Secretary SHERMAN is credited by the *Philadelphia Press* of Tuesday last with a statement in regard to the far Eastern question, with the general wisdom of which we shall not at present take issue. But it contains one declaration which seems to have been uttered without due consideration, and to betray a very great misconception of our interest in China.

After asserting reassuringly that the much significance is given to the fact that the armed fleets of Russia, Germany, and England are congregating in Chinese ports and that "there is no evidence" that they are doing so "for any hostile purpose," the Secretary adds: "Again, should it be conceded that China is to be partitioned by the powers, how, pray, is that to interest us materially? The powers would gladly seize the opportunity to trade with us

Our commercial interests would not suffer as far as I can see in the least—quite the contrary. Therefore I repeat that none of our commercial interests being endangered, Great Britain could not naturally expect aid from the United States."

This is an astounding statement to come from an American Secretary of State, since nothing could well be more misleading. It is known to every schoolboy that one of the greatest commercial wars of modern times has been going on in Eastern Asia for years, and that not only our own commercial interests but those of all the great European powers are deeply concerned in the outcome. It has been pointed out time and again by American travellers, American missionaries, American Consuls, and American Ministers that, while the interests of China would be greatly promoted by the extension of her commerce with the United States, which has no designs against her territory, that while American engineers and contractors should build the Chinese railroads, open the Chinese mines, and develop the resources of the Chinese Empire, and that, while American statesmen should be preferred to reorganize and reform the Chinese Government itself, the jealousy and intrigues of the European representatives have, even in times of peace, defeated every measure designed to promote these ends. That Russia, Japan, France, and England have territorial possessions within the ancient borders of China, wrested from her from time to time, and under whatever pretext, by the strong hand, is a fact of great significance. That Germany has recently taken violent possession of Kiao Chou Bay, which may be claimed as lying in the Russian sphere of actual or potential influence, is also a significant fact that cannot be disputed. That none of these powers have ever voluntarily given up territorial possessions once fairly within their control is known of all men. That the Chinese Empire is a helpless hulk, without mast, rudder or engines, that any one, even the meanest among the civilized powers, may despoil her, without fear of powerful resistance, has been demonstrated beyond all doubt by Japan. And that any one of the powers may therefore extend its possessions indefinitely toward the interior of the empire, unless interfered with by the others, is self-evident.

When it is considered that Russia has taken the Amur and Usuri valleys from China, an empire in themselves, within the last century, and now holds almost undisputed sway in Manchuria, it requires no violent stretch of the mind to predict that she will seek to further extend her sway, toward, if not to, the north bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang, as necessity and opportunity permit. It has been suggested that the movement of Russia into central and eastern Asia has not taken place under a well defined and formulated policy, but is the result of forces as unconscious and irresistible as those which cause glaciers to flow toward the sea. But be this as it may, there is nowhere visible a will disposed to stay this movement, nor a force powerful enough to resist it.

That Great Britain, holding Hong Kong in the Southeast, and Burmah, formerly a Chinese buffer State, in the West, should seek to extend her control over the intervening country as far north as the south bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang, Lord SALISBURY may deny, but all the history of British conquest in Asia gives him the lie! Great Britain must move to advance her interests if Russia does. Those two are all the great Asiatic powers which have divided the continent and split only

around China. If one moves the other must move also, though she may not want to do so. It is destiny, and she can't help it!

That France, who has taken possession of Tonkin and Cochln China within the last decade, and is credited with recently raising her flag in Hainan, should seek to extend her domination in the direction of Canton and the Shan States, may fairly be inferred from what she has already done. French politicians and French newspapers do not conceal their desire to build up a colonial system for the purpose of finding an outlet for French commerce and enterprise. Neither the savages of the Niger nor the swamps of the Mekong have been permitted to stay her advance. Why should Mr. SHERMAN suppose that the wealth of a heathen region should prove less attractive merely because the Chinese Emperor, himself the descendant of Manchu filibusters, claims it as his own?

And lastly, who can say that the German Emperor, who helped Russia and France break the grasp of the Japanese *wojen* from the hilt of the Regent's sword on the Chinese mainland, and as yet has received no pay for his services, does not intend, on his life, to hold by the strong hand what he has taken in the neighborhood of Klao Chou Bay, or to get an equivalent somewhere else in the world for it? He who reads history and sees what has been done in the way of conquest by the European powers in China, has a perfectly logical right to assume that they intend to continue their work of spoliation. No man not in the confidence of Prime Ministers, Kings, and Emperors, can speak with certainty as to their policy from day to day, but the mercst tyro may infer from the unbroken precedents of the past what will be their tendency for the future! Nothing is more cer-

than that this tendency leads not to the political but commercial control of all annexed territory, to the exclusion of all foreign products and manufactures which can be furnished by the annexing power. And, notwithstanding Secretary SHERMAN's opinion that those powers would "gladly trade with us," they would most surely shut us out of their spheres of influence, and buy from us only what they could not furnish themselves.

So it is almost a self-evident fact, notwithstanding the optimistic views of Secretary SHERMAN, that the great powers, having already despoiled China of her widely separated dependencies, may each on its own line continue its aggressions as it pleases, unhindered by the others, and that there is no organized power within the control of the Chinese Government to stay the progress of the least of them for an hour. European complications or the lack of completed railways or of a sufficient number of battleships may do it, but nothing within China, unless directed by the trained intelligence of modern statesmen and soldiers, can save her from the "Raveng Wolves," and there is only one power in the world which has an interest of the first magnitude in seeing her saved!

Need we say that power is the great American republic, which borders upon the Pacific Ocean for 2,000 miles in the temperate zone, and almost encircles it in the farther north? She has a present commerce built up against the sharpest European rivalry, and she is bound to protect it by all the moral, and if needs be, by all the military and naval means she can command. She cannot afford to take the chance of fair commercial treatment from the great powers. It would be childish to

trust them for an instant. Their only excuse for annexation, or the establishment of European spheres of influence, is that they may thereby better protect and advance their own interests, not ours. To what our interests may ultimately grow, if we assert our rights and our power, no man can say, but in these days of commercial activity everything is possible if we do not really abandon the field.

THE SUN does not advocate an entangling alliance with any power, and least of all with England, nor does it advise the holding out of any hopes of armed intervention to China. But it would be recreant to its past history and future hopes if it did not advise the Administration to give fair notice to all concerned in unequivocal terms that its commercial equality must everywhere be respected, and that it will regard the indiscriminate spoliation of China as a menace to its paramount interests which it cannot tolerate from King or Kaiser.

GEN. J. H. WILSON ON CHINA.

HE SAYS SHE IS AT THE MERCY OF THE FOREIGN POWERS.

Done Dec 11 '00
She Has Fought Her Last Battle Against Progress, He Says, and Progress Has Won—The Imperial Buildings Gave Evidence of the Poverty Existing in China.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Gen. James H. Wilson, who went to China as commander of one of the military divisions of the United States relief expedition, arrived in Washington this afternoon and reported to the Secretary of War. As an authority on China and its people Gen. Wilson is recognized as one of the best in the United States. His book, published some years ago, describes with great accuracy conditions which then existed in China, and he has already completed a revision, bringing it down to the present time. The recent troubles he attributes entirely to a bad influence in the Chinese courts.

"These influences," said Gen. Wilson tonight, "made it appear that China was strong enough to clear out all foreigners. Bad advisers of the Empress misled her as to the strength of the Empire. China has never had an army able to defeat the foreign armies, and never will have. There is no doubt about the fact that the Empress, Jung Lu and Hung Fu Hsiang were implicated in the project to exterminate the foreigners. But the Empress was misled, and the Emperor could do nothing.

"They have at last realized their weakness. China is now at the mercy of the foreign Powers; absolutely at their mercy. The question of a settlement depends upon the Powers and must be settled by the representatives of the different governments at their respective capitals. In my judgment China will accede to most any demand made upon her. She can do nothing else. No matter how severe the burden or enormous the indemnity put on her she could not refuse to submit. Of course it cannot be expected that the Empress or Jung Lu or Tung Fu Hsiang would agree to a proposition that they be executed. By leaving this out of the demand the Powers can insist upon the strongest claim."

Gen. Wilson believes that China's present difficulty will, however, prove, her own salvation. China has for years been fighting foreign influence. "It has fought its last battle against progress," he said, "and progress has triumphed. After a settlement is reached China will be open irrevocably to modern progress."

Gen. Wilson was asked about the report that Li Hung Chang's secretary had been taken into custody by direction of Count Von Waldersee. The press despatches gave his name as Yiko. Gen. Wilson said he met all of Li Hung Chang's secretaries and there

was to his knowledge none by that name. He said that Li Hung Chang's chief secretary is an American named Pethick, upon whom Earl Li leans very dependently.

Gen. Wilson expressed the belief that Li Hung Chang is acting in good faith in his efforts to effect a settlement with the Powers. "What else is there for him to do?" asked Gen. Wilson. "What can China do but work for a settlement? As to his credentials I believe he will get them at the proper time. He has no desire to deceive the representatives of the Powers, as it could do him no good and would not benefit China."

Speaking of Count von Waldersee, Gen. Wilson expressed the opinion that he was not personally responsible for the outrages committed by the Germans. He said: "Count von Waldersee is a man of excellent principles and character. I cannot believe there was any difference of opinion between him and Gen. Chaffee over the question of looting. Military expeditions against the Chinese should be discontinued. They do no good by killing peaceable and harmless natives.

It should be remembered, on the other hand, that the provocation of the Germans is great. Their Minister was killed, and it is only natural that they should try to find his slayer and punish him. In such a situation it is no easy matter to control the individual soldiers. As to Gen. Chaffee's barring the gate to the Imperial palace, I will explain that situation.

After the capture of the Imperial City it was agreed that the gates captured should be held by the troops capturing them. The Americans captured the south gate and the Japanese the north and eastern gate. After the troops marched in a body through the palace, none was allowed inside without permission from the General guarding the gate to be entered. When Count von Waldersee wanted to go through the palace he got permission from Gen. Chaffee to pass through the south gate, as it leads right through the Imperial buildings.

It now appears from cable reports that for some reason Gen. Chaffee refused any longer to give permission and has barred the way through the south gate to the imperial buildings. It is not unnatural that Gen. Chaffee should protest against the removal of the old observatory instruments. These instruments formed the first acceptance by China, two hundred and fifty years ago, of western science. To take them from their position and carry them away seems to be unnecessary and calculated to excite unnecessary comment.

"The instruments are out of date, but they are beautiful specimens of bronze work. Their removal can do no possible good, and it is difficult to see upon what ground it can be justified. I cannot believe that Count von Waldersee would countenance such an act. Nor would any one be surprised, if he did countenance it, that Chaffee should protest against it."

Gen. Wilson related to THE SUN reporter his impression of the Imperial buildings. He said that their appearance inside gave much evidence of the poverty existing in China. The throne room was dirty and the throne itself nothing but a wooden chair gilded.

"There was an unusual sight in the Emperor's room, though," said Gen. Wilson. "He had a mania for clocks. His room was filled with clocks of every description. There were hundreds of them, some of Chinese manufacture, some made in Europe and some made in the United States. There were clocks on stands on the walls and on the floor. Beside handsome brass-mounted clocks on the wall were hung common everyday wooden clocks. There was one on the floor drawn by an elephant; there were clocks in the form of birds and flowers.

Even the room occupied by the Empress had a great many clocks in it, but here taste turned to pieces of bric-a-brac, though she had very few articles of any beauty or cost. There was some carved wood in her personal palace, which, by the way, is now occupied by Count von Waldersee, but even there no signs of comfort or luxury were to be seen.

Apparently linen bed cloth were unknown. She had no pillows and nothing you could call a mattress on her bed. It was [had] without springs and covered only by a quilt of mat. The house had none of the conveniences of sewerage, and the lily pond near it was the reservoir for all the drainage of the street. The whole place served to illustrate how China has preserved its primitive state. Birds flew about inside the Imperial buildings with freedom, and everything looked neglected."

Gen. Wilson spoke in high praise of the Japanese soldiers. He declared that they are simply wonderful. "Their courage in battle cannot be surpassed," he remarked. "Our troops are brave. They are great fighters, and the officers of the foreign armies say so; but they insist that the American soldier is not a soldier in the strict military sense."

The European soldier does not understand the discipline of the American army. He is differently trained and does not consider the American a soldier at all. The Germans in this respect are perfectly trained, but they are not ahead of the Japanese in fighting qualities, nor are they ahead of the Americans. Our boys are a different class of men; they are intelligent and educated. They are men of different character.

DELAY OF THE MINISTERS.

Text of the Note Agreed Upon, but It Has Not Been Signed Yet.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PEKIN, Dec. 20.—While the Ministers have agreed upon the text of the preliminary note to be presented to the Chinese plenipotentiaries, it has not yet been signed.

The manner in which Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, spoke at the meeting of the foreign representatives, indicated that the note would be signed on Saturday, but it was evident to all that if the signatures are not affixed now there will probably be a further delay lasting for weeks.

Mr. Conger was unwilling that the United States should assume responsibility for the delay and asked everybody to have it determined finally not to change the note. All the Ministers agreed to this and another meeting was held to-day, for the purpose of signing the note. But at this meeting it was decided to wait until the translation of the document into Chinese had been completed. This work is being done by the interpreters of the allies, and, with the English and French translations, will be presented at the first joint meeting with the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

A place for the joint meeting has not been selected. The Chinese envoys still think it should be held in the Great Temple of Buddha, while the Ministers insist it shall take place at one of the legations.

The English modification of the preliminary note is to the effect that that Government cannot agree to the evacuation of Peking and the province of Chihli by the allied forces until the Chinese Government has satisfied the Powers that all the terms of the note will be complied with.

There has been some question as to what will satisfy the Powers short of compliance with the entire demands. Persons familiar with the Chinese say there will be no serious opposition to any of the demands, but that Chinese Commissioners will have to make a show of opposition to "save their faces"—a Chinese term really meaning to save their heads. Hence it is probable that Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching will make counter propositions. The wording of the preliminary note certainly invites dickerings.

The killing of Chinamen is still fashionable in Peking. To-day the Germans beheaded thirteen for some trivial offences which in the United States would be punished with short terms of imprisonment. The Germans appear to have no regard whatever for the lives of Chinamen. The English also put three Chinamen to death to-day.

A Catholic native who has visited the villages near here returned to Peking to-day. He reports that the native Christians are levying blackmail on the Chinese everywhere and committing depredations of all kinds. The effort to suppress gambling and opium joints in the American district has afforded the native Christians a splendid opportunity for levying blackmail. They knew the location of these resorts and visited the proprietors from whom they forced money for "protection." These natives are so shrewd in covering up their tracks that it has been found impossible to prevent them from carrying on this sort of work, and the officers in charge of the district are seriously considering the advisability of legalizing vice.

MEET PEACE ENVOYS TO-DAY

Dec 24 09
MINISTERS WILL PRESENT THE DEMANDS ON CHINA.

Spanish Legation in Peking Chosen for First Meeting—Missionaries Collecting Indemnity and Levying Fines—Mr. Ament of the American Board Defends His Action.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

From a Staff Correspondent.

PEKIN, Dec. 22.—The joint note containing the demands of the Powers has at last been signed by the various representatives, and the Chinese Commissioners, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, have been notified that it will be presented to them at the Spanish legation on Monday morning. Those who are closest to the Chinese predict that an agreement will be reached within two weeks.

The Chinese Commissioners have notified the Ministers that their credentials from the Empress Dowager have been perfected by the attachment of the Imperial seal, which was left in the Imperial city when the Court fled from the capital.

The Rev. Mr. Ament of the American Board of Foreign Missions has returned from a trip which he made for the purpose of collecting indemnities for damages done by Boxers. Everywhere he went he compelled the Chinese to pay. He says that all his native Christians are now provided for. He had 700 of them under his charge and 300 were killed. He has collected 300 taels for each of these murders, and has compelled full payment for all the property belonging to Christians that was destroyed. He also assessed fines amounting to thirteen times the amount of the indemnity. This money will be used for the propagation of the Gospel. After paying all the damages Mr. Ament has 7,000 taels left, which will be devoted to the support of 100 Chinese widows and their children.

Mr. Ament declares that the compensation he has collected is moderate when compared with the amount secured by the Catholics, who demand, in addition to money, head for head. They collect 500 taels for each murder of a Catholic. In the Wenchiu country 680 Catholics were killed and for this the European Catholics here demand 750,000 strings of cash and 680 heads.

In the course of a conversation Mr. Ament referred to the attitude of the missionaries toward the Chinese. He said: "I deny emphatically that the missionaries are vindictive, that they generally looted or that that they have done anything since the siege that the circumstances did not demand. I criticize the Americans. The soft hand of the Americans is not as good as the mailed fist of the Germans. If you deal with the Chinese with a soft hand they will take advantage of it."

Mr. Ament reports, however, that the Chinese are friendly to the Americans. He states that at the town of Shani a force of Germans held up the head man on Dec. 20, banged his head and demanded 3,000 taels and a number of mules and carts. Mr. Ament interceded in behalf of the head man and the Germans were finally satisfied with 600 taels, all the official had. The Germans came from Shanhaikwan. On the trip they had collected 2,000 taels, besides provisions, mules and carts.

PEKIN, Dec. 23.—The question of the seizure by the Germans of the Peking clubhouse and property belonging thereto has been referred to the Ministers of all the powers for settlement. The value of the seized property is 300,000 taels. The clubhouse was the only meeting place for foreigners. Before the seige Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, who was subsequently murdered, asked for the use of one room, in which he desired to lodge soldiers. His request was granted, and in a short time the Germans seized the whole place. Lumber for a complete house was looted to repair the German legation. Though the clubhouse is not

used now Field Marshal Count von Waldersee refuses to surrender it or to pay for the material that was looted. This is one example of the high-handed way in which the Germans are carrying things here. The Ministers will consider the matter because all the foreigners are interested in it.

The statement that the French Government will return the loot taken by the French soldiers, with the exception of munitions of war, is the source of the greatest amusement here. The French soldiers were more systematic looters than the Germans, and it is a fact that to-day Catholic Christians, carrying French flags and armed with modern guns, are looting villages in the Province of Chihli.

THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO PAOTINGFU, CHIHLI, CHINA.

In the New York "Nation" of the 18th of October is an article on the above subject. The writer evidently did not know the object of the expedition, for he says: "For what purpose did the expeditionary force set out for Paotingfu on Thursday? For vengeance. There had taken place in that city a bloody massacre of innocent foreigners. Therefore, there must now take place there a still bloodier massacre of a still greater number of innocent Chinese." It will be seen from the following facts that the object of the expeditionary force was not vengeance, but the just punishment of those officials who were really responsible for the massacre of innocent and defenceless men, women, and children. Let it be remembered too, that these men had gone with their wives and children to that place under promise of protection from the Chinese Government, whose representatives the guilty officials were. That promise was deliberately broken.

And what had actually taken place at Paotingfu? Let a Chinese Christian woman who was with some of the murdered missionaries up to a short time before they were massacred tell the story. What happened after she was separated from the missionaries she learnt from her two nephews who followed them to the execution ground. The woman told her story to Mr. and Mrs. Green on their return to Paotingfu on the 5th of September, after they had been for about three weeks in the hands of the Boxers. Mr. Green told the story to me, and I have the notes I took at the time before me as I write.

Let me preface the account by mentioning the different missions which had a station at this place. Outside the North Gate was the compound of the American Presbyterian Board, and living there on the 3rd of June were Dr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Simcox and three children, and Dr. and Mrs. Hodge—the latter only having reached China in April of last year. Outside the South Gate was the compound of the American Board. Mr. Pitkin was in charge at the time, and at the ladies' house were Miss Gould and Miss Morrell

with a number of Chinese women. Not far from them was the house of the China Inland Mission, then occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall and their five-year-old, fair-haired, dear little Gladys. Mr. William Cooper, co-director of the China Inland Mission in China, was their guest at the time.

Though there had been much to disquiet and perplex the missionaries since the 28th of May, when the Peking-Paotingfu railway was destroyed and the station at Fêng'ai burnt, the real trouble at the mission compounds only began on Saturday, the 3rd of June. The first place to be attacked was the building of the American Presbyterian Board outside the North Gate. The outbreak was sudden and unexpected, for only a short time before Dr. Taylor had been at his beneficent work in the city. The Boxers surrounded the mission premises, and on Dr. Taylor coming out to speak to the mob he was killed in the courtyard. Mr. and Mrs. Simcox and their three children, together with Dr. and Mrs. Hodge, took refuge in the upper storey of their house, which was set fire to by the rabble, and they all perished in the flames. This occurred about mid-day on Saturday. The news soon spread to the South suburb and the missionaries there were greatly grieved and alarmed and spent most of the remainder of the day in prayer. Quite a number of Christian Chinese women were with Miss Gould and Miss Morrell and they all said they would

at 3 o'clock in the evening, while the rain was still coming down in torrents, the little band of martyrs was taken from the temple in the city to a vacant spot of ground outside the South gate, just behind a house once occupied by Mr. Bagnall, and there executed in the sight of thousands, many of whom thronged the adjoining city wall. The two nephews of the woman who related the story were standing close to the place of execution, and told her that there was some difficulty in executing Mr. Cooper as he was very stout, and that the crowds laughed and jeered at his sufferings. Dear little Gladys was left standing after her parents were dead, and as she stood there crying for her mother was suddenly thrust through with a spear. One hesitates to write such details as the foregoing, but in the present state of feeling it is well that the facts should be known.

The Chinese Bible-woman who was with Miss Morrell was not killed as she was known to the Boxers and soldiers, but was handed over to the Civil authorities by whom she was kept in prison for seven weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Green and Miss Gregg reached Paotingfu on the 5th of September and soon after this woman obtained permission to see them and related the foregoing. Of most of the events she herself had been an eyewitness. Mr. and Mrs. Green never saw her again, and thought that her friends must have removed her to the country.

When General Gaselee arrived and heard how nobly she had stood by the foreigners he tried every means to find her so that she might be rewarded, but all without success.

And what has been the punishment awarded the officials and city for such a dastardly outrage? There has been no massacre of "innocent Chinese" as was feared by the writer in the "Nation." The Rev. J. W. Lowrie, who accompanied the expedition as interpreter, writing from Paotingfu on the 16th of November said: "The execution was an imposing affair, but the Chinese were too frightened to be present and few, if any, witnessed it. The reasons for it have been published in proclamations and all the people made aware of them. The city is terrified by the presence of foreign soldiers but too proud to really seem humbled with the punishment, severe as it is—three chief officers beheaded, one degraded, several temples blown up, city towers the same, and the city fined 100,000 taels (ounces of silver)."

Besides the missionaries massacred many native Christians lost their lives and much of their property was destroyed. The punishment meted out to the guilty parties cannot surely be regarded as vengeance, but simply as a wise and just step towards the settlement of the present difficulties. The people follow their rulers, and it is believed by many who know China best, that if all the officials guilty of the recent outrages could be punished, the country would soon be open again both to the missionary and trader.

E. H. EDWARDS.
M. B., Edin.

Tientsin, 15th December.

Jan Dec 16, 1900
China's Greatest Statesman.

It is well known that CHANG CHIH-TUNG, Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, has, together with his colleague, the Viceroy of Nankin, been included in the list of four plenipotentiaries deputed to negotiate terms of settlement with the Western Powers. Throughout the recent troubles he has maintained order in his vast provinces, quickly suppressing the slightest tendency to outbreaks against foreigners, while, at the same time, he has exhibited a sturdy loyalty to the Emperor KWANG-SU and the Empress Regent. He is in many respects an extraordinary man. Though he has long possessed opportunities of acquiring exceptional wealth, he is comparatively poor. With the most ardent patriotism and lively pride in the past achievements of his country he combines a mind singularly open to the vital necessity of innovations and reforms. He believes in the moral superiority of Confucianism to Christianity, but he is equally convinced that China must quickly acquire an intimate knowledge of Western sciences and methods if she is to retain territorial integrity and national independence. Such is the man whose epoch-making book, "China's Only Hope," written soon after the successful invasion of the Middle Kingdom by the Japanese, has been translated, not only by French Jesuits, but also by an

American missionary, Mr. SAMUEL L. WOODRIDGE, whose English version has been published in this city.

We call this book epoch making because, on the one hand, it accounts for the neutral attitude lately maintained by the immense population of the Yang-tse Basin and for the uprising in southern China against the Manchu dynasty, while, on the other hand, it provoked the reaction against foreigners which has had such sanguinary consequences. When the work appeared, the Emperor KWANG-SU, who was still reigning in fact as well as in name,

ordered it to be sent to each of the Viceroys, Governors and Literary Examiners, and so cordial a reception did it meet with at the hands of most of the literati, that the number of copies distributed is estimated at a million. There is no doubt that, had the Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG not been so powerful, he would have lost his head for his bold advocacy of reform, notwithstanding the vehemence with which he insisted that Confucianism is the best, and, in truth, the only religion for the Chinese if they are to retain autonomy and individuality. The Manchu party took alarm, and to a resiliency from the ideas advocated in the Viceroy's book are attributable in large measure the *coup d'état* effected by the Empress Dowager in October, 1898, the decapitation of many members of the Reform party, the "clear out the foreigner" policy of Prince TUAN and the awful scenes enacted in China during the last summer of the nineteenth century.

The author's aim in writing the book is set forth by himself in the preface. China, he says, is in danger of perishing. How can she be saved? That is the question to which he endeavors to supply an answer. While he holds that the condition of the hard-working poor in China is happier on the whole than is that of the corresponding social element in the Western world, he denounces severely the ruling classes of his countrymen. For the last fifty years, he says, China has proved herself almost irreclaimably stupid and somnolent. Among her officials there is not one man of discernment; there are no real scholars and no skilful artisans. As there are no schools, properly so called, the means of making good the national deficiencies are lacking. Old custom he treats as "a bugaboo, a password to lying and deceit." In a word, the Viceroy seems thoroughly alive to the state of things in the Middle Kingdom, and to be convinced that his country is morally rotten as well as materially helpless.

What is his remedy? He would seek it in the adoption of Western science and methods and in the renaissance of Confucianism. The moral basis of a regenerated China should be, he thinks, the ethical system expounded by CONFUCIUS and his disciples, while Western learning should be used for practical purposes. The assimilation of what is useful in Western enlightenment CHANG CHIH-TUNG would bring about in two ways, to wit: by drastic changes in the national mode of education and by a strict enforcement of religious toleration. Dr. GRIFFITH JOHN of the London Mission at Hankow, China, bears witness that the Viceroy's suggestions about converting the temples into schools, and other alterations in the scope and method of instruction, are remarkable both in character and in aim. In these proposals their author shows himself to be not only a reformer, but a reformer of the most radical and daring stamp. His

educational scheme is pronounced by Dr. GRIFFITH JOHN truly magnificent, and we are assured that it would have been crowned with signal success but for the coup d'état of October, 1898. The chapter on religious toleration, also, is so admirable that it might be published by the China Religious Tract societies almost as it stands. The Viceroy deprecates all religious persecutions as wrong and impolitic. In his opinion the way to promote Confucianism is to "reform the Government, and not combat everlastingly other religions."

Naturally, the American and English missionaries, who come forward as the translators and sponsors of this book, do not sympathize with the author's desire to witness a revival of Confucianism. Were his wish attained their occupation might be gone; as it might vanish even in the West should positivism and agnosticism, which are already tolerated, acquire complete ascendancy. Nevertheless, they acknowledge that, in publishing "China's Only Hope," the Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan has rendered a great service to his country. They add that, if China possessed at this time twenty statesmen gifted with the intelligence, the integrity and the moral courage of CHANG CHIH-TUNG, the Middle Kingdom might yet be rescued from prospective catastrophe, and its days might be prolonged upon the earth. But where is a second CHANG CHIH-TUNG to be found?

OUR RIGHTS IN CHINA.

Assurances of Some of the Powers Sent Back to Be Made More Definite.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The announcement of Ex-Minister Barrett in his speech before the Southern Society in New York to-night that the State Department would issue a statement in regard to what it has accomplished by the overtures to European nations and Japan to secure the continuance of American rights in China, correctly represents an intention which the Department will carry out when the proper time arrives. Just how soon the statement will be issued cannot now be told, for the reason that certain communications from governments concerned must be received before the Department will be in a position to explain fully what has been accomplished, but Mr. Barrett's declaration that the Department would furnish its explanation to the world within thirty days is regarded as approximately correct.

The speech of Mr. Barrett is an exposition in general terms of what has been accomplished by the United States Government. The original inquiries of the Secretary of State looked only to the preservation of American treaty rights in those parts of China in possession of European Governments, or within their spheres of influence, or which might come within the jurisdiction of European authority. These inquiries, which were coupled with requests for written assurances that our rights would be respected, were received by all the nations in a friendly spirit, and some of the European Powers went so far as to ask the United States to assume a direct interest in the partition of China by taking possession of a portion of that country. The American Government, however, declined to take advantage of the invitation and confined itself to the one question—the preservation of American treaty rights. The negotiations assumed a broader scope eventually and resulted in what is regarded as a practical concert of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Japan and the United States to maintain the open door. Austria has acquiesced in the arrangement made. The negotiations would have ended some time ago if all the written guarantees furnished the United States by the foreign nations concerned had been of the definite character desired by this Government. Some of the final answers were not considered to be of the binding character promised and were sent back to the nations which sent them with a request that they be put in the language desired. That this will be done the State Department feels assured.

OPEN DOOR MUST STAY OPEN

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON IN A SPEECH BY JOHN BARRETT.

Test Case May Be Needed to Establish Our Rights in China Under Any Regime—State Department Soon to Announce, He Says, Results of Our Negotiations.

John Barrett, lately our Minister to Siam, has some news from Washington which he told at the Southern Society's dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night in the following speech:

"The most timely statement that I can make to you, representative sons of a section which has vital interests at stake in China, is one concerning our negotiations with European powers for the maintenance of the 'open door.' Having been especially requested to discuss in the course of my remarks the actual significance of these negotiations, I endeavored before leaving Washington to ascertain from those in charge of our Asiatic policy that which would enable me to comply with your request.

"It can now be said on the best of authority that within thirty days a most important announcement will be made to the country by the State Department in the form of a communication to Congress covering in detail the exact terms as well as the import and scope of the diplomatic notes exchanged in this matter of paramount consequence to our legitimate commercial expansion and growing moral influence in the Pacific. The delay in making these full data public has been due, I am credibly informed, to a reasonable and natural desire of the Secretary of State to settle all points, minor as well as chief, and practically conclude negotiations on permanent and satisfactory lines before giving them that publicity which might interfere with their successful consummation.

"When presently, this official statement of specific results accomplished and the terms thereof is made, the whole country, irrespective of section and party, will approve even more generously this peaceful and far-reaching achievement than it did the first general statement of policy.

"It will show that, and just how, the United States, single-handed, have accomplished in a few months what the powers of Europe, single or combined, failed to do in long years of diplomatic intercourse and strategy; that we have led the way in taking the strongest action possible for the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese Empire; that we have safeguarded our developing interests whether China remains intact or is divided into 'spheres of influence,' which is a sugar-coated diplomatic phrase for 'the actual areas of actual sovereignty' without, in any way compelling ourselves to the recognition of such spheres or to the rights of European nations to delimit them; that each step has been taken with due regard for the inalienable rights of the Chinese Government and with its friendly consent and knowledge through its Minister at Washington; and that while Great Britain and Japan have accepted without reservation America's recommendations, Russia, Germany, France and Italy have hesitated only on the letter of the terms and not on the principle involved.

"This means then that freedom of trade, as first outlined in the old Tientsin treaties, is guaranteed by all the Powers without discriminating duties, freight rates or inland taxes throughout all China, including an area of 4,000,000 square miles, or greater than that of all the United States, a population of 400,000,000, or five times that of the United States, and an annual foreign trade which, now already amounting to \$250,000,000 will, with her vast resources developed, her interior opened and gridironed with railways and a more progressive government inaugurated, reach in the reasonable future at the conservative rate of \$5 per head, or less than that of Japan and only one-fifth that of the United States, the magnificent total of \$2,000,000,000 [two billions].

"There remains, however, one highly strategic and effective move to be made on the chessboard of diplomacy before the United States and the world at large will be convinced that disguised efforts to discriminate against our products will be forever checkmated under these new agreements, and I think the Government at Washington has the point well in mind. We must have a test case and the sooner the better—not a defiant attitude or effort to embroil our country in war, but a firm purpose prompted by an honest desire to es-

tablish our rights by practical trial, like the test of the constitutionality of a new law that has just been enacted.

"Stated in other and brief terms: We must have a precedent now to prove that the door is open and cannot be closed. If an effort is made to shut it in our faces either by a gradual movement or a slam, despite these new negotiations, our Government supported by the country at large must resist such movement and insist on our rights with all the forces, moral and material, at our command!

"Finally, that we may have the strength and facilities to stand by our new Chinese policy and so protect our vast potential interests in China and elsewhere in the Pacific we must lose no time in digging the trans-isthmian canal, laying the Pacific cable and firmly establishing peace, order and government in the Philippines."

After the dinner, Mr. Barrett was asked to explain a little more fully the latter part of his speech.

"A few days ago I called upon the Secretary of State to tell him that I was to deliver a speech before the Southern Society on the general subject of American trade in China. I told him that Southern men are seriously interested in this question and wanted good, solid facts. Then I asked him what I should tell them. He told me the substance of what I said in my speech. He did not, however, say anything about the need of establishing a precedent. I got that part from Dr. Hill, the Assistant Secretary of State. By establishing a precedent, Dr. Hill meant simply this, that it would be necessary when an American merchant tried to do business in one part of China controlled by the French, or an American engineer tried to build a railroad in a part of China controlled by the Germans, and either found himself discriminated against by either of these Powers, or any other Power having a sphere of influence in China, that he should complain to our Government. Then our Government would at once call the attention of the offending Power to its agreement with us and insist that the terms of the agreement be strictly adhered to. We could demand that the agreement be enforced and back up our demand with whatever force was necessary."

The first speaker at the dinner was Jutaro Komura, the Japanese Minister, who was called upon as soon as a silent toast had been drunk to George Washington. He declared that his country was grateful to the United States for the recognition always accorded to it, and that the Japanese flag and the United States flag would always be found flying together in times of trouble. Mr. Barrett was the last speaker. In beginning, he referred to most of the people sitting at the toastmaster's table. Among them was the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck. Mr. Barrett reserved mention of him until the last. Then pointing to him, he said:

"And there sits the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, the only man on whom the South can unite for President."

There was considerable cheering and a great deal of laughter.

THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

Senator Frye Says Secretary Hay's Diplomacy Accomplished It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senator Frye was the guest of honor last night at the fifteenth annual banquet of the Psi Upsilon Society of Washington, and an admirer nominated him for President of the United States. Quick as a flash the Senator said, with a graceful bow, "I had rather be a Psi U and Senator than the President of the United States." Then the Senator told his audience all about the sessions of the Paris Peace Commission, of which he was a member, and closed with this peroration:

"There was but one course to pursue, and that was to take the whole of the Philippines, as was done. Had the other plan been adopted there would have been perpetual war with Spain. Thank God, what was done by the Americans has made us one of the great powers of the world. When, a short time ago some of the nations of Europe insisted on taking more of China than they possessed already, and Secretary Hay made a diplomatic protest and said that there must be an open door for Americans, every nation in Europe yielded to it. Had this occurred two years ago the protest would have been treated with contempt."

PARTITION OR CONVERSION CHINA'S ALTERNATIVES

Sir Robert Hart so Puts the Chinese Problem—Boxer Movement
One of Patriotism—If China Is Curbed Now She
Will Take Terrible Revenge Later.

[From the European Edition of the Herald.]
In the November issue of the Fortnightly Review there appears one of the most important and startling articles that periodical literature has contained for a long time—the contribution on the Chinese problem from the pen of Sir Robert Hart, whose intimate acquaintance with China and the Chinese entitles his opinions to the weightiest consideration. The Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs depicts the future in the darkest of hues.

Having described the Boxer movement as "a purely patriotic volunteer movement," though "doubtless the product of official inspiration," Sir Robert Hart proceeds to sketch the attitude of the Chinese in a sympathetic vein.

China has slept long as we count sleep, but it is awake at last, and every member is tingling with Chinese feeling—"China for the Chinese and out with the foreigners."

"National sentiment is a constant factor which must be recognized, and not eliminated when dealing with national facts, and the one feeling that is universal in China is pride in Chinese institutions and contempt for foreign. Treaty intercourse has not altered this; if anything it has deepened it, and the future will not be influenced by it.

"The Boxer movement is doubtless the product of official inspiration, but it has taken hold of the popular imagination, and will spread like wildfire all over the length and breadth of the country. It is, in short, a purely patriotic volunteer movement, and its object is to strengthen China—and for a Chinese programme."

The distinguished writer anticipates the growth of the Boxer movement on a vast scale, and looks forward to a time when "the children or grandchildren of to-day's volunteers will possess the best weapons money can buy, and then the 'yellow peril' will be beyond ignoring."

Thinks Partition Necessary.

Sir Robert discusses thus the possibility of the Powers forestalling such a future:—

"If the Powers could agree among themselves and partition China at once, put down militarism with a strong hand, and employ

only their own race for military and peace work, it is possible that the peace loving and law abiding Chinaman might be kept in leading strings till the lapse of centuries has given other civilizing influences time to change the tendency of the national thought. Or, again, if Christianity were to make a mighty advance, so as to convert China into the friendliest of friendly Powers, the dangers which threaten to imperil the world's future might be averted. The words, 'imperial the world's future,' he observes, 'will doubtless provoke a laugh. Well, let them do so, but let them stand.'

Sir Robert asks:—"If the China of to-day did not hesitate on June 19 to throw down the glove to a dozen treaty Powers, is the China of a hundred years hence likely to do so?" and he draws this appalling picture:—

"Twenty millions or more of Boxers, armed, drilled, disciplined and animated by patriotic—if mistaken—motives, will make residence in China impossible for foreigners, will take back from foreigners everything foreigners have taken from China, will pay off old grudges with interest, and will carry the Chinese flag and Chinese arms into many a place that even fancy will not suggest to-day, thus preparing for future upheavals and disasters never before dreamed of.

China to Have Her Revenge.

"In fifty years' time there will be millions of Boxers in serried ranks and war's panoply at the call of the Chinese government; there is not the slightest doubt of that! And if the Chinese government continues to exist it will encourage—and it will be quite right to encourage—uphold and develop this Chinese national movement; it bodes no good for the rest of the world, but China will be acting within its right, and will carry through the national programme."

Here is Sir Robert's grave conclusion of the whole matter:—

"Nothing but partition—a difficult and unlikely international settlement—or a miraculous spread of Christianity in its best form—a not impossible, but scarcely to be hoped for, religious triumph—will defer, will avert this result. Is either the one or the other within the limits of practical politics or practical propagandism? I fear not! And if not, what? Then the lawlessness of the present uprising must be condoned, and the Manchu dynasty supported. To this end it will be made to lose face as little as possible; but trade in arms will not cease, and our sons and our grandsons will reap the whirlwind."

Signan, where they must feel themselves under duress, and to return to Peking, where they would have the support of the allied forces, they would be untrammelled in the exercise of punitive functions. Perhaps they could have been prevailed upon to take this step had they felt able to repose confidence in the assurances of the treaty Powers that their sovereign rights and personal dignity should be respected. The utmost pains should have been taken to inspire and justify such confidence. As our Peking correspondent shows, a course precisely opposite has been pursued. It seems that the officials at Paoting surrendered themselves by command of the Chinese Peace Commissioners, the understanding being that, if the International Commission decided that the officials were guilty and deserved death, the Chinese authorities would carry out the sentence, even although the officials should have supposed, when they surrendered, that they would not be killed.

The understanding was not carried out; on the contrary, the members of the International Commission proceeded forthwith to act in the threefold capacity of accusers, Judges and executioners. That is just the act that would have been performed, had there been a deliberate purpose to excite alarm and distrust in the Empress Regent and deter her from returning to Peking, thus postponing the solution of the Chinese problem for an indefinite period. We do not tax the International Commission with such a purpose, but, if we absolve them, we must recognize that they committed an egregious blunder which casts grave doubt upon their competence to discharge their functions. It is satisfactory to note that for this blunder the United States are in no wise responsible. We took no part in the capture of Paoting, nor in the subsequent summary execution of the surrendered officials. Our representatives, also, declined to sanction another stupendous mistake, the capture of the Taku forts at a time when, at Tientsin and through a large part of the Province of Chihli, the Imperial troops were really trying to suppress the Boxers. From that moment it was impossible for any Chinese commander, no matter how pro-foreign might be his sympathies to avert the fusion of the soldiers with the so-called patriots.

As for the assertion lately made by Dr. MARTIN that the Chinese problem can only be solved by the deposition and imprisonment of the Empress Regent, this is totally irreconcilable with the position which was taken by the treaty Powers at the outset; and by which they still abide. When, after the palace *coup d'état* of September, 1898, the Emperor KWANGSU renounced the active exercise of his functions, and transferred them to his aunt, the Empress Dowager, every one of the treaty Powers recognized her as Empress Regent, the chief engineer of the Government machine, the personification of China's administrative entity. Her authority has been acknowledged by Manchus and Chinese alike throughout the Celestial Empire, and with as little question by the pro-foreign Yangtse Viceroys as by the most violently anti-foreign officials. The Yangtse Viceroys early warned the representatives of the Powers that they could not be responsible for the maintenance of order in their provinces if any attempt were made to hold the Empress Regent personally to account for the outrages instigated by her bad advisers. Such

The Latest News From China.

The telegram dated Peking Nov. 17, which we published Tuesday, throws copious and much-needed light on the Chinese imbroglio. It points out that, so long as the Imperial authorities remain at a distance from Peking, there are practical limits to the exercise by them of punitive powers; and secondly, that the course pursued by the International Commission after the capture of Paoting was calculated to defer their return for an indefinite period. Incidentally, our correspondent testifies to the fact, already known, that the Empress Regent is now as she has been since September, 1898, recognized all over China and by the treaty Powers themselves as the active head of the State. It follows, obviously, that the demand, made in irresponsible quarters, for the imprisonment of the Empress Regent is inconsistent with the fundamental assumption upon which the Powers have proceeded, the assumption, namely, that they are not at war with the Chinese Government, but are simply aiding it to restore order and to punish the persons guilty of instigating the Boxer outrages.

We are told that, together with the edict setting forth the penalties inflicted upon

certain Princes and high officials, LI HUNG CHANG received a note from the Empress Regent in which she told him that it was impossible at present for her to punish TUNG FU HSIANG, for the reason that this General commands the Imperial troops under the protection of which her journey to Signan was made. That the Empress Regent is temporarily in the power of this particular General has been for some time notorious at Peking, and it is hard to see why the foreign Ministers, if they sincerely desire to facilitate, instead of obstructing, negotiations, should insist at this juncture upon including his name in the list of the condemned. In the fine-spun web of diplomacy there ought to be some strands of common sense. It is not the part of ordinary prudence to exact impossibilities. The Empress Regent has no cause to love Gen. TUNG FU HSIANG, who is largely responsible for her deplorable mistakes and for the grievous humiliation to which she has been since subjected. For the moment, however, she has good reason to fear him, and the fact should not be lost sight of. Even the misguided Empress Regent must be permitted to obey the instinct of self-preservation.

Could the Empress Regent and KWANG-SU, the nominal Emperor, be persuaded to leave

an attempt would plunge China into anarchy and chaos, the thing of all others to be shunned by every rational statesman. We may add that men better acquainted with China's fiscal resources do not confirm Dr. MARTIN's statement that \$600,000,000 would not be an exorbitant indemnity for the cost of the punitive expeditions and for the losses suffered by missionaries and other foreigners. Our Peking correspondent says, on Sir ROBERT HART's authority, that the customs receipts for August were less by nearly a million taels than they were in the same month of last year, and that, since August, the decrease has been greater. According to Sir ROBERT HART, the delay in the negotiations threatens China's import trade with almost complete prostration. Under the circumstances, it may prove impossible

to provide from the customs revenue even the interest and sinking fund for the existing public debt.

Can any sane person imagine that negotiations will be hastened and commercial conditions improved by an attempt to dislocate the whole administrative machinery of China by a demand for the deposition and imprisonment of the Empress Regent?

DETAIL OF PEACE TERMS.

Dec 16/00 TWO IMPORTANT CLAUSES THAT MINISTER CONGER SUGGESTED.

Degraded Officials Never to Hold Office Again—No Examinations to Be Held in Districts Where Outrages Occur—British Minister Gets His Instructions—Note to Be Signed Soon—Prince Tuan's Arrest
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From a Staff Correspondent.

PEKIN, Dec. 15, 8:45 P. M.—It is understood that Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister, has at last received his instructions from the Foreign Office and that there will be little further delay in the presentation of the preliminary note to the Chinese plenipotentiaries, as no important changes are demanded by England. A meeting of the foreign representatives will probably be called within a few days and the note signed. Meantime the Ministers are preparing rules to govern the negotiations. They will present these rules with the demands at the first official joint meeting with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese Peace Envoys.

The sections of the preliminary note which are considered most important here are entirely outside the note of M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which was the basis of the demands of the Ministers. One of these, which was proposed by Mr. Conger, the American Minister, is to the effect that whenever a local magistrate, of whatever rank, falls in his duty to protect foreigners to the extent of his power he shall be cashiered and never again be permitted to hold office. This is regarded as a good point because in the past the difficulty has been the inability to reach high officials in places where outrages have occurred. The Chinese would punish the lower officials whenever such action was demanded by the foreign representatives, but the men in high offices who were really responsible for the outrages generally escaped.

In cases where the protests of the Ministers were heeded the punishment of the high officials was generally followed by their promotion. A striking example of this was the case of Yu Hsien, the notorious anti-foreigner, who was recently banished to the furthest borders of the Empire to work on the roads. Even this punishment was regarded as insufficient and the latest reports from the court are to the effect that he is to be beheaded. This man was Governor of

the Province of Shantung some time ago when on the demand of the representatives of the Powers he was punished by being "degraded." Later he was made Governor of the Province of Shansi, where he was the worst offender during the recent troubles. He personally urged the murder of missionaries and native Christians. The high officials of the provinces have sufficient power to prevent these outrages, and if it is made plain that they will be punished if they fail to perform their duty such uprisings as those of the Boxers recently will be speedily suppressed.

The second amendment of the French note was proposed by Sir Ernest Satow. It provides for the revision of all commercial treaties between China and the Powers, which is essential to the opening of China to foreign commerce and the reform of the present system of government.

The third section, proposed by Marquis Raggi, the Italian Minister, provides for a reform of the revenue system. It says that "careful attention should be paid by China to her revenues and necessary reforms introduced in order that she may be able to pay the indemnities." This, it will be seen, is an elastic reform that must meet with the approval of the Powers. While it does not say in so many words that there shall be foreign supervision of the collection of revenues, that is believed to be the meaning of the section.

The fourth section, proposed by Mr. Conger, reads as follows: "In every province where foreigners have been killed examinations for the degrees of master of arts and bachelor of arts shall be suspended for five years." The importance of this section may not at first be appreciated by persons unacquainted with Chinese customs, but it will be when it is stated that the sole ambition of Chinamen is to hold office and that this is unattainable except through these examinations. The Chinese laws require that these examinations shall take place at the place of birth of the candidate or candidates. Thus this section prohibits for five years the selection of anybody for office who lives in places where the outrages have occurred.

This is the severest punishment that could be inflicted on all classes of Chinamen. If such a rule is permanently enforced it is believed it will go further than anything else to prevent outrages in the future. While educated Chinamen will not listen to a suggestion that they have had anything to do with attacks on foreigners and native Christians, the fact is that they have been the instigators of all the trouble, and this section strikes them effectively. Whatever else may happen during the peace negotiations, it is not likely that there will be any change in these provisions.

Advices received by the correspondent of THE SUN from Chinese sources are to the effect that Prince Tuan is under arrest at Ninghsia, on the border of the Province of Kansu, whither he fled before the edict for his punishment was issued. Information from the same source is that Yu Hsien is under arrest at Weinanhsien, where he is held for further Imperial orders as to his final punishment.

Field Marshal Count von Walderssee is authority for the statement that practically all the English troops will be withdrawn from Peking for the purpose of guarding the railroad from here to Shanhaikwan, the seaport on the Gulf of Liaotung, which is to be operated by the British.

TERMS EMPEROR AGREES TO.

Ten Clauses That Have Received the Approval of Kwang-su.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Tientsin correspondent of a news agency, telegraphing yesterday, says he is informed from a credible Chinese source that Emperor Kwang-su has agreed to the following terms for a settlement of the troubles with the Powers.

First—The payment of an indemnity of 700,000,000 taels, payable in sixty years and guaranteed on the likin revenues.

Second—That a suitable monument shall be erected in Peking in memory of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister who was murdered shortly after the outbreak of the Boxer troubles.

Third—That an Imperial Prince, one of the near relatives of the Emperor, shall go to Ber-

lin to apologize for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

Fourth—That the foreign troops shall hold the lines of communication from Taku to Peking.

Fifth—That the officials who were connected with the Boxer movement shall be punished.

Sixth—That candidates from places where foreigners have been maltreated shall not be allowed to compete in the Chinese examinations at Peking for five years.

Seventh—That the Tsung-li-Yamen (Foreign Office) shall be abolished.

Eighth—That the foreign Ministers shall have access to the Emperor at all times.

Ninth—That the importation of arms shall be prohibited.

Tenth—That the land and sea forts between Shanhaikwan and Peking and between Peking and Peking shall be destroyed.

The United States and

China June 23, 00

Harper's
Weekly

IT is to be hoped that the Administration will adhere to its wise policy of confining the operations of the United States in China to the protection and safeguarding of American interests, for this is all that the American people need or want. The United States are hungry for trade, but we have no particular lust for land, and the sole object of the powers who are now taking a hand in this Oriental mix-up is to add to their empire. Empire is the dearest dream of the Kaiser; empire is the key-note to the situation in Russia; to establish and maintain an empire is the avowed object of Great Britain; and there is no good reason why this should not be the condition of affairs in all these lands. These various nations are at least no hypocrites in seeking vast outlying territories. The very titles of their rulers are an outspoken declaration of their imperial aspirations. Germany is ruled by an Emperor; England has an Empress at the head of her affairs of state; and Russia has a Czar, which is an Emperor plus, rather than minus. France would have an Emperor if she could, and she truly ought if she wishes to be honest with the world. Europe is no place for Presidents. But we are on a different basis altogether. We are a nation of plain people who do not consider the love of work a stigma. We like it. We like business. To be in trade and to trade decently and honorably is the highest aspiration of the best of us. Imperial splendor, the glory of empire, we enjoy as we enjoy a show, but we do not let them interfere with business if we can help it. The drone who cares nothing for money, never having earned a penny, is the most unhappy of our products, and fortunately, comparatively, we do not produce many of his kind. We are in every sense of the word a commercial people, and there is no reason why we should be ashamed of the fact.

Certain wise and ponderous folk talk about our commercialism as if it were a crime, but we can well afford to let them talk so if it pleases them, for they are, after all, what Governor ROOSEVELT would call "vain prattlers" who consider big words evidence of the highest wisdom, ponderous and pessimistic thought the outward and visible sign of the deepest philosophy, and the portentous shaking of a massive head the surest indication of inherent sagacity. Lord save us! Commercialism a crime! If it be so, the baker who makes his loaves to sell is a criminal; the butcher who sells us our beef and mutton is a very highwayman, and the groceryman who sends us our coffee, tea, and sugar should be hanged like TURPIN; the fellow who brings us our milk in the morning is a sharp, and the iceman is worthy of the deepest damnation to be visited in the future life upon that most wicked of all created things—the Trust.

Every man who works and who renders a good return for the money paid to him, and who loves labor because he wishes to keep himself from idleness, whatever his station in life, is an ornament to society, and not otherwise. The man who by his industry rises from small transactions to larger responsibilities is a man who has advanced and who has something to be proud of. He who still further develops and becomes a controlling factor in the business of the nation, provided his efforts are along lines of decency, integrity, and to the preservation and promotion of that which is truest and best among us, is the supreme expression of American manhood. He cannot be pulled down by the specious significance of ponderous words misused or

coined by dyspeptic failures, or by the arguments of demagogues who would destroy him with vain and empty phrases.

We have now a precious opportunity to show the real truth to the rest of the world. We have been accused of entertaining imperialistic notions, when, as a matter of fact, we have none of them. Such outlying lands as we have acquired have come to us not because we wanted them, but because we could not evade the responsibility for their welfare which came upon us unsought as the inevitable result of the war with Spain. To-day China is to be partitioned. It is for us to demonstrate that we, as a nation, want nothing of it, and that our sole desire is to be permitted to do business there. Let the other nations have the land, the empire—anything they may choose to want. It is the part of the United States to insist solely upon their right to be friendly with their neighbors, to sell to them what we raise by honest toil and to buy from them what we need and can afford to pay for.

The only people we should embroil ourselves with should be those who would try to keep us from our just dues. These should have short shrift, and the policy inaugurated by President MCKINLEY and his cabinet is in no wise opposed to this principle: it is indeed a plain notification to the whole world that we intend to insist upon our rights, and with no ulterior motives of gain which might give to us something to which we are not entitled.

THE Power which makes the most exorbitant demands for compensation against the empty treasury of China is Russia; but while we are rejoicing at the prospect of peace in the far East, the following incident, narrated in a published letter of Dr. L. L. Seaman, Surgeon-Major of the United States Army, ought not to be forgotten by those who would see justice done to China as well as justice exacted from her. Dr. Seaman says:

"At the command of General Grodekow, now Governor-General of Manchuria, between 12,000 and 13,000 men, women and children, unarmed and defenceless, were driven into the Amoy River at Bladigovinski because an attack had been made on the Manchurian Railway, further up the river. Homes were ferreted out, and the old and decrepit were driven with the women and children to their death—all to strike terror to the heart of the Chinese. One of the officers in command of the troops which executed that order is a friend of mine, and he told me that his heart grew sick as he assisted in carrying out this command.

"The only Chinese to escape from that terrible massacre were sixteen employees of the firm of Kunst & Albers. This firm protested strongly against the murder of their shroffs, compradores, and clerks. 'Well,' said Grodekow, 'if you don't like it, give me 40,000 rubles.' And this amount was paid, then and there, to save the lives of their men. It was the best investment that firm ever made, for the reputation it gave them has gone abroad and their business has increased largely as a result."

China Standard
Vol. 10, 1901

While this, (i.e. the Buddhist Circular) has thus far awakened little attraction the conduct of some of the troops in China, (Chiefly Russian, French and Indian) has done great harm. A number of Japanese have gone to China and investigated the matter. According to all accounts their doings were simply awful. The Russians constantly cross themselves; and so the cross has come to be the symbol of cruelty. Kiyama told Ibuka that the family of the captain of one of the steamers running between Kobe and Shanghai had been attending church, but the father was so impressed with the conduct of these troops that he has been prejudiced against Christianity and has withdrawn his family from the church.

Sum **The Woman at Peking.** *Dr 26. 98*

To those familiar with the career of the so-called Empress Dowager TSI AN, there is nothing surprising in the announcement that the relatively young Emperor KWANGSU has been forced to abdicate in her favor. If precedents are followed in the case of this palace revolution, we may expect to hear, presently, the news that KWANGSU has suddenly died. He will not have been by any means the first impediment to the designs or interests of an extraordinary woman that has been removed by an accommodating death. With the disappearance of KWANGSU would vanish the hope of seeing carried out the educational reform which he lately sanctioned, and with him, also, would vanish what has been the principal obstacle to the triumph of the pro-Russian policy personified in LI HUNG CHANG. Now that she whom Li is wont to describe as his "imperial mistress" has seized once more the reins of power, LI HUNG CHANG will probably regain the lucrative Governorship of Chih-li, as well as his former preponderance in the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Board for Foreign Affairs.

It is almost forty years since the woman in whose favor the Emperor KWANGSU is alleged to have abdicated began to exhibit her remarkable talents for intrigue, and to play behind the scenes a dominant part in the government of the Middle Kingdom. When the Emperor HIENFUNG died in August, 1861, at Jehol, he left a will in pursuance of which his son, a child less than 6 years old, was proclaimed his successor, and a board of regency, comprising eight members of the imperial family, was appointed. In the following November the young Emperor was brought to Peking, and seated in the same carriage with him were TSI TSHI, the Empress Dowager, or principal widow of HIENFUNG, and also TSI AN, who had been only one of HIENFUNG'S secondary wives, or concubines. On the day following their arrival in the palace, Prince KUNG,

the deceased Emperor, carried out a plot for the removal of the Regents, having previously secured the assent and coöperation both of the Empress Dowager and of her far abler associate, the still living TSI AN. This revolution having been effected, the Empress Dowager TSI TSHI was proclaimed Regent, and Prince KUNG obtained many high offices, in addition to the post of Chief Minister. In April, 1865, however, Prince KUNG was removed from all his dignities by an edict issued in the name of the two Regent-Empresses, for, in the meantime, TSI AN, a woman of much greater talents, had become associated with TSI TSHI, the Empress of higher grade. Some weeks later he was reinstated, the Empresses having desired simply to make known their predominance. Prince KUNG had hoped to rule uncontrolled; henceforth, he was content to be the humble and obedient Minister of two women, who had not read Chinese history without noting the supremacy which had been more than once attained by members of their sex, as, for instance, by the Empress LIUCHI, under the Han dynasty, and by the Empress KIACHI under that of the later Tsins. Each of the last-named great ladies had played the rôle of a LUCREZIA BORGIA, having suppressed by poison the male occupant of the throne when he proved inconvenient, and each, notwithstanding the ingrained aversion of the Chinese to feminine rulers, having long continued to wield with ability the real powers of sovereignty.

In 1872 the young Emperor, who after the removal of the original Regents had been renamed TUNGCHE, reached his sixteenth birthday, and was permitted by the Empresses to marry AHLUTA, a Manchu lady of good family. Four months later he announced to the Foreign Ministers that he had received the commands of their Majesties, the two Empresses, to assume the superintendence of public business. He soon showed himself impatient of restraint, and, on Sept. 10, 1873, he ventured to use his nominal authority to degrade Prince KUNG and his son "for

using language in many respects unbecoming." The very next day a decree appeared from the two Empresses reinstating Prince KUNG in his dignities, these ladies thus asserting a right of control over the Emperor's actions. Not long after this disclosure of friction in the interior of the palace, a rumor spread that the Emperor's health was in a precarious state, and, on Dec. 18, an edict was issued requesting the Empress Dowager to assume the personal charge of the administration. Not very long afterward TUNGCHE died, and time has strengthened the suspicion that he was the victim of foul play. His death was speedily followed by that of his widow, the young Empress AHLUTA, who is known to have been pregnant at the time of her husband's decease. These demises were, manifestly, favorable to the personal interests of the two Empresses, who resumed the supreme authority, which ostensibly they had resigned not long before. Their choice of a successor to TUNGCHE fell upon the child TSAI TIEN, a son of Prince CHUNG, who was proclaimed Emperor under the name of KWANGSU. As he had been born in 1871, and was, therefore, of too tender an age to rule for himself, his nomination served the purposes of the two Empresses and of their ally, Prince KUNG, who thus entered upon a second lease of power. KWANGSU'S installation, however, gave rise to a short conflict between the two Empresses and the palace eunuchs. The latter, who had often figured in Chinese history during troubled times, appear to have come to the front during the brief

reign of TUNGCHE, but TSI AN soon reduced them to subjection.

In 1881, a few months after the signature of the Treaty of St. Petersburg, by which the province of Ili was restored to China, one of the two Regent-Empresses died. This was the Empress TSI TSHI, the principal widow of the Emperor HIENFUNG, and the nominal senior of the two ladies carrying on the Government. Her illness was significantly short and sudden, and was attrib-

uted to heart disease; at the time of her death she was only 45. Her more capable and ambitious colleague, the Empress TSI AN, who had been, as we have said, only the concubine of HIENFUNG, survived to carry on the administration, and she has since been, and has just given proof that she remains, the most powerful personage in China. In 1884 this autocratic lady left no doubt in the mind of any one as to who was the ruler of the realm, by dismissing Prince KUNG from all his offices and consigning him to obscurity, in which he remained for eleven years. Thenceforth she found Prince CHUNG, the father of the young Emperor, KWANGSU, and LI HUNG CHANG the most plastic and effective instruments of her plans. Prince CHUNG, however, died suddenly in January, 1891, having been preceded a few months earlier by his ally, the Marquis TSENG, who also perished in the prime of life. The decease of these energetic men facilitated the retention of supreme power by the Empress Dowager, and it is said that these events have a secret and sinister history which will one day be made known by the implacable compilers of the Chinese annals.

In February, 1887, when the young Emperor KWANGSU was 16 years old, it was announced that his proposed marriage would be postponed for two years, in consequence of his delicate health. The postponement also had, manifestly, the effect of assuring to the Regent-Empress a further lease of power. At last, in 1889, KWANGSU was married to YEHHONALA, the daughter of a Manchu General. This lady had been carefully selected by the Empress Dowager out of many candidates, and thus far she has escaped the fate of the unfortunate AHLUTA. Upon the celebration of the marriage the Empress Dowager made her resignation public in a farewell edict, but, although she ostensibly passed into a retreat, she still retained the substance of power, and continued to rule her adopted son, for a time at least, with a rod of iron. One of the foreigners admitted to an audience with KWANGSU in 1891 described him as making a pleasing and almost pathetic impression. He had an air, we are told, of exceeding intelligence and gentleness, somewhat frightened and melancholy looking. His forehead was well shaped and broad, and his head large beyond the average; the eyes were unusually large and sorrowful in expression.

From her abode outside the walls near the old Summer Palace, destroyed in 1860, the Dowager Empress gave frequent indications of the influence which she retained over the Chinese Government. LI HUNG CHANG, in particular, was her associate and ally, and, after his former temporary disgrace, it was only her protection that prevented his losing his head. The real state of things at Peking was made clear enough to outsiders in 1894, when the Chinese court decided to expend twenty-five million dollars on commemorating the sixtieth birthday of the Empress Dowager. As a matter of fact, the money had to be applied to the expenses of the war with Japan, but the fact that the appropriation was made bears conclusive testimony to the lady's power. It was she who, although the Emperor KWANGSU had refused, throughout 1895, to restore LI to the post he had formerly held in the administration, secured for him in 1896 the office of Special Ambassador to attend the coronation of the Russian Emperor at Moscow. It was during his sojourn in Russia that LI is said to have signed a secret treaty, the provisions of which, however, he could not carry out

until he could recover his place of authority at Peking. On his return to China he found his position at court no better than it had been after his return from Shimonoseki, so far, at least, as his relations with the Emperor were concerned. Despite the support of the Empress Dowager, whom, as we have said, LI HUNG CHANG regarded as his "imperial mistress," to the exclusion of the reigning sovereign, the success of his efforts was not rapid. He was, eventually, restored to a seat on the Tsung-li-Yamen, and it was, probably, his recent removal from that post which gave the signal for the palace revolution by which the Empress Dowager has recovered autocratic power. The pretext, however, of the *coup d'état* was, undoubtedly, the Emperor's project of educational reform, which was certain to give deep offense to the whole body of Mandarins and *litterati*.

It would require, as the head of the Celestial Empire, a man of exceptional courage and energy, invested, moreover, with the substance and not the semblance of autocratic power, to carry out a reform so trenchant and far-reaching as the substitution of the study of European science for that of the Confucian classics in the Chinese scheme of education. It seems but too evident that the unfortunate Emperor KWANGSU, who has been forced to abdicate, was not qualified to play the part.

Done *08-13-98*
The Latest Report from China.

According to a despatch from Shanghai, the Empress Dowager, TSI AN, and her supporters have adopted a new Emperor. He is, we are also told, a son of the late Emperor TUNGCHE, and will be proclaimed shortly. It is further announced that the choice of KWANGSU was a mistake that has proved disastrous to China. The first part of this report is probable enough; the second part is unintelligible, and the third part is absurd.

The adoption and proclamation of a new Emperor could only take place in the event of KWANGSU's death. For although in the history of China an Emperor has sometimes mounted the throne during the lifetime of his predecessor, this has only taken place when the latter was a captive in the hands of a public enemy, or when his dynasty was disputed or overthrown. There is no such pretext for a change of rulers in this case. KWANGSU, if a captive at all, was made so by pretended friends, and there is no dynastic question involved in his personal misfortunes. Only, therefore, by his decease could room be made for a successor. That is a condition precedent, however, which would give the Empress Dowager no trouble. She would find it as easy to dispose of KWANGSU as she did of his predecessor, TUNGCHE, some twenty-three years ago. On Sept. 10, 1874, the Emperor TUNGCHE, then 18 years old, gave token of independence by announcing in a vermilion edict that he degraded Prince KUNG, who was then the favorite both of the Empress TSI AN and of the other Empress Dowager, TSI THSI, who, at that time, was still living. The very next day his authority was practically set aside by the imperial ladies, for a decree was issued in their names, reinstating Prince KUNG in his former dignities. Not long after this *coup d'état* in the interior of the palace, it was rumored that TUNGCHE was seriously ill, and, on Dec. 18, appeared an edict ostensibly signed by him, requesting the Dowager Empresses to assume charge of the administration. On Jan. 12, 1875, he died. In view of these undisputed facts, which have many counterparts in Chinese

annals, there is nothing improbable in the hypothesis that KWANGSU has, by death, made way for the choice of a successor.

What is unintelligible in the report from Shanghai is the statement that the newly selected Emperor is a son of the late Emperor TUNGCHE. The official announcement of TUNGCHE's death contained the avowal that he left no offspring, and it was on this express ground that the choice of the Empresses fell on KWANGSU, the son of Prince CHUNG, the seventh brother of the Emperor HIENFUNG. It was well known, however, that TUNGCHE's widow, the young Empress AHLUTA, was pregnant, and that, should she bear a posthumous child, and should that child happen to be a son, he would be, by law, Emperor, and AHLUTA could not be excluded from a share in the Government. All the notice that the two Dowager Empresses took of this possibility was to announce that, in case a posthumous son were born to TUNGCHE, he should be proclaimed Heir-Apparent to KWANGSU. They are believed, however, to have taken precautions against such a contingency, for AHLUTA sickened and died, and her child was never born. A story was started, but received with a good deal of skepticism, that she had refused to partake of food through grief for her young husband. Whatever may have been the cause of her demise, her failure to bear a son corroborated the original declaration of the two Empresses, that TUNGCHE had died without leaving any male offspring. Under the circumstances, it will be difficult for TSI AN to explain to the inhabitants of Peking how it can be a son of TUNGCHE that she has picked out for their new sovereign.

As to the announcement that the selection of KWANGSU had proved for China a disastrous mistake, this is absurd upon its face. It is notorious that the late Emperor was never permitted to possess more than the semblance of power, and that for the catastrophes which have befallen the Middle Kingdom during his reign the Empress TSI AN and her favorites are alone responsible. We say TSI AN, because in 1881 her nominally senior but really junior colleague, TSI THSI, died, leaving the concubine of HIENFUNG the sole mistress of China. It

is true that when, in 1889, KWANGSU, then in his eighteenth year, was married, the Empress TSI AN issued a farewell edict in which she professed to resign all public authority. But although she ostentatiously retired for a time from Peking, and took up her abode in a palace outside the walls, she retained the substance of power and ruled her adopted son and the whole court with a rod of iron.

The instrument which she employed by predilection was LI HUNG CHANG, who is undoubtedly chargeable with the calamitous outcome of the war with Japan. But although the Emperor KWANGSU undertook more than once to punish him for his incapacity or dishonesty, the Empress Dowager never failed to reinstate him in high office. It was LI HUNG CHANG who negotiated, in 1885, the stupid Tientsin convention, whereby he conceded to Japan an equality of rights in Corea, and thus authorized that intervention by the Mikado in the Hermit Kingdom, nine years later, which brought China to the verge of ruin. It was also LI HUNG CHANG to whom his imperial mistress gave the principal supervision of the vast sums that have been, for many years, appropriated in China for warships, for naval arsenals and for the creation of an army armed and trained in European fashion.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"INCULCATE," NEW YORK
FOREIGN MISSIONS CODE
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. Box No. 2.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

March 27, 1906.

To the Pastors of the Presbyterian Churches
of the Presbyteries of Rochester, Chemung and Boston.

Dear Brethren:--

You doubtless remember that President Roosevelt in his last message to Congress referred as follows to the question of Chinese immigration:

"In the effort to carry out the policy of excluding Chinese laborers, grave injustice and wrong have been done by this nation to the people of China, and therefore ultimately to this nation itself. Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds--not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, travelers and the like--should be encouraged to come here and treated on precisely the same footing that we treat students, business men, travelers and the like of other nations. Our laws and treaties should be framed, not so as to put these people in the excepted classes, but to state that we will admit all Chinese except Chinese of the coolie class, Chinese skilled or unskilled laborers."

The President is remedying some abuses by insisting on a more sensible enforcement of the present law, but the law itself is defective and only Congress can give adequate relief. A bill presented by Mr. Foster of Vermont, designed to carry out the President's recommendation, is now under consideration by the House Committee of Foreign Affairs. This Committee has referred it to a sub-committee, consisting of the Hon. James B. Perkins of Rochester, the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, and the Hon. Wm. S. McNary of Boston. Political agitators and some labor leaders are bringing strong hostile pressure to bear upon the Committee, and there is great danger that the measure may fail. There is urgent reason that those who sympathize with the President's view, and we believe them to be an overwhelming majority of the right-thinking people of this country, should act promptly. We are advised that the only kind of action that is likely to have any influence is a letter from a constituent to a member of the Committee. We venture, therefore, to express the hope that, if this course commends itself to your judgment, you will immediately write to your representative above named.

We need not remind you of the grievous injury that is being done not only to American business interests but to our mission work in

China by the ill-treatment of Chinese in this country. The whole Chinese nation is being roused to a resentment which we must with shame confess to be well founded. Moreover China is sending her brightest young men abroad to be educated. But they are going to Japan and Europe rather than to America because of the insulting treatment to which they are subjected at our ports of entry. Thus we are losing our opportunity to mould the coming leaders of China. Please note that the question is not the free admission of Chinese laborers. The Chinese Government does not ask that, but simply that such laws shall be enacted that Chinese scholars, merchants, travellers, students and the like shall be treated in this country as we treat similar representatives of other nations. The labor leaders declare that their unwillingness to have the exclusion laws so modified as to admit Chinese who are not laborers is that so many coolies gain fraudulent entrance on pretence of being merchants or students. We submit that the number of coolies who can successfully evade a rigorously enforced law is insignificant. We honour our great labor leaders, but they do not put the cause of labor in a dignified position when, for the sake of excluding a comparative handful of Chinese coolies, they ask the American people to continue a policy that belies our historical attitude toward the nations of the earth, that cripples our trade, that destroys our opportunity to educate the young men of China, that arouses the just resentment of a great people, and that is glaringly inconsistent with justice, with honor and with "the square deal" on which we are wont to pride ourselves.

If you will not only write to your Representative, but urge some of your influential laymen to write, it will be greatly appreciated. There is no time to be lost as the Committee is holding daily sessions and may report at any time.

We address you thus frankly because this is not a political question, but a moral one. The Chinese are beginning to feel that the real friends of their country in America are the Christian supporters of missions, and at a time when selfish interests are so active we surely have a right to be heard in the interests of justice, of humanity and of fair dealing, and of our own work whose welfare is seriously involved.

On behalf of the Board of Foreign Missions,

F. F. ELLINWOOD,

ROBERT E. SPEER,

ARTHUR J. BROWN,

A. WOODRUFF HALSEY,

} Secretaries.

The humiliating results of the war with Japan demonstrated that the immense appropriations made for those purposes could not have been wisely or honestly expended. For those results it is not the young and helpless Emperor KWANGSU, but the Empress TSI AN and her protégé LI HUNG CHANG, upon whom responsibility is fastened by all intelligent Chinese. Much against his will, KWANGSU was compelled by the Empress Dowager to make LI HUNG CHANG his plenipotentiary to conclude the treaty of Shimonski, and afterward to appoint him special Ambassador to Russia, where he signed the so-called Cassini convention, which has since placed the whole of China north of the Great Wall at the Czar's disposal. It was, in fine, KWANGSU's refusal to restore LI to the Viceroyship of Chihli and to his former ascendancy in the Tsungli Yamen that was the real cause of the late Emperor's deposition, although a specious pretext was found in his projected educational reforms.

CHINA'S DRAMATIC STORY.

LIGHT SHED ON RECENT EVENTS
BY THE ENGLISH BLUE BOOK.

Plot to Take the Emperor's Life Probably Checked by Sir Claude MacDonald's Warning—Kang Yu-wei's Escape—The Empress Dowager's Assumption of Authority—House of Lords Decision on Gambling—Revelations of the Famine in Russia and the Causes—New Plays on the English Stage—"A Diary of St. Helena."

LONDON, March 18.—It is not often that the cold, formal records of diplomacy contain stories of strong dramatic interest—tales of plotting and adventure and hairbreadth escape. The China blue book issued by the British Foreign Office this week supplies material enough for a Dumas to construct an Oriental "Three Musketeers," or it would enable Mr. Stanley Weyman to write "A Gentleman of China," which no one would accept as a historical novel without the official documents to substantiate it.

The world knows in a general way that in September last the Emperor of China was in some mysterious way deposed by the Empress Dowager, who, after first pretending that the young ruler was grievously ill, assumed the reigns of government and completely reversed the prevailing policy of the empire. The usual violent personal measures which accompany an Oriental coup d'état were adopted by the Empress and her advisers, but the Christian world learned of them at the time only in fragmentary fashion. Now we have the story told connectedly and clearly by Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister at Peking, in his reports to his Government. Not only is it a narrative of strong intrinsic interest, but it contains information which tends to clear up the mystery of recent events in the Far East.

After telegraphing to Lord Salisbury the fact that the Emperor had been deposed, the British Minister, on Sept. 28 last, wrote to the Foreign Office the following particulars:

"I now forward a translation of the imperial edict issued on the 21st inst., in which the Emperor details his reasons for inviting the Empress Dowager to advise him in the government of the nation. The decree naturally created much excitement in Peking, and rumors of impending disaster to the most prominent of the advocates of reform were prevalent.

"Subsequent proceedings justified the alarm and assumed the character of a coup d'état. The same day, the house of Chang Yin-huan was surrounded by the police in search of one Kang Yu-wei. This Kang Yu-wei is a Chinese scholar of high repute who was, until lately, editor of a Chinese newspaper in Shanghai known as *Progress*. He was a strong advocate

of reform, and was this year recommended to the Emperor, and on his arrival in Peking was given a position of Secretary in the Board of Works. He is said to have acquired great influence over the Emperor, and to have been his adviser in his recent reform measures.

"Kang Yu-wei could not be found, and it has subsequently transpired that he has escaped and left Shanghai on the 27th in the English mail for Hong Kong. So keen was the hunt for him that on the 22d all traffic was stopped on the Tien-tsin Railway line to prevent his passage.

"On the 24th inst. orders were issued for the arrest of several officials who had been in relation with him, including Chang Yin-huan and Hsü Chih-ch'ing. The latter had recommended Kang to the throne, and had been recently appointed President of the Board of Rites. Chang Yin-huan went to the Board of Punishments and has remained a prisoner since.

"The precise charge against Kang and his friends has not transpired, but it is supposed to be one of conspiracy against the liberty and even the life of the Empress Dowager.

"It was reported on the 25th that Chang was to be executed the same evening or early next morning, and I thought it advisable to make an appeal on his behalf for at least due consideration of any charge brought against him. The report reached me late in the afternoon, and it was therefore necessary to take prompt measures. It was supposed that Li Hung Chang had been consulted by the Empress Dowager in the matter. I accordingly addressed a letter to his Excellency pointing out the horror with which such sudden executions were regarded by all Western nations, and the bad effect the secret and hasty condemnation of an official of Chang's rank, who was so well known in Europe, would produce, and begged his Excellency to use what influence he possessed to prevent such hurried action. I concluded my letter by saying that I appealed to him, Li, because he was the only statesman now in Peking who was conversant with European methods, and would therefore thoroughly realize the disastrous impression which such a summary execution would produce throughout the Western world.

"It is well known that Li Hung Chang and Chan Yin-huan are deadly enemies, and it was generally reported that Chang's imprisonment was due to Li. The Grand Secretary replied saying that he highly respected my generous and humane motives, and he assured me that no summary action would be taken. That such summary action was seriously contemplated by the anti-reform party is undoubted.

"On the 26th inst. a decree appeared, of which I inclose a translation, ordering the reformers to be brought to a rigorous trial, exonerating Chang from collusion with Kang Yu-wei, but denouncing him as of very bad reputation.

"It was directed that he be kept under supervision by the Board of Punishments, awaiting a further decree. The decree concludes by intimating that no further inquiries will be made as to Kang's associates. This was no doubt added to allay the anxieties of many officials who had had relations with Kang. In particular there was a society in Peking, lately established by him, called the Protectors of the Nation, which is said to have had over 300 members. Another decree was issued on the 26th inst., of which I inclose translation, reversing many of the reform measures of the past few weeks.

"The whole character of the proceedings above described gives strong ground for suspicion that the movement is directed against the reform party of China, and that a rumored conspiracy is the pretext for putting a stop to the sweeping changes decreed or contemplated by the Emperor.

"A significant decree appeared on the 25th inst., of which I inclose translation, stating that the Emperor's health had been unsatisfactory for the past four months, and commanding the attendance of skilful physicians."

The story of Kang's escape from the headsman is told in a report from Consul Brennan of Shanghai. He writes:

"I have the honor to report that Kang Yu-wei, for whose arrest and decapitation an edict

was issued on the 23d inst., has succeeded in eluding the Chinese officials at Shanghai and getting on board a steamer bound for Hong Kong.

"On the morning of the 23d I received a letter from the Taotai informing me that he had received secret instructions to arrest the cashiered Under Secretary, Kang Yu-wei, on his arrival at Shanghai. The Taotai at the same time sent his secretary to inform me that the Emperor was dead, and that Kang was accused of having given his Majesty certain drugs which proved fatal.

"The Taotai requested that I should have all British ships arriving from Tientsin searched, and that I should instruct the municipal police to watch the different wharves as the steamers arrived. To facilitate identification, he sent a photograph of Kang Yu-wei, and he added that a reward of \$2,000 would be paid for his arrest.

"In the course of the morning the British steamship *El Dorado* arrived, and as she was entering the anchorage she was stopped by an official Chinese launch, and an inspector of the Chinese river police, in uniform (a British subject), boarded her and searched the vessel for Kang Yu-wei. As this was done without a warrant from me and without my permission

in any way obtained, I complained to the Taotai of this act of illegality in a letter, of which I inclose a copy.

"In the course of the day (Sept. 23) I received numerous messages from the Taotai and other officials to the effect that Kang Yu-wei was known to be coming by the steamship *Chungking*, due on the 24th. The Chinese detectives and policemen were in a high state of excitement at the prospect of gaining the \$2,000, and I feared that on her arrival the vessel would be rushed by a crowd of Yamen ruffians.

"The fact that the *Chungking's* wharf is on the French settlement made it difficult for me to take measures for the steamer's protection. After the previous day's experience in the case of the *El Dorado* I also had misgivings as to the action the Chinese authorities might take before the vessel entered the harbor limits, so I decided that the best course was to intercept the steamer outside Woosung. I did not wish any officer of this consulate to be openly connected with the transference of Kang Yu-wei from one steamer to another, so I accepted the offer of Mr. J. O. P. Bland's services. As he speaks Chinese well, he was a very suitable person to employ for the purpose.

"Early on the morning on the 24th Mr. Bland went out in a launch some miles outside Woosung and intercepted the *Chungking*. With the aid of the photograph which the Taotai had given me there was no difficulty in finding the man. He was absolutely unconscious of any impending danger, and it was not until he was shown the Taotai's application for his arrest that he realized his perilous position. In a few minutes he removed himself to the launch, and he was then conveyed to the Peninsula and Oriental steamer *Ballaarat*, then lying outside Woosung. Her Majesty's ship *Esk*, as a measure of precaution, had been sent down to Woosung, and those on the *Chungking* jumped to the conclusion that Kang Yu-wei was taking refuge on the English gunboat, so that when the *Chungking* arrived at Shanghai the detectives and officials on the look out for Kang Yu-wei were informed that he was on board the *Esk*. That evening and all next day I received many inquiries from the officials as to the man's whereabouts, but after a time they seemed to perceive that the refugee had found a safe asylum.

"The *Ballaarat* was remaining at Woosung for two days more, so Mr. Bourne seized the opportunity of visiting Kang Yu-wei and eliciting some valuable information from him. This will be found embodied in the memorandum which I inclose. During the *Ballaarat's* stay at Woosung I was somewhat anxious lest some Chinese hireling, stimulated by an offer of a large reward, should make an attempt on Kang Yu-wei's life, but the precautions taken by Capt. Field of the *Ballaarat* were complete, and an armed sentry stood outside his cabin door night and day. The *Ballaarat* sails at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning."

In a subsequent letter Sir Claude MacDonald holds the reformer Kang largely responsible, for pre-empting the coup d'état and thus damaging the cause of true reform in China. This is the British Minister's language on the subject, written in October last:

"Kang represents the movement against reform to be the outcome of the struggle for power between the Emperor and Empress Dowager, and that the latter took advantage of the discontent among the higher and older officials caused by the recent sweeping reform edicts of the Emperor to cast his Majesty once more into the background. Mr. Cockburn suggests that another cause for the reactionary policy of the Empress Dowager might be found in a genuine fear on her part that the Emperor was rushing headlong into rash experiments in the way of reform.

"Recent events tend rather to show that the Empress Dowager and the Manchu party were seriously alarmed for their own safety, and looked upon the reform movement as inimical to Manchu rule. The leaders of reform were Chinese, and in denouncing the society formed by Kang Yu-wei, and styled 'Protectors of the Nation,' the imperial decree significantly remarked that the society proposed to protect the nation but not the dynasty. The Manchu party, in crushing the reformers, could count upon the sympathy, or at least the indifference, of the great mass of Chinese officials, whose privileges, and even positions, were jeopardized by the changes recommended by the ardent band of young men whose advice the Emperor was evidently taking.

"I consider the cause of true reform in China has been much injured by the injudicious conduct of Kang Yu-wei and his friends.

"On the 11th inst. I sent your lordship a telegram stating that most of the important reform edicts had been rescinded. Nearly every day imperial decrees, some in the name of the Empress Dowager alone, are issued, cancelling recent edicts of the Emperor. On Sept. 29 the imperial visit to Tien-tsin, projected for the end of October, was declared abandoned, on the ground that the colder climate of Tien-tsin at that time of the year would be injurious to the Empress Dowager's health. The same decree bestowed liberal presents of money among the various foreign-drilled troops in this province.

"The various Yaméns in Peking and some of those in the provinces, lately abolished by the Emperor, have been reinstated. The duty of taking measures to make the nation more powerful is thrown once more on provincial and local authorities instead of on special boards in Peking. The grain tribute is to be resumed, with all its wasteful expenditure. The right of memorializing the throne is again limited to high officials. The examinations are placed upon their old footing, that is, are based entirely upon the Chinese classics. All Chinese newspapers are ordered to be suppressed and their writers punished. The recently established Board of Trade, Manufactures and Agriculture is abolished.

"On the 8th inst. an imperial decree appeared with the avowed purpose of putting a stop to prevalent ideas that the Government was showing a strong bias toward Manchus, and that all the recent penalties in repression of the reform movement had been inflicted upon Chinese. In the usual lofty style of such decrees, it was proclaimed that the Government treated all with strict impartiality and would punish all the guilty, whether Manchus or Chinese. Other edicts are being issued stating that necessary and beneficial reforms will be carried out as previously planned. These edicts are couched in vague and grandiloquent language, and are considered to be empty words.

"Despite the promise of clemency mentioned in my despatch above quoted, the more prominent associates of Kang Yu-wei are gradually being dealt with and treated with great severity. The tendency shown by the Government is to look with suspicion upon all officials who have had dealings with foreigners, and these officials are quaking in their shoes. The Manchu party evidently considers foreigners are responsible for Kang Yu-wei's views, and consequently distrusts all those who have associated in any way with foreigners.

"There have been persistent rumors of the Empress Dowager proceeding to extreme steps with regard to the Emperor. I have conveyed semi-officially to the Yamén my firm conviction that should the Emperor die at this juncture of affairs the effect produced among Western nations would be most disastrous to China."

There is little doubt that the message referred to in the concluding highly significant sentence of the Minister's letter had the effect of saving the life of the deposed young Emperor.

Dun Peking and Manila *Nov. 7, '00*

There has been almost universal expression of disapproval of the suggestion that the American troops retire from Peking before order and a Chinese Government capable of discussing the foreign demands have been reestablished.

But the Democratic party demands that the American troops retire even from the American territory of the Philippines while the guns of AGUINALDO are actually firing on them.

On the 7th of November next every voter in the country will be enabled to express his detestation of this ruinous policy, by casting a McKinley vote against BRYAN and the Kansas City platform.

As to China's Adoption of Western Methods.

Could the Chinese reformers have their way and effect an economic revolution in their country through the establishment of an honest and wise government and through the general introduction of machinery, improved agricultural and manufacturing processes and adequate transportation facilities, would the outcome prove of benefit to Western peoples from an industrial and commercial point of view?

When we insisted upon the opening of the Japanese ports, it was taken for granted that we had thereby assured to American and European manufacturers valuable customers for all time to come. As a matter of fact, no sooner had the Mikado's subjects passed through a brief period of instruction and assimilation than they not only set to work to supply their own requirements, but became formidable competitors in certain lines of manufactures throughout the markets of the Far East, as well as aspirants for a large part of the carrying trade in that quarter of the globe. Last year in the port of Newchwang, for example, the Japanese vessels, in respect of number and tonnage, ranked next to those of Great Britain, and far exceeded those of all other treaty Powers put together. For some time Japan has ventured to appear as a commercial rival of England in England's own port of Singapore, and she is already stretching forth her hand toward British India. Should Japan progress at the present rate for fifty years, and should China meanwhile remain dormant, the former country should be able to monopolize most of the Asiatic markets that can be reached by sea.

If this be the actual and prospective result of commending Western methods to Japan with its population of forty millions, what should we have to expect were the field of commercial competition to be entered by China with its four hundred million inhabitants, who are willing to work longer and harder for less money than even the Japanese? We are indebted to Mr. ALLEYNE IRELAND for a timely discussion of the subject in the current number of the *North American Review*. He reminds us that a Chinaman

can outwork and underlive any other laborer in the world, having been trained to toil for a few cents twelve or fourteen hours a day and to subsist on a few bowls of rice. His capacity for severe and protracted labor under the most rigorous conditions in respect of nourishment is the outcome of a struggle for existence which has lasted four thousand years and has resulted in the survival of the fittest to endure hardship and privation. Now, what is it probable that scores of millions of such men could accomplish if Western machinery and processes were applied to the development of the immeasurable natural resources of their country? We say immeasurable, because the productiveness of most of the soil of China proper is at least equal to that of any equal area in the world, and because VON RICHTHOVEN, the German geologist, who spoke from first-hand observation, estimated that the single Province of Shansi could supply the whole world's necessities in coal and iron, at the present rate of consumption, for three thousand years. Under these circumstances what degree of expansion would China's export of domestic produce be likely to undergo, if her people should generally adopt Western methods, as their reformers urge them to do?

By way of preparation for an answer to that question, Mr. IRELAND points out that in 1897 the exports of the United Kingdom were valued at \$1,170,000,000, or \$29.25 per capita; those of the United States, at \$1,032,000,000, or \$14.74 per capita; those of Germany, at \$890,000,000, or \$17.11 per capita; those of France, at \$719,000,000, or \$18.43 per capita; and those of China, at \$120,000,000, or thirty cents per capita. Giving China the benefit of a probable overestimate of population, and of a possible underestimate of exports, and placing her exports at forty cents per capita, which is pronounced a liberal allowance, Mr. IRELAND draws from the above figures the deduction that, at the present time, it takes fifty Chinamen to place on the world's market an amount of produce equal to that sent forth by one American or one European. Now let us suppose, says Mr. IRELAND, that, for ten consecutive years, China should adopt Western methods to an extent that should still leave one white man equal to five Chinamen in productive efficiency: the result would be, if the calculation were based on the figures given above, that China's exports would amount to not less than \$1,800,000,000, a sum equal to the total combined value of domestic exports from Germany and France in 1897, and representing 75 per cent. of the total exports from the United States and the United Kingdom put together. Even if the application of Western methods should stop at this point, it is obvious that China would become a most formidable competitor of Americans and Europeans in the markets of the world.

It may be objected that China would find a difficulty in securing consumers for such a great quantity of her produce because in some countries a strong prejudice

exists against Chinese goods, and, consequently, tariff barriers might be erected against them. This objection Mr. IRELAND meets in two ways. In the first place, the incomparable cheapness of Chinese labor would enable the Chinese producer to appeal, even in countries most hostile to him, to the preference of the majority of the people for the cheaper product. In the second place, Chinese exporters would not primarily aim to supplant the white man in his home markets, but rather

to cut him from the markets of the tropical and sub-tropical zones which offer the brightest prospects of future trade development. Whatever increase may be looked for in the trade of Europe and North America, a vastly greater proportional extension may be expected in the trade of tropical and sub-tropical countries. The white man at home has reached such a high degree of efficiency as a producer and consumer that the rate of progress observed during the nineteenth is unlikely to be maintained during the twentieth century. The people of the tropics and sub-tropics, on the other hand, are still in a very low state of productive efficiency, and their value as consumers is proportionately small. Now, even if we omit from our calculations the possibility of large portions of the tropics and sub-tropics becoming preponderatingly Chinese in the composition of their population, it is evident that in these markets Western commodities would have to enter into a rivalry with Chinese products, and the former would be under grave disabilities by reason of the latter's superior cheapness. Mr. IRELAND thinks that the areas in which the competition of a vitalized Chinese trade would be most likely to affect American and European exports are the following: India, Ceylon, Burmah, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Borneo, New Guinea, the Pacific Islands, tropical Africa, Mauritius, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Ecuador, Bolivia, Venezuela and the Central American republics. We are further invited to note that, in each of these countries, the Chinaman could settle and thrive, and in some of them he has already done so, while, in most of them, the white man can never be more than a temporary resident. In the tropics the choice of laborers lies between the negro, the East Indian and the Chinaman. The last named is, under all circumstances, a better workman than either of the others, for he has infinitely more industry than the first and infinitely more strength and staying power than the second.

On the whole, the prospect of an awakened China, able to undersell all competitors and perhaps driven, through the narrow commercial policy of many of the civilized Powers into a fight for markets, is one to give other nations pause.

FEEDING STARVING CHINESE.

Relief Sent from America, High Officials Declare, Has Served to Obliterate Ill Feeling.

SHANGHAI, Thursday. — Thousands of starving women, children and aged persons who were dying of starvation in the streets of Sing Kiang Pu were placed yesterday in a camp outside the city and are now being fed by the relief organizations.

Famine and fever are spreading, and additional families needing relief are being enrolled daily. The funds sent within the last seven days will prevent the cutting of the unripe grain.

A banquet was given to Mr. J. Linn Rodgers, the United States Consul General here, to-day by a number of Chinese officials, including the Taotai of Shanghai, the Treaty Commissioners, Wu Ting Fang, former Minister to the United States, and Lu Hai Houan, former Minister to Germany. The Chinese speakers declared that the American famine relief had healed all the breaches between China and the United States and had cemented lasting friendship between the two countries.

Mr. Rodgers in reply said the United States sought no advantage from her gifts and urged the Chinese to obtain an American education.

CHINA'S PRODIGAL, CHANG.

Shun Jan 11, 1901
HISTORY OF THE STATESMAN WHO STANDS FOR REPUTATION.

He Was a Croaker After the Japanese War and Got Earl Li in Trouble—Cost Wu Thousands of Dollars in Telegraph Tolls—Currying Favor With the Empress and People.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Great interest has been shown here in official and diplomatic circles in the Peking cable from a staff correspondent of THE SUN, published on Sunday, showing how sick the Empress Dowager is of her bargain with the Powers made by the Imperial peace envoys, and how Chang Chih Tung, one of the Advisory Peace Commissioners and Viceroy of the Wunchung province, has influenced her in this feeling. From this it appears that after three peace envoys, having plenipotentiary power, had signed the terms reposed by the Ministers, Chang sent several memorials to the Throne, advising the Empress Dowager not to agree to these terms. It was too late, but apparently it had an effect on the Empress Dowager similar to the dissatisfied feeling Chang created once before in court after the Japanese war.

Li Hung Chang at that time had represented China in the Shimonosiki peace negotiations whereby China agreed to pay Japan \$400,000,000. Chang so enraged the Imperial household against Earl Li on account of his agreeing to these terms that the latter, when summoned to Peking, was afraid to go there, for fear of being beheaded, and pretended for a time that the wound he had received from an assassin's bullet in Japan kept him away. It was on account of this, largely, that Li asked that Chang be made one of the envoys to negotiate terms of peace with the Powers after the recent disturbances so that he would be equally responsible with Li for whatever action was taken by the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

Chang Chih Tung has been called by one of the foremost statesmen of his country "the prodigal son of China." He has been writing essays lately on the disturbances in China the past summer and posing as the friend of the Empress Dowager. He hates foreigners, but he had the foresight to be friendly with a certain sect of missionaries in his province and having gained the ear of these people he has, through them, been announced to the world as a philanthropic, progressive statesman, whose opinions are worthy of great credence.

He is, however, a wily character, according to the best authority here, and has taken the opportunity when China is in a plight to proclaim, through his writings and in his exhortations to the peace Envoys, how strong his patriotism is and how steadfast a friend he is to the Empress Dowager. One of the foremost statesmen of China said of Chang a few years ago that he would make an "excellent chancellor of a university, or an examiner, but that he was no statesman." He is a bookworm and a scholar, according to the standard of his country. He pretends to know not only everything about his own country, but also about the whole civilized world, though he has never been out of China. He is very opinionated and stubborn in his beliefs.

Chang is just the man to protest for effect, it is said, after terms with the Powers had been signed, in order to gain favor among his people and in history for having opposed the terms of settlement forced upon China by the Powers.

It was a humorous incident of the past summer known to the diplomatic corps that Chang kept up an almost continuous cable communication with Minister Wu Ting-fang, greatly to the latter's expense and disgust. When Chang wants to know anything or to do anything he does not figure the cost, provided it falls upon some one else. Chang cabled long messages of hundreds of words, sent "collect" asking for information on the most insignificant details of the progress of negotiations being carried on by Minister Wu with the State Department. Minister Wu, while he need not have accepted these messages, thus having to pay for them, did so out of respect for Chang's position, and answered them as shortly as possible. In many cases he answered because he considered it cheaper to do so than to receive and pay for the numerous messages which he was certain would follow if he did not reply. Chang's messages cost Wu thousands of dollars in telegraph tolls.

This is one of the examples of Chang's prodigality. He is always spending a great deal of money that belongs to some one else foolishly, to accomplish some small object of his own. It is said he has spent millions of dollars out of the public treasury on Han-

low mining properties without improving them or getting any appreciable return for the money, or having an object in view of any practical nature. He follows his stubborn proclivities at the expense of the public treasury, no matter where they lead him. Personally he is honest and does not accept bribes. Those surrounding him, however, are not so honest, so the effect in his domain is about the same as if he were as dishonest personally as some of the other high officials of China.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Probably no Occidental now alive has a more accurate and intimate knowledge of China and the Chinese than Sir ROBERT HART, who had for many years previous to the present troubles been at the head of the Imperial Customs Service, and who not only managed to make that department an oasis of honesty in a desert of corruption, but accomplished the enormously difficult task of winning the respect of the East without losing that of the West. The opinion of such a man on the condition and future of China is of great value, and it is recognition of that fact that has caused the recent publication of a private letter which he wrote in 1886—a year the remoteness of which hardly counts in the case of a nation so slowly moving. "China," he said, "is learning many things, but the things learned are digested slowly, and whatever there is of conscious assimilation takes the form of grafting rather than growth; it is a slow but sure process, and both saves from mistakes and prevents the suffering likely to follow sudden and complete changes. Besides, there are so many people volunteering advice and so many doctors prescribing tonics and remedies that the aged but by no means sick man, China, passes through various mental phases, now suspecting interested motives, now fearing to fall into snares, now somewhat bewildered at being taken for an idiot, and for the most part inclined to say, 'I know my own business; if I feel ill, I had better starve a little than swallow so many doses.' China has wonderful 'stay,' and, certain peculiar traits apart, has a wonderful civilization, and as for China's future, you know how firmly I believe in her greatness in the time yet to come." There is in this, it will be observed, a plain rebuke for those who think of the Chinese merely as a huge mass of barbarians and are disposed to treat them accordingly. The reference to China's astonishment at being taken for an idiot by foreign critics is full of significance. Evidently Sir ROBERT HART's judgment is much less summary. He would give the oldest of nations a chance to develop in a natural way, so far, at least, as that way is compatible with the necessities of the age, and he does not believe in the possibility of instant and complete mutations in a people of fixed tendencies.

PLANS OF REFORM IN CHINA.

TALK WITH A MAN FOR WHOSE HEAD \$65,000 IS OFFERED.

He Is Leung Chi-tso—He Was Marked for a Victim by the Dowager Empress and He Is Now in Honolulu—Projects of Patriots.

HONOLULU, March 23.—It is not often in this prosaic age that one has an opportunity to talk with a man for whose head the sum of \$65,000 has been offered. Such a man is now in Honolulu. His name is Leung Chi-tso and the reward, stated more exactly, is 50,000 taels and is offered by the implacable Dowager Empress of China.

The young man is one of the survivors of the devoted band of patriots who gathered around the young Emperor in 1898 and induced him to consent to reforms in which, they were convinced, lay the only hope of the Empire. They had perceived the gradual encroachments of the great powers and realized that China must surrender its cherished conservatism if it would contend against them with success. There were at that time several parties all uniting in the demand

for reforms, but each hampered by tradition, to a greater or less degree. One advocated the maintenance of the old religion; another an alliance with Japan—the yellow races against the white; but the Emperor's party boldly demanded the adoption of Western ideas and Western methods, regardless of color, race or religious superstition. An evidence of the rapid growth of this movement was apparent in the multiplication of newspapers and translations of Western books, which began to circulate among the people even in the remote provinces—a sufficient cause for alarm among the literati and the more conservative bureaucracy. The Emperor, Kwang Su, was prevailed upon to issue nine edicts which, had they been carried into effect, might have revolutionized China within ten years. It was proposed:

To abolish the system of competitive examination, which had been in force for 500 years, and was chiefly based upon a knowledge of the Chinese classics.

To establish a university in Peking endowed by the Government:

To use temples for schools.

To establish a board to translate Western text-books and standard literature into Chinese.

To establish a patent office to encourage invention.

To protect Christians from persecution or molestation.

To make the newspaper of the reform party, *Chinese Progress*, the organ of the reform government.

To abolish useless offices at the capital and throughout the Empire.

To encourage and enable young Manchus, the race to which the Imperial family belong, to study foreign languages and visit foreign countries.

These propositions have been characterized as "a cluster of brilliant edicts which will shine forever in the dark past," any one of which "would have entitled the Emperor to fame." But this was not all; a ministry was demanded with whom the Emperor might take counsel, and even a legislative body was dreamed of. Such an advance from the narrowest autocracy was too sudden to succeed. Too much had been proposed, when moderate and gradual reform might have succeeded. For in one sense the Emperor is divine, and resistance to his decrees is a form of impiety from which even his most violent opponents shrink. In addition to the radical nature of the edicts, preparations had been made for the forcible removal of certain powerful tools of the Dowager Empress, and, in all probability, the sacrifice of their lives.

When the conflict of authority came the Emperor and his party went to the wall and the Dowager Empress, Li Hung Chang and other great adherents of the cause were triumphant. Four men lost their lives. They had gone into the reform knowing that this might be the result, and they were really great patriots and martyrs in the cause of human freedom. They were led out to execution in the public street without warning, without a vestige of a trial and their heads struck off. They were T'au Sze Tung, aged 33, son of the ex-Governor of the province of Hupei; Liu Kwang-ti, aged 40, a native of Szechuew; Tang Tswei, also a native of Szechuew, aged 26, a descendant of the Commissioner who made such a determined resistance against the introduction of opium into Canton by the English; and Yang Shin-Shea, a censor and a member of the Hanlin Academy. Some of their associates were banished or imprisoned, and several who were sentenced to death, managed to escape. Among these were K'ang Ten Wei, who, for his integrity and learning, is called "the Modern Sage," and Ling Chi-chao, editor of the first reform newspaper and of *Chinese Progress*.

Leung Chi-tso escaped to Japan where he took the oath of allegiance to the Emperor, cut off his queue, adopted the Japanese name of Kasyabala; he also adopted European dress which is now worn by all educated Japanese. He is only 27 and he is married, marriage being practically enforced in China for both men and women and spinsters and bachelors, outside of the ranks of male and female Buddhist celibates, being practically unknown. His wife and his infant daughter, their only child, are still residing in Japan. Mrs. Leung is a woman of high birth and is well educated; her father is Inspector-General of Colleges in China. The young Chinese exile himself is a man of brilliant attainments, from the Chinese standpoint, and at the early age of 12 had secured what corresponds to the Western degree of Bachelor of Arts, taking the higher degree, M. A., four years later. He joined the reform party in '93, and, notwithstanding his extreme youth, rendered important services to Kwang Yu Wei, the acknowledged leader. He was also on the editorial staff of the newly established reform newspaper in Shanghai. Its circulation grew daily until the Government—the party of the Dowager Empress—determined to suppress it. Finding his occupation gone Leung went to Peking where he could be in immediate communication with his co-workers. Then came the coup d'état. The apprehension, arrest and beheading of Leung was an official duty which a no less personage than Li Hung Chang was commissioned to perform, but was unable to carry out.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Ho Ton, editor of the *Chinese Chronicle*, the leading Chinese newspaper in Honolulu, it was arranged that I should meet Leung Chi-tso. Mr. Ho is himself an interesting, intelligent man, and imbued with the spirit of progress. He has lived in Honolulu twenty years, has cut off his queue, wears Euro-

pean clothes and speaks fairly good English. He has three sons and five daughters, his eldest son being now a student in Oahu College. He did not inform Leung Chi-tso of my intended call, for, as he bluntly said, if the reformer were notified "he go away."

The wealthier Chinese of Honolulu, unlike those of San Francisco, Victoria and Manila, are now beginning to build modern houses, and they no longer reside in rooms over their places of business. Leung was the guest of one of these well-to-do Chinese. The house was a pretty Queen Anne cottage, surrounded by beautiful well-kept grounds. The drawing room was furnished with lace curtains, tables, sofas and rocking chairs, and there were family photographs handsomely framed upon the walls. As the evening was warm, we declined the invitation of the hostess to enter, preferring the wicker chairs upon the verandah. Thither she followed us, wearing the wide black trousers, the loose jacket and the tiny shoes of the women of the southern provinces. She held a little, black-eyed baby in her arms. She would not sit, but stood, as Chinese etiquette enjoined; but she had learned the European art of kissing, and she thus carressed the child frequently and with much affection. She could neither speak nor understand English, but the editor told her in Chinese that we had come to call upon Leung Chi-tso. We were told that he was not at home, but a young Chinese boy was sent to fetch him. The sun had set and the twilight had come on with the swiftness with which it advances in this tropical country. The sun had only just set when we arrived, and half an hour later it was dusk and the stars were out. Through the semi-darkness we presently saw several men hurrying up the front walk—Leung Chi-tso, accompanied by a contingent of his Honolulu sympathizers. By the electric light I saw as he approached a slender, graceful figure, a fine, sensitive face with surprisingly regular features and beautiful soft, dark eyes, which had none of the Chinese obliqueness; they were large and expressive and were turned upon one intently while he spoke or listened. He wore a well-fitting suit of dark tweed, spotless linen and a neat, fashionable silk necktie, and the boots upon his tiny, slender feet were brilliantly polished.

My business was stated by the editor, who officiated as interpreter, the young exile speaking very little English. Leung carried his progressive ideas to the last extreme; he extended his delicate, small hand and shook hands with me—a most flagrant act of indecorum, for a Chinese. Not to be outdone the men who had accompanied him also shook hands, some of them with constraint and awkwardness, and the ceremony was repeated when I took my departure. My profession was explained to him by the editor when I added that women in the United States were now admitted to many occupations usually followed by men. A gentleman wearing Chinese dress, who had perched himself on the railing of the verandah, nodded his head and remarked quickly, as if to give me some idea of their leader's intelligence:

"Oh, he knows that!"

—And Leung himself nodded and smiled blandly in corroboration of this assertion. The Chinese woman went into the house when the reformer arrived. Through the interpreter he told me something of his work and what he intended to do. Here in Honolulu he had already organized a strong party for reform—a party known as the Reform Association, and comprising many of the most prominent and influential of the Chinese residents. They had agreed to cut off their queues, to adopt European dress, if they felt so disposed, though this was not imperative, and to advance the spread of liberal opinion throughout China. There is a tacit bond now existing among the progressive Chinese living in different quarters of the world, and the final humiliation of the Emperor, it is thought, was averted by the prompt protest of this class living in Manila, Sydney, Honolulu and San Francisco, which the party of the Dowager Empress dared not disregard. These non-resident Chinese represent much wealth, intelligence and enterprise—essentials that wield strong influence the world over. Of the sacrifice of his queue, Leung said:

"It is a great inconvenience; it is in the way, and it is not consistent with modern methods of doing business."

"Yes," remarked the editor, somewhat pathetically, "and it has to be combed every morning."

"Yes; it has to be combed every morning," I echoed, remembering what a burden the female coiffure was to women engrossed in other than domestic pursuits, and the time and attention it consumed. I was glad to have my sentiments indorsed by such able authority of the other sex!

"When shall you leave Honolulu, and where are you going next?" I asked, after this digression.

"I shall leave here just as soon as the quarantine is suspended," he replied, "and I shall go direct to San Francisco. But I wish first to visit the other islands."

"But are you not afraid of treachery?" I asked, thinking that a head worth \$65,000 might tempt the cupidity of other than avaricious Chinese highbinders.

"No, I am not afraid," he replied calmly. "I have my faithful and devoted friend, and I am constantly guarded and protected. Besides, even in China the reward counts for very little, for my assassination would be murder even under the laws of China, where I could only be publicly executed; while my attempted removal in the

United States would be still more dangerous to any one who attempted it." He discussed his probable decapitation as quietly and dispassionately as a foreigner might have talked about the weather, and without the slightest display of vanity or self-consciousness. He said, further, that after visiting San Francisco and New York, go on to Chicago, Washington and European capitals. He wished to visit Washington and hoped that he might have the privilege of seeing the President.

"I want to learn all I can of Western government," he continued, "that I may see what laws are practicable for the better government of my own people."

It was certainly an ambitious, not to say dangerous, undertaking for a man of 27, but Lung Chi-tso did not seem in the least downcast or despondent. He seemed to have his own share of Chinese impassiveness—which is not for a moment to be confounded with stolidity, and, with the fatalism that is bred in the Oriental bone and sinew. He expressed his firm belief in the ultimate triumph of the reform party in China, though its leaders were scattered, and there had been apparent retrogression. He said that among the more enlightened there was a fixed determination to overthrow the present despotism and place the governing power in the hands of the people; that they aimed at nothing less than a constitutional monarchy and would persevere, at any cost, until this had been achieved. He thought it could be accomplished by peaceable means, by an educational propaganda, and that there would be no necessity to resort to force. In Honolulu four-fifths of the Chinese have enrolled themselves among his adherents.

At the conclusion of the interview he gave another amazing evidence of his entire emancipation from Chinese custom; he asked permission to call, a request that would have shocked a conservative mandarin to the last degree.

THE PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE OF CHINESE LITERATURE.

Japan Times—Aug 2 '95

A few days ago we discussed the influence of Chinese classical literature upon the present-day Chinese, and said that if progress is to be made according to Western ideas, their bigotry in respect to ancient teaching must be broken down. In saying that China's sages must be discredited, we must not be understood to mean that all their teachings must be relegated to the limbo of worn-out and effete ideas. Those who look for this will probably find themselves in the same predicament as the 'troops of Tema' referred to in the book of Job, who were confounded because they had hoped. We, however, are justified in believing that the day will come when they will not command

the unreasonable and unquestioned reverence they receive to-day. At present, they are 'holy men,' who speak as gods, and just as those who upheld the Divine Right could not be induced to oppose royal demands because they accepted the dictum, 'Kings can do no wrong,' so whilst these ancient philosophers and savants are regarded as holy, whatever they teach is divine, and must be honoured.

'In Religion
What damned error, but some sober brow
Will bless it.'

Such is the authority, these sages wield to-day. When, however, they are lowered from the lofty throne on which well-meaning Emperors and infatuated scholars have placed them, and led out of a duty and musty hold of holies into the sweet light of common day; when their teachings and theories have been subjected to a criticism as searching as that to which the Hebrew Literature of the Old Testament has been subjected during the last fifty years; when, in a word, they are no longer regarded as gods, but mortals, admittedly clever, conscientious, and in

the main inspired by lofty motives, but mortals still, who acquired their knowledge by hard and close study, which they deliberately arranged and transmitted to posterity,—then, and not till then, may they be regarded as worthy teachers of the people, and saviours of their country; then, many of their dictums, which are now regarded as sacred, will appear quite puerile and some of their sentiments and aphorisms positively wrong. That China's sages will in time be compelled to accept a lower seat, and exert a less absolute control over the minds of their countrymen, many well acquainted with all the facts believe quite probable. Dr. Legge, himself an authority whose judgment is weighty, tells us that the influence of Confucius has been wonderful, but it will henceforth wain. 'My opinion is,' he says, 'that the faith of the nation in him, will speedily and extensively pass away.'

Meanwhile Great Britain and the European nations are being brought, year by year, into closer contact with the Chinese. We are often irritated, and not seldom exasperated at the treatment we receive at their hands. We express surprise and indignation. But is this logical? We really can, and should, expect nothing else. At present, we can no more believe that a devout Mohammedan will carve an idol and worship it, nor a true-hearted Christian will take unto himself four concubines in addition to his lawfully-wedded wife, than we can expect that the Chinese will regard Europeans as educated, polite, and illustrious peoples, who are *ipso facto* on an unquestioned level with themselves. Their religion prevents them from confessing this theory; their traditions hinder them from practising it. In view of these facts, what should be the attitude of Europeans? Should they be irritated? No. Should they be angry with the Chinese, because of their attitude towards us? Hardly. We should candidly admit that this position is the only logical one. As Luther at Worms said—and we admire him therefore—'Here I stand, I can do no otherwise,' so all Chinese who believe in their religion must affirm, if not in words at least in deeds, 'Here we stand, we can do no otherwise, unless we reject the teaching of our sages, whom we have hitherto regarded as divine.'

Meanwhile agencies are at work to disabuse them of their long-cherished supremacy, and show them a more excellent way. A few missionaries, well equipped for the task, are subjecting the sacred writings of China to a rigorous and vigorous criticism, and are publishing the result of their labours in Chinese, as eye-openers for the native scholars. The work of these devoted men is most important, and the issue will benefit not only the religious but also the political and diplomatic world. When a chain has discovered one imperfect link, the whole will lie under suspicion, and will receive attention. Probably every link will be re-tested. So when the teachings of the sages are discovered to be imperfect, in any one point, the Chinese themselves—the scholars themselves—will be led to re-test them. Dr. Faber has already point-

ed out at least twenty-four 'lacks' in the teaching of Confucius alone, and when these deficiencies are read and understood by the Chinese in their own language, however much at first they may resent an interference with 'the perfect system,' they will perforce in time assume a totally different attitude towards that system. Therefore, we need not despair of the future. Wise men will seek to enlighten rather than abuse. There need be no doubt of the final issue, for as Cervantes says: 'Truth may be stretched but cannot be broken; it always gets above falsehood as oil does above water.'

If the position contended for here is, in the main, correct and sustained by facts, it is sheer folly for our rulers to treat with the Chinese as equals, and to expect to receive reciprocal treatment and regard. In all our dealings with the officials, these facts should be considered and carefully remembered. Hence, when a course is decided on, no confidence should be placed in the promises of Celestial Viceroy, nor honeyed words of diplomats, and no efforts should be made to obtain more than they have promised. The sword of Damocles should be hung over them in clear vision, and instructions issued which should command instant and absolute respect. This seems the only course worthy of recognition for the present, and if it had been followed many of the past misunderstandings and conflicts might have been avoided, and the Chinese have tendered us a respect, under such conditions, which the very tenets of their most cherished religion prohibit them from tendering if it be left to their own free choice.—*China Mail.*

OPIUM REGULATIONS.

It is understood that in accordance with the Imperial Edict of September 20, the Grand Council of State have made eleven recommendations to the Throne in regard to the regulation and speedy suppression of the opium habit; that these have received the Imperial sanction and will be promulgated at an early date. The proposed regulations are:

The cultivation of the poppy and the use of opium are to cease within ten years.

The cultivation of the poppy may not be extended beyond its present limits; it must be restricted annually by one-tenth of its present area. In the event of any evasion of this regulation the land of the cultivator is liable to be confiscated. On the other hand, if the cultivation is ceased earlier, rewards will be given.

All persons using opium must be registered either at a *yamen* or with their village headman. No unregistered person may purchase opium. No person may commence the use of opium after the issue of these regulations.

Methods must be devised for decreasing opium smoking by persons addicted to the habit. Those above the age of sixty years will be treated leniently. Persons under sixty years of age must decrease their smoking by twenty per cent annually. Persons who evade this regulation will be punished.

All shops selling opium will be closed gradually. All places where opium is smoked on the premises will be closed

within six months. All sales of opium smokers' requisites must cease within one year.

Opium divan taxes must not be collected from one month after the issue of these regulations.

All opium shops must be registered officially with a view to their gradual closing. No new opium shops may be opened.

All persons purchasing opium must present their tickets of registration and all shops must submit annual statements showing the decrease in their sales.

Local officials must arrange to assist the people addicted to the use of opium by distributing at cost price or gratis suitable medicines which are not to contain opium or morphia.

Anti-Opium Societies will be officially encouraged. All officials are directed to assist by their example in enforcing these regulations. Those who faithfully carry out the wishes of the Government will be rewarded. All officials ought to set example to the people. Those above sixty will be treated leniently. Special arrangements will be made to allow Princes, Dukes, Viceroy and Tartar Generals to provide substitutes for their posts during the period of their cure. All officials under sixty must abandon the habit within six months; if they cannot do so they must retire.

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 23, 1906

THE ABOLITION OF OPIUM SMOKING.

IN another column we publish a summary of the regulations compiled by the Council of State Affairs (*Chengwuch'u*) with the object of suppressing the practice of opium-smoking throughout China. It will be remembered that in the Imperial Decree of September 20 which enacted that "a limit of ten years should be given from that date to get rid entirely of the bane of opium smoking" the Council of State Affairs was commanded "to consider measures about the future strict prohibition of the habit and the planting of the poppy plant throughout the Empire" and to report their decision to the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager. The necessary regulations have now been drawn up and submitted to their Imperial Majesties, who have sanctioned them for early promulgation. China's answer to the overtures of the British Government, now that it has been given, is certainly thorough and comprehensive. The drastic nature of the regulations is un-

mistakable and should satisfy the most exacting humanitarian in Great Britain as much as it will surprise the most ardent well-wisher of China whose efforts have been directed to procure the abolition of opium smoking. If the regulations are enforced in the spirit in which they are couched, China will have given to the world a most striking illustration of her innate capacity for reform. It will be noted that opium houses are to be closed down within six months, while no divan tax is to be levied after one month from the date of issue of the regulations. This injunction at once raises the question of the position of this Settlement towards the Imperial Edict. There can be little doubt that Shanghai will be prepared to assist the Chinese Government in its attempt to abolish the opium habit, and will gladly resign an annual revenue of Tls. 60,000 to accomplish this end. But it must be on the understanding that a conscientious effort is made to enforce the regulations simultaneously throughout China and that the opium edict will not share the fate of the decree for the abolition of the cangue and bamboo punishments which has been insisted upon within the Settlement, but hardly anywhere else.

WU PROPOSES JOINT DEBATE.

WOULD DISCUSS CHINESE EXCLUSION WITH EDITORS.

Nov. 28, 1902
 "Let Them Come On," He Says—Disclose What I Said to the President? Do You Tell Everything That You Say to Your Wife?—He Must Remain Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, called on President Roosevelt this morning and conversed with him for a quarter of an hour in the Cabinet room. What took place in that closed chamber is not known, but it couldn't have been more interesting than what took place outside. As Mr. Wu came into the front hall leading to the main stairway he was surrounded by not less than a dozen newspaper reporters. To the first question fired at him he replied:

"What did I talk about? I cannot tell you. Would it be proper to tell you what I said to the President and what the President said to me? Do you tell people everything that you say to your wife?" Then he smiled and looked blandly around the group of interlocutors through his steel-bowed spectacles.

"What about Chinese exclusion?" asked one of them.

The Minister plunged one hand into the pocket of his blue silk gown and with the other tapped each man in turn on the shoulder. "You are a newspaper man?" he asked. "What paper do you represent?" When he had put the same question to each of the dozen reporters, he said:

"Now, gentlemen, you want to know about Chinese Exclusion. Why don't your editors answer my arguments instead of appealing to the American people by picturing millions of Chinese flooding this country, under a system of free immigration? They don't want argument. Like the lawyer in court who has no case, they kick the other man and make a big fuss. He hides the facts under the dust he raises."

One of the reporters named a local newspaper which had published uncompromising editorials against unrestricted immigration of Chinese.

"Ah, that paper," he exclaimed. "It is blind and deaf. It has eyes; it does not see. It has ears; it does not hear. Why does it publish such things about my people? Why does it cater to the labor organizations at the sacrifice of right and justice? It had a cartoon of an American laborer carrying a Chinaman on his back. That was outrageous. Do you think I would advocate the repeal of the Exclusion act if I thought it would result in a deluge of my people on your shores to the injury of your laboring people?"

Here Mr. Wu remarked that it was very warm and he pulled off the silk, fur-trimmed outer garment that served him as an overcoat.

"Why can't you be fair?" he continued. "You say that if the bars against Chinese immigration were let down all the 400,000 Chinese would flock over here. Do you think that is right? You cannot believe it. All I ask is equality for my people."

"Now I will tell you what I will do. I will meet your editors, any number of them, and discuss Chinese exclusion in joint debate on its merits. We will leave the verdict to three disinterested judges. Let the editors come on."

"Would you oppose the coming of my people if they had votes? Would you treat China so if she were not weak?"

One of the reporters suggested that it was rumored that Mr. Wu intended to become a citizen of the United States.

The Minister replied with evident excitement, and he used both hands in a gesture of despair. "Your law does not permit," he exclaimed, "Your law says no. Suppose I should wish to become an American citizen, I could not. I am Chinese."

The whole sum and substance of the opposition to Chinese immigration, Mr. Wu declared, was "prejudice, prejudice, prejudice."

"I want to argue with your anti-Chinese editors," he concluded. "If I don't use more arguments than they do, I will never talk again."

CHINA'S REFORM EDICTS.

It Is Said That They Show Southern Viceroy's Influence with the Emperor.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Peking.

PEKIN, Sept. 28.—The issuance of four edicts forbidding the sale of offices and providing for the abolition of the old style of examinations, the recognition of a monetary standard and the establishment of a university in each province and a college prefecture in each public school district, has caused much gossip. These edicts, which have been issued within the last three weeks, in addition to the one in regard to the destruction of records, are sufficient to revolutionize the entire system of affairs in China, and have aroused much speculation, as they are practically a reaffirmation of the reforms of 1898, which were lacking in the same high purpose.

The Emperor, it is said, has now determined that they shall be enforced and the Conservatives who previously opposed the reforms, are now with the Emperor. The highest Chinese officers say that unless there is immediate and permanent execution

of the reforms China will not last a decade. The reform in regard to the education marks the first establishment of a public school system in China. The names of the officers who will carry out the reforms have not yet been made public.

Chou Fu, the Provincial Treasurer, is seeking to disseminate Bible teachings, to conduct affairs with justice and arouse a sense of public responsibility, which the Japanese inherited, but which does not exist in China.

These reform edicts are attributed to the memorials sent to the court by Chang Chih Tung and the other southern viceroys. These memorials covered all the conditions referred to. The power of these viceroys with the court is great because of the success of their policy last year.

Yesterday was the harvest festival, first celebration of the year.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a constant reader and great admirer of THE TIMES, (as are many in New England.) But, in all honesty, I cannot let your editorial of Thursday regarding "Christianity and the Chinese" pass without protest.

For the methods of some missionaries, especially those who have entered local politics, one

can offer no apology. But your correspondent seems pitifully ignorant of the tremendous work of the American Episcopal Church in Shanghai and the lower Yang-tse Valley. It is unnecessary to describe conditions before the war. But since the war 170 students have applied for admission to St. John's College, Shanghai, though only fifty vacancies existed.

The college educates between 200 and 300 students. Its graduates are found in every part of Chinese official life. For new buildings the following sums have been subscribed recently:

Governor of Kiang-Su.....	\$1,000
Viceroy of Wu-Chang.....	300
Viceroy of Nankin.....	300
Taotai of Shanghai.....	200
Father of a student.....	1,000

Toward a new science building for the Boone School for Boys in Wu-Chang (costing \$3,500) over half has been already given by Chinese.

In fact, an established work in education, &c., is practically self-supporting.

Bishop Graves writes, (on his return to Shanghai this Spring:) "The first thing that struck me was that everybody was at work, everybody was hopeful, everybody had plans for extension and openings at hand for new work, everybody had something to tell of progress."

I know these men out there. They are high-class graduates of Harvard, Yale, and Columbia.

For further information, apply to the Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York.

We lost no missionaries and little money.

SIDNEY H. TREAT,
 Boston, Mass., April 5, 1902.

Over 800,000 Lives Saved in China

Chinaboard July 31, 1907
RESULTS OF THE CHRISTIAN HERALD'S RELIEF WORK REVIEWED
HOW THE FLOUR WAS DISTRIBUTED

HUAIAN, May 7.
TWO hours ago I saw the first sack of *Buford* flour delivered to a starving applicant. It was a man, gray-haired, gaunt, grateful, if grave eyes filled with new light, joined palms lifted in salute meant aught. The second sack went to a withered crone with half a dozen mouths to feed; the third to a girl not more than twelve and barely able to shoulder and carry away the half hundredweight of life-saving food.

It was from the deck of one of three junks, towed with infinite difficulty from Chinkiang, that the delivery was made. It was supervised by Rev. H. M. Woods, D.D., a missionary of twenty-five years' service in China, and whose house—comfortable, according to Oriental ideas—is in the centre of Huaian (pronounced Whean) a prominent walled city of 150,000 people, situate on the Grand Canal, at the southern edge of the famine district, and for months a principal distributing point for American relief. Dr. Woods was assisted by Messrs. Brown and Espey, young missionary volunteers from Shanghai, who for months have undergone physical hardships, mental distress, dangers from violence and disease, in order that they might save lives.

The junk, with its 1,380 sacks of CHRISTIAN HERALD flour, was moored on the west bank of the Grand Canal, opposite the city. To the left and on top of the bank was a Buddhist temple, and through a narrow stockade built to keep away the importunate crowds, and leading into the temple court, passed long lines of coolies bearing the cargo of sacks from another junk. In the very store-room in which the pile of flour sacks rose, was a glass-covered niche from which beamed a placid Buddha.

From a third junk coolies were bearing flour to the eastern gate of Huaian, where another relief station has been established. Government police, or men employed by the missionaries to act as guards, are everywhere present, and of successful thievery there is a negligible quantity.

Up the Grand Canal

Our three junks brought 5,000 sacks of flour, and the inefficient launch *Chianguan No. 493* had a hard time of it. We left Chinkiang Tuesday afternoon, and were in the mouth of the Grand Canal by 5 P.M. Yet, though we traveled late at night, we had made but two thirds of the 300 *li* (100 miles), to this place by yesterday afternoon, when we ran aground in mid-canal, broke off one of the blades of our propeller, and would have been in bad case had it not been for the arrival, down canal, of the big launch *Chun Lun*, belonging to the Chinkiang Committee. This boat turned about and landed us here this morning, where we were welcomed and breakfasted by Dr. Woods and his wife.

Very soon after breakfast the chief official of the city and district, Magistrate Sun, a handsome young nobleman, paid me an official call. Sun and Yung Chang, head of the district telegraph service, who accompanied him, were profuse in their expressions of gratitude to the donors of the flour; asked me to send their message of thanks to America, and said the kindness of our people would always bloom fresh in Chinese hearts, as showing brotherhood of the practical sort.

About 300 *li* (100 miles) to the north of Antung, a relief station 90 *li* northeast from Huaian, is a district untouched by relief of any sort, native or foreign. It lies away from main traveled roads, is difficult of access, and, like many thousands of square miles of area to the westward, was part of the famine's mystery-haunted stronghold. Recently Chinese officials made an investigation in this part of Kiangsu and ordered a census of living and dead. On the most conservative lines the ante-famine population is given at 100,000 (it is not a large district), and the death rate since February 1 at forty per cent. There is no reasonable doubt that in the relatively small patch of country in question 40,000 human beings have died from starvation within the last three months. When one thinks of Anhui, Honan and other provinces, it is

easy to believe the estimate of missionaries, taotai, magistrates and others interested, that millions have died of hunger and destitution since 1907 dawned.

Now, look on the pleasanter side. Through the efforts of the missionaries in distributing from wisely located stations the relief provided by America (and largely by THE CHRISTIAN HERALD), the death rate in reachable parts of the province of Kiangsu (estimated to have a popula-

tion and disease. It is computed that the \$800,000 (Mexican) or thereabouts, contributed through THE CHRISTIAN HERALD China Famine Relief Fund, saved **MORE THAN 800,000 LIVES**. Truly this must give a satisfactory glow to every contributor to the fund—and we can thank the indefatigable, fearless, altruistic and maligned missionary for the superb accomplishment.

Another accomplishment by these same missionaries. There has been neither pauperization nor half-way help. People have worked for their food-buying wage when not too old, too young or too ill, and they have been carried over to harvest time—are even being carried beyond it when they have lost home as well as hope of harvest, as in the case of the thousands upon

thousands of refugees who have been cared for at the relief stations.

The deeper I get into the stricken region, the more I see and learn of relief work, the prouder I am of my Americanism, the gladder I am over the generosity of CHRISTIAN HERALD readers.

I have said little or nothing of the horrors of the famine-stricken region. I shall not descant upon them. God knows they are real enough—affecting enough, terrible enough. Within the last few days I have seen more emaciation than you could find in the United

States from one end to the other, I believe. It is impossible to conceive, much less describe conditions in these densely populated centres. Like all visitors, I am surrounded by crowds of tatterdemalions—some begging with a persistence that would make a Neapolitan lazzarone blush, some mutely following, as anything is better than lying in the fly-haunted sun-spots around the city walls. There are roughs here as in all communities, Western or Eastern, and at first the missionaries went in fear of assault. There have been riots for bread and *emeutes* fostered by brigands who hoped to profit by consequent rapine and looting. But the people as a whole have been patient and thankful, kindly-disposed and willing to work or to wait.

Cold water is the best ammunition against over-crowding round the relief





stations. This morning I saw thousands of postulating, yelling, protesting claimants driven from the gang-planks of the distributing junk by deftly thrown canal water, ladled out of the stream and distributed with absolute impartiality until order was gained and the work could go on swiftly. In some cities a fire hose has

been found infallible as a disperser of crowds. Always the police have pieces of split bamboo with which they thwack persistent crowdiers, the resultant of sound being far greater than that of pain.

The work of distribution is now well-nigh over. Such crops as there are, are being gathered, and the missionaries must rest. This is imperative unless they kill themselves. Already the heat at noon is intense, and it will grow more intense as the year advances.

To-morrow, by canal launch or on the hurricane deck of a Chinese donkey (about big enough for a watch charm), McCrea and I will hie to the northward, to Tsingkiangpu, Antung, maybe far-off Kaowan.

The Centre of Relief Work

TSINGKIANGPU, May 10.

Tsingkiangpu, 400 li (130 miles) north of Chinkiang, has been the focal point of the famine relief work. It is a city of 130,000 to 140,000 inhabitants, normally, and here the Grand Canal is first broken by locks, of which three, at intervals of a few miles, serve to lift the cargo junks above the rapids.

From Tsingkiangpu trends the great road to Peking, 500 miles or more away to the northward, which for tens of centuries has been the main traveled highway for the busy myriads of the great provinces along the sea.

Tsingkiangpu ("Bank of the Clear River" is the Chinese interpretation and clearly a misnomer nowadays, as the water is dirty and the river is a canal) is not an ancient city, as the Orientals count age. Ten miles to the southward lies Huaian, of which I wrote a few days ago. Both are walled places and nearly equal as to population, but here the resemblance ends. Tsingkiangpu, with its probable 2,000 years or less of existence, is official and commercial; Huaian, which may have been a magistrate's town when Abraham dwelt in tents, is the abode of wealthy gentry and the home of many Chinese scholars of repute.

From Tsingkiangpu reach out roads to all parts of Eastern and Northern Kiangsu and a carry of less than three miles brings one to Salt River, really a canal and suitable for small junks. It is by way of the Salt that 25,000 sacks of THE CHRISTIAN HERALD flour, now en route up the canal, will be sent to Antung, thence to be barrowed into the farther north.

Outside the walls Mr. Rice, a missionary, showed me a handsome brick flour mill, capacity 500 sacks (about

125 barrels) per day. The Chinese owners took Mr. Rice over the mill when it started, and called his particular attention to the machinery. It was at the height of the Chinese boycott against any and everything American, and the Chinaman said:

"You see, sir, all this grand machinery is from Great Britain, and very splendid and good it is."

"Is it possible?" replied Mr. Rice. "Then how do you account for these names of American cities—New York, Cleveland, Buffalo, etc.—or for the many U. S. patents recorded, all of them in letters of steel on these machines you call so splendid?"

The Chinaman could not account for them, save by alleging that the English had cheated him.

To-day, in company with Dr. Woods, I visited the site of the great refugee camp of Tsingkiangpu, and in nooks and corners are huddled, even yet, the aged, the very young and orphaned, the sick and the crippled, to whom travel is an absolute impossibility.

Yesterday, the last refugee camp over which the missionaries had supervision was broken up. There were several hundred and they were for the most part professional beggars or the output of the city's slums.

Work for Famine Refugees

One of the admirable works of the missionaries was to clear the streets of Tsingkiangpu of the hundreds who harbored along the curb and would have spread a pestilence had they been allowed to remain. With the help of

the officials these sick and sore ones were gathered into camps outside the city and given all possible relief, both as to food and medical attention. Dr. Woods has a hospital and infirmary here, but the vastness of the need has made it a small factor in the supply of relief.

I rode out to see an old canal some three miles off, in redigging which the missionaries had given employment to some 4,700 refugees. Rev. A. D. Rice, who had charge of the workers, accompanied me. Our way ran through the thousands on thousands of the conical graves that take up so much available land in this country. Here and there were tombs of priests, with imposing headstones and circumscribing groves of stunted pines. But earth was the usual wear of the dead, each cone (for all the world like the ant-hills of inner Africa) surmounted by a clay image of a hat—sometimes fashioned like a bishop's mitre, again like an hour-glass, or rarely spherical, with the mortar-board of the student overtopping all. Here and there were fresh graves, into which were thrust bamboo splints wrapped with paper. If the paper was smooth it denoted that deceased had left as many children as there were sticks; if rough, grandchildren were indicated. I passed one grave with five smooth-papered splints and seven with the rough. "That will be an honored ancestor indeed," said Mr. Rice. "She will have many to worship her, now that she is dead and throned in the

Chinese heaven—or so her descendants honestly believe."

Everywhere were evidences of careful husbandry. Most of the small farms were in wheat and the yield was wretched. Bugs and worms and drought had cut the crop into half, or less, of the usual output. In scores of places a small ox was dragging a corrugated cylinder of stone across a threshing-floor that might have been lifted bodily from the Palestine of the days of Solomon.

There were hundreds of tracts of poppies—a few in gorgeous bloom, but most of them yielding the deadly gum to the evening incision and the scraping knife. We are told that the anti-opium law is to be enforced with rigid severity throughout the empire. The Taotai of Shanghai has ordered all opium dens in the native city closed on the 22d of June, and says he means "closed" in all the word implies. Yet the missionaries note that the area devoted to the cultivation of the poppy increases yearly—is greater this year than ever.

The crops of beans and peanuts looked well, and rice is of fair promise, but of sweet potatoes—a staple—there is scarce a vestige. The few sent for seed were rotten, or were devoured by the hungry farmers. I speak generally concerning the province. There are exceptions where the yield will be or has been abundant; but in the famine-infested districts, the crops in the main are far from satisfactory. Still it may be said, in a broad sense, that while the famine is not over, its vigor for the present is abated by the crops and the relief accorded. The death list will be greatly augmented by disease, which is growing more prevalent daily, from Chinkiang to Tsingkiangpu, and the dreaded typhus has already claimed many victims, while fevers, variously styled "malarial," "relapsing," "typhoid," and "famine," are rife in all the cities and towns within or near to the famine district.

Hostility to the relief work, on the part of most of the officials, soon disappeared. Here and there were recalcitrants, especially among the rural gentry or "elders." In a case mentioned by Dr. J. B. Woods one of these elders, coupled in relief work with a Chinese gentleman who wanted to do well, was ugly, fault-finding, obstructive. To him the district magistrate sent this message:

"You stop your tricks, your opposition, your fault-finding. Go to work with your colleague and the missionaries in this public work now devised. Go to work quick and work hard or I'll squeeze you dry."

The elder knew the magistrate to be a man of his word and he obeyed.

The aggregate of the workers and their helpers at all the relief stations will not fall short of 100,000 men and boys. An approximate of deaths from drowning, disease and starvation, since January 1, is given by one missionary at 2,000,000, including deaths in Anhui

and Honan, and in Kiangsu by a minor Chinese official at 1,300,000. I feel very sure the figures are under rather than over the truth.

Flour Stealers Punished

CHINKIANG, June 12.

As Mr. McCrea and I came swiftly down the Grand Canal, we passed twenty big two-masted junks, their enormous sails spread full to the strong and favoring breeze from the southwest. These, each with from 1,200 to 2,000 sacks of CHRISTIAN HERALD flour in its hold, were bound for far-off Yaowan, hitherto unhelped of foreign relief, and the distant country beyond Antung, where the flour will be a perfect godsend.

The *Buford's* cargo required fifty-four big junks for transport on the Grand Canal, and thirty-four have been towed by steam launches under control of the Committees or that of the Taotai of Chinkiang. Ten of these launches have been engaged in this service.

It was necessary, in order that the *Buford* should not be delayed, that some of the unloading be done at night. The Taotai shook his head over this, saying, "There will be pilfering, I fear," and Walker was apprehensive; but the tally showed that thievery had not been extensive. Some sacks had been stolen bodily and others pilfered from to a small extent. Accordingly, the district magistrates ordered a careful search for the culprits. Two boatmen were found who had stolen several pounds each—just how many does not appear. These were haled before the nearest district magistrate and sentenced at once to have their necks encircled for a week by the big *cangues* (wooden collars, square-shaped, heavy and padlocked so that they cannot be removed without a key), and to be exposed with this cumbrous neck-wear in public places, where the crowd hoots not only at the thief, but at the fellow who was caught at it. The magistrate further ordered that the sampan of the two thieves be sawed in two, the halves erected in a public spot on the river bank and labeled with the names of the thieves and the reason for these monuments to their shame.

But there was bigger game. In one junk were found thirty sacks of CHRISTIAN HERALD flour. The magistrate had the thief bastinadoed (and a beating with bamboo staves is a serious affair), while upon the owner of the junk a fine of \$200 (Mexican) was inflicted. The fine was paid and at once sent to Mr. Walker, who used it to buy more flour.

I have just received a message from Mr. Yung, Taotai of Chinkiang, that he greatly desires to see the representative of THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, in order that he may hear of conditions to the northward and that he may wire to His Excellency Tuanfang, viceroy of the Lianking Provinces, the date of my arrival in Nanking, whither I expect to go on the morrow.

E. R. JOHNSTONE.

FAMINE SITUATION BETTER.

Death Rate Much Decreased, but Relief Supplies Are Getting Low.

SHANGHAI, May 2.—A press correspondent who returned to-day from the famine-stricken districts of Northern China found conditions improved as a result of the relief work, but still very bad. The daily death rate has decreased from several thousand in the middle of March to a few hundreds.

Many farms are deserted, only mud walls indicating that they were once tenanted. Children who formerly were sold for 50 cents each are now exchanged for a few pounds of grain. Women are selling themselves into slavery to provide succor for the more helpless members of their families.

The Princeton and Yale missionaries at Hwal-Yuan, in the north of Shen-Si Province, are doing splendid work in controlling the distribution of foodstuffs. Ten carloads of provisions are distributed daily by junks and launches on the canals. The Chinese gentry are exhibiting a new spirit, having abandoned the old-time theory that famines are a necessary evil in order to reduce the surplus population. The Government and missionaries are organized for the relief of 2,000,000 persons who are in the greatest need. The continuation of the famine, however, is exhausting the relief supplies, and 1,500,000 more persons remain for whom relief must be provided.

Reforms in China—A New Council of State

By W. A. P. Martin, D.D., LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY IN PEKING

Q. 531. 1901

Independent

A DOCUMENT emanating from the court and announcing the formation of a new Council of State is now going the rounds of the native newspapers. As an index of the present attitude of the Government toward the "cause of reform" nothing of equal importance has come to light in the course of the past year. It contains much that would not be of world-wide interest, but the more significant passages I propose to translate for the benefit of your readers:

PREAMBLE.

"Hitherto all affairs of state, civil and military, have been centered in the Grand Council. We now establish a special Council of State, under the presidency of the Grand Council, but with princes and ministers of its own.

"Its object is the introduction of reforms into the laws and administration. The scope of such reforms is outlined in an imperial edict of last February. If China and her foreign neighbors could with one mind seek after the right and true, wealth and power would then take the place of poverty and weakness.

"But if reforms are entered on without due discrimination no good result is to be looked for. Witness the ill-starred efforts of the Sung Dynasty, and the blunders of the so-called reformers three years ago. In adopting new methods we shall neither disregard the wishes of the people nor allow ourselves to be controlled by them.

"1. The secretaries and scribes in the new Council are to be chosen from the most eminent scholars of the empire. They are to have freedom of speech, and to be treated by the Ministers with more consideration than in other tribunals.

"2. The aim of the Council is to promote good and to remove abuses.

"3. The Committee on Legal Reform will in some degree follow the example of Wong Ngonshih of the Sung Dynasty.

"4. Educational interests, including treaties and international law, to be referred to a special bureau.

"5. Where native methods come short, Western methods are to be used to supplement them. With a view to this the translations of foreign books are to be collected and compared, and our Ministers to Japan and other countries are to be called on for reports on the state and progress of those nations. For us the example of Japan is of special interest—not only as belonging to Asia, but for having in a short time risen to a place of power and influence.

2566

"6. China's only hope of emerging from her present state of poverty and weakness is in the opening of new resources and in retrenchment of useless waste.

"7. An edict of last year forbids the formation of political parties under the designation of old and new. The advocates of a new policy are forever appealing to the success of Japan without reflecting that it was easy for a small country to make great changes, and that for Japan to imitate Western nations was like one of our provinces taking a hint from another. To succeed in Western methods you must be likeminded with Western people. Now, the men of the West have public spirit, while our people are wrapped up in self. Men of the West keep good faith, the men of China are addicted to falsehood. In the West reforms are solid, in China they are hollow.

"8. The new Council begins the correction of abuses by renouncing for its members the rewards and distinctions which are made the main object in other tribunals.

"9. For the more important reforms it will be necessary to wait the return of the Court to Peking; but those that do not admit delay may at any time be made by special decree at the request of the Council.

"10. The success of any policy depends on its agents. It is hoped that all concerned in the new Council will give themselves heart and soul to their great task."

The value of these ten articles suffers a serious discount when we consider the bane of officialism in China. The demand for reform is fully recognized, but it must be lawfully kept under Mandarin supervision. Whether with a view to nurture or to infanticide, it may not be easy to determine.

Even the Dowager, when she dethroned the Emperor three years ago, did not venture to declare herself opposed to reforms. She merely objected to having them crammed down the throat without time to cool. "It does not follow," she said, "that because we have been choked we should stop eating."

In these articles one discovers the same dread of hasty changes. There can be no doubt, in fact, that the object in the creation of the new Council of State is to minimize the amount of change. Revolutionary as it seems, it is essentially conservative. Hence the prohibition of dividing into two camps—new and old. The leading advisers now at court are known to be intensely conservative. Hence, too, the denunciation of the reforming mania of three years ago.

Foreigners would have taken it as a good sign if the prospectus of this Board of Reform had begun by declaring that China would cease to kill ambassadors and murder foreign residents. As it professes to adopt international law, this much may perhaps be taken for granted. One way of postponing reform is for the court to delay its return—now adjourned until next spring—but no expedient could be fraught with greater danger.

PEKING, CHINA.

Opening Opium Commission

Viceroy's Address

First Meeting February 1st, 1909.

The delegates from the many nations met at 11 a.m. to-day in the Palace Hotel. Just after the arrival of H. E. the Viceroy Tuan Fang, a photograph of the notable gathering was taken. The Viceroy's address then followed. He spoke of the Chinese Imperial decrees issued on Sept. 20th, 1906, and said that already "in one province the area under cultivation of the poppy had been reduced 18%." "In six other provinces the cultivation had been so much reduced that it would entirely cease at the end of the present year." He spoke of the many Anti-Opium Societies as showing the spirit of the people, one being called, in Foochow, "The Anti-poison Society." He said: "I take this opportunity to tender the thanks of the Chinese Government and people to the American Government for inaugurating the Commission. I feel sure it will be guided by the spirit of benevolence and philanthropy."

He regretted the effort of traders to continue the traffic and said that "the attempts of the Chinese Government, to prohibit the evil, are much hindered by existing Treaties." He hoped that the matter might be well thrashed out so that the clauses relating to opium could be changed "The work would be a benefit to the whole world." He said: "We must consider well the meaning of that saying—"To seek to gain and yet fear to overcome difficulties." He concluded: "The Government and people of my country *are determined* to succeed in this work and will not turn aside from the accomplishment of the task for any reason. We intend to stop the cultivation of opium in China and hope we may have the aid of other nations in freeing us from those clauses which hinder us in the Treaties. I now declare this Conference open."

The Opium Conference At Shanghai.

Anti-Opium Press Service
(VIEWED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE
INTERNATIONAL REFORM BUREAU)
(Special Correspondence)

Shanghai, February 1st, 1909

The International Opium Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt to meet in the Far East, held its first meeting today. The Commissioners from many nations gathered together in this city, are to consider the vital question, affecting so many of the people of this great Empire, of "How can the Opium traffic be Suppressed?"

The meeting today was a general one and the regular work will be taken up to-morrow. It may be of interest to take a brief outlook and consider:

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

From Secretary Root's exact proposals to the various powers, connected with this International Opium Commission, the work to be done can fairly well be outlined. It is in a definite sense an Anti-Opium Conference. The end in view is to "limit the use of opium" in the various countries, and ascertain the best means of suppressing the opium traffic in the Far East. It also looks to the "suppression of opium cultivation," and the "assist-

ing China in her purpose of eradicating the evil from her Empire."

No doubt much evidence will be received as to the opium traffic, its growth, and its influence on the people. The relation between the native grown and the foreign imported opium will be considered. The great debate will be, it is thought, on the questions: "Does the importation of foreign opium greatly injure the Chinese as compared with the much larger amount now grown in China?" and "Are the Chinese sincere in their efforts to put down the evil?" As a matter of fact, fifty years ago the foreign imported opium was larger in amount than that all China produced. The foreign trade led to the home growing, and it now greatly hinders and discourages China's efforts to overcome the evil. The Chinese Government and the Officials are indeed sincere, but the task is most difficult. But the danger is that the more important question may be overlooked, "Is it right to condition the giving up of a foreign opium trade, forced on China (a moral wrong), upon the sincerity or success of China's own efforts?" Allow the foreign importation to be stopped, at once, and then in all other ways urge China on, and help her, in the fight against the opium evil.

RESULTS LOOKED FOR.

The one thing that is desired by China, and by the Christian people in England and America and other lands, is freedom *at once*, not in three or ten years, from that part of the Nanking Treaty of 1842 which

forces her to receive the foreign opium.

Within the past two years Chinese officials, in their efforts to control and suppress opium, have been greatly hindered and their regulations suspended because they came in contact with Treaty Provisions. And this has occurred in several provinces. Truly the opium trader and the opium revenue are the two greatest foes of China's progress in opium prohibition. It is a hard task. When China seeks to control the opium trade, and so year by year reduce it, she is told that her treaty with a Christian nation permits the merchants of that nation to sell the opium to "whatever persons they please." It is her duty to restrict the native opium, but Treaty may not allow the foreign opium to be restricted! It is no wonder that Chinese officials, even the best of them, may become discouraged and lose some of their vigor in the enforcement of these difficult laws.

Within the last few months, the

British merchants of Hongkong have been able, by the help of their Government, to prevent the carrying out of restrictive regulations in the Canton province. A letter from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce dated Oct. 9th, 1908, to Sir John Jordan, British Minister at Peking, expresses much satisfaction at the prevention of the opium restrictions and concludes as follows: "I am directed to add that my Committee greatly appreciate the prompt action taken by Your Excellency in averting what would have been a great injury to British trade interests.—I have, etc. E. A. M. Williams, Secretary."

For her own good Hongkong might well have the opium trade stopped. But whatever Great Britain may do in her own colonies, it is certainly time to entirely free China from any Treaty obligations to receive the black drug from abroad. However great the difficulty may be in her own provinces, China should have the right to work out the problem unhampered by the opium trade of Christian nations. She should be allowed to entirely prohibit opium from abroad.

To continue for another year, to force China to permit the sale of even a pound of opium by British traders is a shame against the twentieth century civilization. China must deal with her own people and she must have the right to make regulations and to prohibit, in any way, opium from coming into her country. Will the English people allow the Government to insist upon selling opium in China for another year?

Is England's continuance of a wrong trade, a trade that her own House of Commons declared to be "morally indefensible" and that must stop, to be conditioned on China's action? God forbid! Not

only may China be freed from great bondage, but also may the Anglo-Saxon race be put right before the people of this great Empire.

On this day, of the opening of the Commission, a special prayer meeting of the Shanghai missionaries was held to ask God's help and guidance in the deliberations of this important body. May they not make a failure of the work, but be able to see and grasp the grand opportunity of bringing a great blessing to the world.

China's Fight Against Opium.

The Chinese Government and people are striving hard to overcome the evil of opium. The growth of the poppy is being reduced. Opium smokers are punished. Opium shops are being restricted. In the large cities the opium dens have been closed and officials and Anti-opium Societies are working hard to rid the land of the opium habit. It is a difficult task but the Chinese are sincere and it can be done. Hon. Tang Shao-yi, the Chinese Special Commissioner to the United States said to me, "We must all fight most earnestly against opium. One cannot do much, but by working together the evil can be overcome." He is intensely interested. The Viceroy of the Canton Province said to me, "We must stop opium and save the money for railroads and the development of China." The grandson of Commissioner Liu, who destroyed the opium in Canton and brought on the Opium War, is the President of an Anti-opium Society, and is now an influential official at Peking. May the Commission really help China in her great and unfortunate undertaking.

E. W. THWING.

The Opium Question.

SHORT STORY OF THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.

Rev. E. W. Thwing, Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, who has been appointed by the Bureau to attend the Opium Conference at Shanghai, arrived in Shanghai yesterday, and to a representative of the "Mercury" gave the following short story of the Shanghai Conference:—

In 1903, the Philippine Government, overruled by the President in its plan for an opium monopoly sent out an Opium Commission to investigate the working of opium restriction in Asia, which made a valuable and influential report. In 1905 Congress prohibited opium importation in the Philippines to take full effect after three years. During the same years, opium prohibition was enacted also in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The prohibitory action in these four dependencies and the report named powerfully influenced the British Parliament which in 1906 released China from treaty

compulsion to tolerate the opium traffic. China thereupon ordered the closing of opium dens in six months. This was not so speedily accomplished, but the British Embassy at Peking reported that the Chinese Government was manifestly sincere and was making good progress. In order to remove one obstacle, the treaty powers were asked to suppress the sale of morphia and hyperdermic syringes by their subjects in China and agreed to do so January 1, 1909. Advice of medical missionaries for these breaking off opium was gathered and published by the International Reform Bureau which had taken a leading part in the battle over the proposed monopoly and, by invitation of and in cooperation with a British Anti-opium Federation, in the Waterloo of opium in the British Parliament above referred to. In 1907, Bishop Brent, of Manila, one of the Opium Commissioners sent out in 1903, advised President Roosevelt that various nations concerned in the opium traffic should be asked to cooperate with China and the United States in their efforts to suppress the vicious uses of opium.

The President, therefore, through the skilled diplomacy of the Secretary of State, Hon. Elihu Root, induced China, Japan, Siam, Persia, Russia, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Holland and Portugal to appoint each an Opium Commission whose duties should be to investigate for some months the use and abuse of opium in the national jurisdiction, and subsequently to meet at Shanghai on Feb. 1, 1909, as a Joint Commission, to consider in the light of the knowledge thus gathered in many lands, how they could aid China in its struggle to suppress the opium vice, and what should be done in other fields in regard to this traffic. The Commissioners appointed by the United States are: Rt. Rev. Chas. Brent, Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, fitted by his previous investigations, above described, to be the leader of the Conference; Dr. Hamilton Wright, a medical man of skill and Oriental experience; Dr. Chas. D. Tenny, Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, and well known as the man to whom the Chinese Government entrusted the care of many students sent to the United States.

Mr. Thwing speaks of the coming Conference as follows: "The work before the coming conference

is a difficult one and presents many problems. How are practical measures to be begun and carried out to put a stop to this great evil that has got so strong a hold in many parts of the world? There are two main features to the question. One is its international side, and one is the great question in the Chinese Empire alone, where opium has done its

chief work of destruction. Several nations are involved in the present trade and do not wish to give it up. The excuse is made that if one does not secure the money profit another will, so each is unwilling to stop until it is seen what the others are going to do. It is largely a question of selfish gain. If all would agree to stop planting, except for medical use, the supply would soon be so reduced that much of the trade would have to stop. Another international question is: Are all the Powers willing to grant to China that right, a right she ought to have, of prohibiting the importation into her own Empire? This question has before caused war, but has not the world progressed sufficiently to allow China to protect herself from the outside, apart from what success she may have in dealing with the problem at home? China has a tremendous problem to solve to save her own people. To successfully fight opium she must give up the revenue from it. Government money must then be secured from other sources. She must be ready to meet the opposition from growers and sellers of opium. There must be money expended for free refuges and hospitals where the people may be cured. Laws are not enough but there must be a continued and faithful enforcement of them. It is a great and noble undertaking, and China should have the help and support of all other nations."—*North China Daily News*.

Foreign and Native Trade.

(MUCH LOSS OF TRADE DUE TO OPIUM.)

Shanghai, China, Feb. 5, 1909.

Trade and commercial enterprise are large factors in the life and activity of any people. Increasing trade should mean increasing progress. What are the present business and trade conditions of Shanghai, the busy bustling trade center of the Far East? From all I hear trade conditions are not at the best. What may be some of the reasons for the falling off of Chinese trade with foreign firms and a dull

market?

FALL OF SILVER.

Certainly one reason is the low price of silver. The great decline of the money value of China's medium of exchange and therefore its purchasing power in the foreign market must greatly discourage Chinese from buying foreign goods. Silver goes lower and the price of foreign goods goes up, but the Chinese wages do not rise proportionally. Naturally the Chinese will as far as possible buy native products. The fluctuation of silver may benefit the exchangers and the banks, but it plays the mischief with foreign trade. China needs a gold standard and a fixed national currency to make trade conditions steady and prosperous.

NATIONAL SPIRIT.

There may be no boycott remaining in Shanghai and yet foreign trade may owe some of its decrease to the fast growing national spirit found in all parts of China. The cry of "China for the Chinese," and "Patronise Home Productions," is a natural outcome of their awakening life. Rightly considered this may help both native and foreign trade.

I was much impressed with an incident that occurred on a Canton Hongkong steamer some ten days ago. It was a day boat trip and during the passage a finely dressed Chinese gentleman addressed the large number of Chinese passengers with a very earnest and forceful talk. His subject, inscribed in large gold characters on a silken banner, was "The Society for the Promotion of Native Products and Trade." He did not urge boycott but said it was time for China more and more to supply her own wants and depend on her own great resources. He said: "Every year buy one dollar less of foreign goods and use that money to aid in the promotion of home productions. Then in ten years you may not need to use foreign goods but can depend on your own markets." This young man seemed very much in earnest and said that he was not urging boycott but only wanted the Chinese people to learn to depend on themselves.

OPIUM QUESTION.

He also spoke of opium and other evils as coming in the first place so largely from abroad, and used this fact as an argument why the Chinese should try to do without foreign things.

The Chinese of South China are now, many of them very enthusiastic in the effort to get rid of opium. It certainly injures other trade.

When this Chinese finished his talk I spoke for a while to the Chinese crowd of passengers, and told them that while developing their home trade they should not seek to discourage the foreign trade. They should take the good things from abroad and refuse the bad. "Native and foreign trade must grow and increase together. All nations should be friends and brothers. The good of one people was the good of all. China and America are happily now the best of friends. Our President-elect, the Hon. W. H. Taft has well expressed it that the American people greatly rejoice in China's advancement and prosperity. Increased Chinese trade will also mean an increased American trade." The Chinese all seemed pleased with the idea. With higher silver, better crops, and cheaper rice, Shanghai's trade is bound to soon improve.

E. W. THWING.

Anti-Opium Press Service Meeting Opium Commission.

The work of the International Opium Commission has now concluded. Although all that might be desired has not been accomplished yet there has been a decided gain in the right direction. From the first excuses have not been made for *opium*, as a habit or trade, but it has been considered as a *great evil*. The Commission has distinctly held that the use of *Opium*, except for medicine, is a matter for *prohibition* by the various nations of the world.

The resolutions adopted look forward to the "*Suppression* of the practice of *Opium Smoking*" in all lands. "*The closing of Opium divans*," in all settlements and concessions in China, is strongly urged. The Commission also strongly recommends the prohibition of all Anti-Opium remedies containing *Opium*, and *drastic measures against Morphine*. The sincerity of China is also recognised, as well as the greatness of the task.

China should now at once take, *first*, more effective measures against the planting of the poppy and *second*, action requesting freedom from that part of her Treaties which forces her to receive opium. Then she should entirely *prohibit home production* and *foreign importation*, except for medicine.

The work before China is a difficult one. She needs every help and encouragement, and above all to keep persistently at the task. She will succeed. Opium is doomed. God speed the day.

International Reform Bureau.

WORK for CHINA

This Bureau undertakes the work of Gospel Reform in all lands, and is planning to make a special effort for China. *Now* is the time of great opportunity in this vast Empire of the East. Every Christian force is needed to aid in the uplift, reform, and regeneration of these many millions. All missionary organizations, the Y.M.C.A.'s, and the Reform forces must unite under the Banner of the Cross to overcome the great influences of evil that are fast coming in to bring sorrow and destruction to China.

The International Reform Bureau feels that *here* is the most important field for special effort at the present time. Dr. Arthur H. Smith has well said: "The Nineteenth Century was the century of Nationalism but the Twentieth Century is the century of Internationalism." The world is growing smaller and all nations must unite in the cause of right and reform. The work that is done for China now will bring most important results in the next ten or twenty years.

SECRETARY for CHINA

The Bureau, realizing the great importance *now* of special effort for China, has appointed Rev. E. W. THWING its special secretary for China and the Far East. Mr. Thwing has been engaged in Chinese work for over twenty years and speaks both Chinese and Japanese. He has resigned the Superintendency of the Chinese Mission in Hawaii, that he may take up this larger work for China. He is at present learning the Mandarin dialect so that, with the Cantonese, he can speak in almost every part of the Chinese Empire.

WORK OUTLINED

I. *The Fight Against Opium.* This is the first work that has been

taken up in connection with the International Opium Commission. The work done by the Bureau has been welcomed by members of the Commission, by the missionaries, and by the Chinese. Much printed matter has been circulated in China and all over the world, Anti-Opium Societies have been formed, lectures given and many meetings held.

This work will be continued, and every encouragement possible will

be given to the Chinese, in their most difficult work of carrying out the Opium Reform, until complete victory is attained.

2. *The Fight Against the Cigarette Evil.* The Chinese are beginning to realize the danger and poverty that is now coming to China from the rapid increase of the cigarette habit. Twenty million cigarettes per day. This is only a part of the business that is killing other trade, and making China poor while bringing ill-gotten wealth to American and English tobacco traders.

If opium is the black curse of China, the cigarette is fast proving to be the white curse of her people. From the testimony of physicians a small amount of opium is often used to flavor the cigarettes and so create a habit. Thousands are given away in the interior to create a market. Many of the poorest men spend more than half of their hard earned cash for cigarettes. They are far worse than pipes or cigars, and China needs warning and help.

3. *The Fight Against Liquor.* The Bureau sees in this, another great danger. Beer, whisky and foreign liquors, are seeking a foothold in China. As the cigarette finds its great demand among the poor, so the foreign wines are finding a large demand among the rich. In Shanghai, Hongkong and other ports, China has now a drink problem to face. Temperance Societies will need to be organized, and the people aroused to this danger also.

4. *Work Against Gambling.* With these three great evils to fight, that have come largely from the West, China has also her own national evil of gambling. The Bureau would also aid in the work of overthrowing this great vice.

5. *Literature.* Many books and novels published in Japan, in France, England and America are being translated into Chinese. Some of these books and stories have a very bad influence. The Bureau will seek to aid in selecting and translating some of the better books from the West, which will not only interest but benefit the Chinese.

6. *Work for Children.* The International Reform Bureau is much interested in the work for children. Schools all over China and Japan will be visited and the young students enlisted in the fight against these evils. All possible aid will be given to Sunday School work and in the formation of new gatherings of children. Will the

children to right thinking and you save China.

7. *Constructive Work.* Much attention will be given to the formation of Reform Societies among the Chinese. These, as branches of the International Reform Bureau, will take up the local work along the plans outlined by the Bureau. Both men and women will thus be encouraged to take up the active work of reform among their own people. Some societies of this kind

have already been formed, and the Chinese soon become very enthusiastic in this effort.

Prominent men in China will be also asked to join in this great effort and become members of the world-wide organization of the Atlas Brotherhood for uplifting the World.

The International Reform Bureau asks the sympathy, advice and co-operation of all missionaries in China, in its work of reform in this Empire, and in its earnest desire to bring about a "better world here and now." Its aim is to aid in the work everywhere being done to help China "Onward and Upward."

After the close of the work of the International Opium Commission, which it is hoped will greatly aid the Chinese Government in its most difficult task, there is much yet to be done by every Christian in China. The Anti-Opium Societies must be encouraged in their work and new societies must be started. The people in China, who favor reform, must be kept alive to the danger, and to the need of constant, active, persistent effort. The Chinese Government needs the support and hearty co-operation of the people to ensure success. Like the Temperance Movement, the Anti-Opium Movement and spirit, strong today, must be kept up. Then China will finally be delivered from opium.

But the work of the Bureau is *Gospel Reform*. Reform alone can do little for China. The nation needs the power of the Cross to vitalize the movement. Christ died for the sins of the world, and for these sins that make China wretched. Christ rose again for the *Salvation* of China. Jesus Christ is now the living *Saviour* that can alone save China. He must be the centre and source of all true reform. He gives the mighty power of the Spirit that can overthrow the forces of darkness and evil. Our cry is "Christ for China and China for Christ." This alone can regenerate

China and make her strong and happy.

China's Big Bills.

Shanghai, China, March 2nd. 1909.

Rev. E. W. THWING, Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, who is lecturing in this city, gave the following figures taken from recent Trade Reports.

"China's Foreign Opium Bill, for 1907, was 7,263,333 lbs. imported, £4,656,219 or about \$55,000,000. Mex. Her Native Opium Bill, if as is claimed the native production is about ten times the foreign, would be about \$550,000,000. Mex. China's foreign Liquor Bill for 1907 was about \$4,000,000 Mex. China's foreign tobacco Bill for 1907 was about \$3,500,000 Mex. This was mostly American tobacco for cigarettes.

The cigarette habit is on the rapid increase. One Company in Shanghai now turns out 8,000,000 cigarettes per day. Another factory has been erected at Hankow which will soon have a larger output.

Many cigarettes are first given away to create the habit, then follows a big sale. Doctors here have found that a small amount of opium is often put into the paper or tobacco so as to create a desire for the goods. China's foreign drink bill is also on the rapid increase."

A recent report comes from Ying-chow-fu saying that:

"Two foreigners spent some weeks in this city and vicinity doing a thriving wholesale business in cigarettes. They left most of the prominent places in the city, including the yamen entrance and city gates, very neatly decorated with pictured posters advertising the several brands of their wares. One naturally wonders if such business is within the treaty rights of foreigners, the natives themselves liking to do the business of the interior, whole sale as well as retail."

China's Efforts.

Peking, Feb. 24.

It is reported that H. I. H. the Prince Regent has personally instructed the Director of the Censorate to order his subordinates to spare no pains or trouble in discovering opium-smoking officials, as the suppression of opium smoking among the official classes depends entirely on how enquiries are made.

* * *

The Commission for the Suppression of Opium has fixed the 22nd. inst. for the examination of the officials of the Wai Wu-pu and the

Boards of Posts and Communications and Commerce in order to ascertain whether any of them is addicted to opium smoking.

* * *

In order to ensure the entire suppression of opium within the prescribed time, the Commission for the prohibition of Opium has deemed it wise to appoint detectives in the provinces to investigate and report on the progress that is being made in the eradication of the evil.

* * *

The Board of Finance has proposed to despatch its deputies to investigate into the manner in which poppy cultivation is prohibited.

* * *

The Grand Council has notified the Viceroys and Governors of the Provinces that if any of them can suppress the cultivation and smoking of the drug in his Province within the present year, without causing any trouble, he and his assistants will be handsomely rewarded.

Opium Smokers in China.

The matter of the percentage of Opium users in China is one in which reports greatly differ. The Chinese claim perhaps too large a number for the Empire, while the English estimate given is certainly too small.

Mr. C. Clementi's article on the subject has been read with much interest, but some important elements of the question seem to have been overlooked. Official figures and reports may sometimes be very misleading, and do not always agree.

Mr. Clementi gives the estimate of China's opium production for 1906 as about six times the amount imported from abroad. Another British Official, who has resided in China for many years, estimates native opium as eleven times the amount of the imported article. If that be so it would almost double Mr. Clementi's estimate of 2% as the smokers for China. Sir R. Hart, in the Official Yellow Book, (Peking 29th Jan., 1881) said:—"In round numbers, the annual importation of Foreign Opium may be said to amount to 100,000 chests, or, allowing 100 catties to each chest, 10,000,000 catties (the catty

is the Chinese pound: one catty is equal to one pound and a third avoirdupois)." Sir R. Hart said again, a month or two ago that—"In 1864 the opium imported was valued at over thirty million taels,

and represented about 46 per cent, of the import trade; it now represents only about 7 per cent,—a fact which shows rather how general trade has grown than that the opium trade has diminished. Opium, however, is doomed."

If the Indian Opium Trade has not greatly diminished, and China has ten or eleven times as much native opium, the opium consumed in China is much larger than Mr. Clementi's estimate, and therefore the percentage of users would be higher.

Smuggling is another unknown quantity which enters into the problem.

The use of the "Opium Ash," which has a more evil effect, and is taken in smaller quantities, supplies many thousands of the poorer people. This "Opium Ash" is a by product after smoking and so does not enter into Custom house reports.

Yet the very large number of "Opium Ash devils," as the Chinese call these poor sots, will increase the percentage of those who use opium. Again the amount used is open to debate. An average of 7ls. 0.2 per diem, may be correct for the foreign ports, where many are wealthy and use more, yet a very great number of poor people, in the interior, who use a much smaller amount, are much injured and impoverished by the habit. Many women, and even children use very small amounts of opium with bad effect. I have known of a woman blowing the fumes of the opium pipe into her child's face to stop its crying, thus creating the habit.

Again another matter of the use of the "Pautsz" or small opium balls. Many poor sots who have smoked away their money and cannot afford to buy the smoking opium, will satisfy the craving by the eating of these "Pautsz." A very small quantity is thus swallowed. In this way a small amount of opium would supply many more users.

With such uncertain elements, with varying reports, with the actual testimony of these who have lived in the interior for many years among the people, as to the wide use of opium, it is by no means a certain conclusion to estimate the opium users in China as only 2% of the total population.

E. W. THWING.

Opium Suppression.

POPPY CULTIVATION.

In compliance with the request

E. Tuan Fang, the Governor of Cheungtung has wired him the following information regarding the suppression of opium in his province. Over eleven hundred officials, both civil and military, have been examined at the Opium Suppression Bureau, in Tsinan Fu and so far as has been ascertained there are 93 Anti-opium Societies in different parts of the province. According to the latest report 49,573 persons or 60 to 70 per cent of the opium smokers have been cured of the opium habit. Just lately the regulations of Chihli have been adopted and the police are issuing to smokers tickets without which they can not buy any opium. There

were consumed 242,105 catties of native opium and 6,815 catties of imported opium and 95,679 catties of native opium and 585 catties of imported opium, during the 33rd year of Kwang Hsu and the first ten months of the present year respectively. Thus it will be seen that the consumption of native opium is 60% and that of imported opium 90% less than the previous year. During the first ten months of this year 52,557 catties of native opium were exported as compared with 72,730 catties in the year before. The Tunghai Customs reported that 21,649 catties of foreign opium were imported and 20,825 catties of native opium exported during the first eleven months of the present year, against 31,330 and 43,421 catties respectively in the year before. The Kiaochow Customs reported that 1,716 and 14,250 catties of foreign and native opium respectively were imported and 489 catties of native opium exported during the first eleven months of this year as compared with 1,320, 345 and 12,342 respectively during the previous year. As to the cultivation of the poppy the acreage under cultivation in Tsinan, Tengchow, Tungchang and Yenchow has been reduced by 60 to 70 per cent and that in the opium growing districts of Ichow, Tsaichow and Tsining has been reduced by 20, 60 and 70 per cent, respectively—*Shanghai Times*.

Hongkong Demands Opium Trade.

While the Anti-Opium Commission is deliberating at Shanghai, as to how the evils of opium can be overcome, Hongkong Opium Merchants are agitating for a continuance of the trade.

Letters from the Hongkong Gener-

al Chamber of Commerce, were submitted to the "Hongkong Telegraph" and published on Feb. 8th, 1909.

These opium traders claim that "it is the duty of the British Government to see that the merchants get a fair and unhindered outlet for the opium purchased from them."

They say that the letters, presented and published, "fully set forth the views of the merchants engaged in the opium trade upon the attitude of the Chinese authorities in seeking to impose restrictions on the sale of raw opium, which we contend are contrary to the rights conferred by Treaty enabling raw opium and all merchandise in any quantity, whether large or small, to be freely sold to anyone wishing to purchase same, without let or hindrance."

In an extract from one of the letters they say:

"We would wish to lay special stress upon the fact that by the regulations now sought to be enforced by China, the right allowed by Treaty to all merchants whether British or otherwise, to sell their opium to anyone, is taken away."

"Therefore, any interference on the part of the Chinese Government with the Indian opium trade can not possibly be with any legitimate object." Also

"We submit that if Article 5 of the Edict is carried out, in course of time, the number of dealers in raw opium will dwindle to a very small number, healthy competition will cease, and the British merchant will be at the mercy of the few native shops left in the trade."

Speedy Prohibition an Example for China.

Is England to wait for China's accomplishment before taking radical action to suppress the opium trade? The Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade believes not. He thinks that Great Britain should act first. He says:

"Western civilisation can not but sympathise profoundly with China in her supreme effort to free herself from this enervating and demoralising scourge. The European nations having colonies or protectorates in the East can not evade the duty of keeping pace with China. We trust that they will not content themselves with this, but regard themselves as bound in honour to set the example of speedy and effective prohibition."

Yet many others say, especially those interested in the trade, that England should wait and see if

China will succeed in stopping her home production before stopping the trade in opium from India.

Opium Trade Continues.

Great Banks, Steamship Companies, and British Merchants want to keep on the trade as long as possible at China's expense. There is big money in the traffic. Is China sincere? Is England sincere? Time will show. Meanwhile nearly three years after the resolution of the British House of Commons, that the trade should be brought to a speedy close, it still continues. A Hongkong paper, of Feb. 5th 1909, speaks of the shipment of opium from India, and remarks on the sailing of the P. and O. steamer *Devanha* for China. It is believed she carries one of the biggest, if not the biggest, shipment ever made, estimated to be of the value of as much as £800,000.

About ten million dollars worth of opium (in Chinese money) on one steamer! And so China is impoverished and discouraged. And yet the opium trader claims that the foreign opium has little effect on China. It is time that every Christian should demand that the trade stop.

Bureau's New Work.

The International Reform Bureau is about to establish itself in China with headquarters at Shanghai and will prosecute its work with the co-operation of all other bodies or organisations having for their objects the eradication of vice. Dr. MacGillivray will be chairman of the Council at Shanghai, with the Rev. E. W. Thwing as Secretary.

Scarcity of Rice in Chekiang and Chihli.

Peking, February 10.

Owing to the lack of rice in Chekiang and Kiangsu a Censor has memorialized requesting that the tribute on rice should be reduced to one half, and if this is done the remaining half will be paid by the Provincial Governments of the Provinces mentioned.

The Prince Regent was prepared to approve this suggestion, but objection was raised by members of the Grand Council on the ground of the want of rice in Chihli.

A speedy prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy will give much land for a large increase of rice culture and so prevent shortage and famine.

An Appeal from Chinese Christians.

THE members of the Presbyterian Synod in North China send greetings to the Christian brethren in all lands, and earnestly ask their prayers on behalf of China in her present troubles.

The harmony between China and Western nations is now broken, offences arise on every hand, the important places on the sea-board are now all guarded by Western powers, military operations are stirring up enmity that may at any day result in bloodshed. Whether this is the will of heaven, or whether it comes only from the designs of men, it is impossible to say, but how can we who are citizens of China and members of the Church of Christ look without concern on what is passing? We embrace the opportunity afforded by the meeting of Synod to send a letter to Christians of other nations to ask them to pray for us.

Although of different nationalities, we have all one God, one Spirit, one faith, one baptism, and we are one body in Christ. If one member is wounded the whole body suffers. Moreover, the Missionaries in China are Christian scholars from the West, whose support, together with the means for carrying on their work in schools and hospitals, is raised by contributions from Western lands. When we Chinese have been without bread, Christian people have fed us

with heavenly supplies, when we were without a wedding garment they brought us a robe of righteousness, when we were dead in sin we were begotten again through the word they preached. From this we assume that as the Western Christians give their money for China, so their minds are directed to China, and that they cannot but be concerned on account of the dangers now besetting the Empire.

The special things for which the Synod asks prayer are the following:—

(1) We ask prayer for the Emperor and his high officers. Desiring to promote Western learning, the Emperor has made new regulations for the purpose. He has also lately sought and examined many new books, of which not a few are of a religious character. These things may possibly prove the beginning of faith, and may bring a blessing to China. Ask God to give the Emperor a clear understanding and a full knowledge of the facts, that he may perceive that the prosperity of the country depends not only on the spread of Western learning and the training of men of ability, still more on the diffusion of Divine truth and the renovation of men's hearts. So may Sovereign and people, high and low, be all of one mind.

CHINA'S MILLIONS.

(2) We ask prayer for the literary examiners and for all schools where Western learning is held in esteem. Since the new regulations were promulgated, every province has desired to establish schools for the training of educated men. Already there are a number of prosperous schools of this kind, and we fervently hope that the official examiners, throwing away their old prejudices (i.e., against Western learning), will honestly select really able men, and that means may be found of bringing every district and county into harmony with the new policy.

(3) We ask prayer for the people at large, that they may put away the old and accept the new, that the Imperial will may at once prevail, and that there may be no disorder in any part of the land.

(4) We ask prayer for the Church in China, that in view of the suspicions and unrest existing in the minds of the people, the Christians may be more zealous and persevering in prayer, that they may be scrupulously careful not to presume on their position to insult others or to make any occasion of trouble, and that if involved in trouble caused by others they may be patient and avoid giving offence.

(5) We ask prayer for all the several nations, that the course with China may be in harmony with truth and right, that the specified time they may return the territory they have left, that none may entertain the design of dividing China out of her, and that they may be at peace among themselves, united as one family and entertaining no warlike designs.

Although our country is helpless and weak, yet we have confidence that the prayers of the righteous will prevail, and that God will hear for us. When Abraham prayed for Sodom, God heard him and said, "If there be ten righteous, I will not destroy it." We trust that amongst the eighty or ninety thousand professing Christian churches in China there may be more than ten righteous men. If believers in the East and West will all unite in prayer, why should we doubt that God will hear?

(Signed on behalf of the Synod)

Tso Li Wei
Chang Feng

John Wei
Mo

CHINA AND THE MISSIONS.

Main Express Jan. 25 1901
Prince Ching Gives Assurances That
His Government Has No Desire to
Restrict Them.

Pekin, Jan. 24.—Prince Ching yesterday assured a committee of missionaries that there was no intention or desire on the part of the Chinese Government to place restrictions upon the missions, and that the government itself never had had any objections to the missionaries or to their methods. The missionaries are greatly pleased with Prince Ching's assurance.

The foreign Ministers have sent a note to the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the lines previously stated.

Upon receipt of the dispatch announcing the death of Queen Victoria the meeting of Ministers immediately adjourned.

A CHINESE EDICT.

In the archives of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions there has just been found an edict promulgated by the Emperor of China more than half a century ago—it is dated 1844—with relation to the treatment to be accorded to all those within the domains of the Chinese Empire who professed the religion of the "Lord of Heaven." The edict was called forth by disturbances which had arisen through some misbehavior of the French Catholic missionaries, and in the course of which many of the innocent had suffered at the hands of the natives. The edict was in the form of a memorial of Keting, Imperial Commissioner and Viceroy of the Canton and Kwang-Se provinces, to the Emperor, the text in part being as follows:

"It appears that the religion of the Lord of Heaven is honored and observed by the various nations of Europe, mainly with the view of exhorting to the practice of virtue and repressing vice. Ever since the Ming dynasty it has made its way into China, and has not yet been prohibited; but because some of the adherents of that religion in China have repeatedly made a handle of their religion to act viciously, therefore the officers of the Government, on discovering the same, have punished them, as is on record. During the reign of the Emperor Kee Ting it was first determined to distinguish these and punish them for their offences, the sole object of which regulation was to prevent the professors of said religion in China from practising wickedness, and not with the view of issuing prohibitions against the religion of foreign and European nations. Now according to the request of the envoy of the French nation, Lagrene, that the virtuous professors of the said religion in China should be exonerated from blame, it appears suitable to accede thereto; and it is proper to request that henceforth, with regard to all persons, whether Chinese or foreigners, professing the religion of the Lord of Heaven, who do not create disturbance nor act improperly, it be humbly entreated of the Imperial benevolence to grant that they be exonerated from blame. But if such persons resume their former ways, and independently of their professions commit other crimes and misdemeanors, then they will be dealt with according to existing laws. With regard to the French and the subjects of other foreign nations who profess the aforesaid religion, it is only permitted them to build churches at the five ports opened for foreign commerce, and they must not improperly enter the inner land to diffuse their faith. Should any offend against the regulations, and overstep the boundaries, the local officers, as soon as they can apprehend them, shall immediately deliver them over to the consuls of the different nations to be punished; but they must not rashly inflict upon them the punishment of death."

Proclamation of the Prefect of Paoingfu.

REV. J. W. COWIE.

The readers of THE HERALD may be interested in the following paraphrase of a remarkable proclamation issued by the Prefect of Paoingfu, North China, October 3d, 1895. The document is the more noteworthy since its author is a member of the Imperial or Haulin College, Peking, a mandarin of the second rank, and a native of the notoriously anti-foreign province of Huuan.

After deploring the recent brawls between

Christians and non-Christians, and declaring that these are not necessarily due to hatred against Christians, but to the machinations of scoundrels and to ignorance of the motive animating religious teachers from the West, he says:

I will now attempt to explain the general features of these faiths to all you people. An examination of the three western, Greek, Heaven's Lord and Jesus religions shows them to be, though differing in name, the same in fact. They worship the same Heaven's Lord, read the same old and new testaments, do the same good works, such as planting orphan asylums, free schools, free dispensaries and the like; they differ only in their methods of propagation.

These three religions are very prosperous in Europe and America. Thus the six countries, Italy, Austria, France, Belgium, Portugal and Spain honor the Heaven's Lord (Papal) religion, yet among them is found that of Jesus (Protestant). Thus also the seven countries, Germany, England, United States, Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Norway are of the Jesus religion, though among them are adherents of Heaven's Lord as well; while Russia and Greece favor the Greek faith.

As to the promulgation of these faiths, all these nations mutually intermingle, mutually preach and teach their respective tenets, and entertain for one another the kindest regard, hitherto without foul intent or even the apprehension of it.

Think, the territory of these countries measures myriads of square miles, their people number many hundreds of millions, both sovereigns and subjects, high and low, all belong to these societies. All the great bridal and funeral ceremonies, together with other stately rites and observances, are solemnized in the church edifices. Hence these edifices, large and small, of these several countries aggregate several myriads, and their religious teachers many myriads also, whom their fellow countrymen universally honor and reverence.

These societies have been handed down for eighteen hundred and some score of years to the present time. Their current expenses are either met by the voluntary offerings of benevolent members or by appropriations from the government treasury; their religious teachers are chosen from men of superior character and learning, who, after successfully passing an examination, are suffered to come out to China. Moreover, none of the missionaries of these societies come at the commission of their sovereigns, nor are they animated by any other motive than to obey the last command of their Jesus, who bade all his followers without fail to preach the religion far and wide, and thus fully attest the sincerity of their faith and love. Refusing to do this, though members of the society, he could not recognize them as of the highest character.

Hence, preachers of these religions have of late years not confined themselves to Europe and America, but preach everywhere in the two continents of Asia and Australia as well. This also is their real reason for coming as preachers to China, fearing no danger, recking nothing of distance and begrudging no expense.

Consider this all of you. If these religions are such as lying rumors would have them, how could they have been preached so long and so far, and how have won so many believers? Hereafter, since now you know that they exist not in China alone, and that their preachers here are not subjects of any single government, and know also that their nations without exception, view the spread of their religion as a matter of the very gravest importance, you will not trouble me again to refer to these baseless falsehoods, but will have their solution already in mind.

March 5, 1896

Missions.

BACK AT CHENTU.

BY THE REV. H. OLIN CADY,

MISSIONARY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE riots have come and gone, we trust, for the time from the province: at least there has been none since June, when the work was broken up at the stations Chentu, Kiating, Yachou, Sui Fu and Lucho. This meant all of the stations of the American Baptist Missionary Union and of the Canadian Methodist, of the China Inland Mission and of the Methodist Episcopal stations at Chentu; and yet the native helpers and Christians were in no place seriously interfered with, and in Chentu we were able to rent a place for them before we got out of the yamen, and the native helpers carried on the work during our absence.

On our return to Chentu we were received with honor at the city nearest Chentu, and given a feast in the great Examination Hall, and then, with a guard of soldiers, braves and police, escorted to the house provided and furnished by the officials.

Meanwhile the claims have been placed in the hands of the Foreign Consuls, and an American Commission is on its way to the city to investigate matters. Plainly the riots were not so much antichristian as antiforeign, for the native Christians were not disturbed; they were not the spontaneous uprising of the people, but rather the outcome of official hatred of foreigners. Perhaps not every one knows that officials are never citizens of the province where they hold their office, and a very large number of the officials are from the very bitter antiforeign Province of Hunan.

Recently I took a long overland journey of nearly three weeks, and everywhere found the people courteous, curious and friendly. The action of the foreign Governments, tardy and lame as it has been, in demanding that the officials shall be held responsible, as they are by Chinese law, for the antiforeign riots is bearing a good effect.

One of the immediate effects of the riot was the Proclamation of the new Viceroy Lu, which clearly informed the lower officials that the Emperor *long ago had given his permission* to foreign missionaries to buy real estate, build upon it, have schools, churches, hospitals; to teach, preach and heal; and that in permitting the missionaries to be disturbed, they were permitting a rebellion against the Emperor.

Now some one will soon be saying 'he missionaries have no legal right outside the treaty ports; but the verdict of sensible people will be that the proclamation of the Viceroy of Sz-ch'uan clearly establishes their rights.

CHENTU, CHINA.

CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

Proclamation by the Empress Dowager to All Viceroys and Generals.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Minister Conger, writing to the State Department from Peking, says that the following proclamation was posted on Friday, Feb. 10, by the Tientsin Magistrate:

"Notice is hereby given that I, the Tientsin Magistrate, have received a despatch from the Viceroy Yu, saying that he had received the following edict from the Ministers of State, with instructions to forward it at once to all Viceroys and Generals:

"Edict issued 27th of tenth moon.

"I, The Empress Dowager, have been informed that anti-Christian movements have taken place in many provinces, and that these troubles have all arisen from the false sentiment of treating the missionaries as enemies; in consequence of which it is easy for misunderstandings to occur. The people do not understand that the preaching of Christianity by Westerners is permitted by and stipulated for in the treaties with foreign nations. Our Government is a generous one, and we treat the preachers of all religions as good citizens, and no prejudice is tolerated by us. The missionaries of the different nations come here and preach to our people what is in their books, and though each has a distinct doctrine the common aim of all is to induce people to be good and do good. All evil and crime are not only prohibited by our laws, but are also prohibited by the Christian religion. For instance, the would-be rebellion in Kiangsi, which Yang Kungch'en tried to raise, was found out and reported to us by a man belonging to the Christian religion. Thus it will be seen that a good man, whether he is a Christian or not, will obey the principles of being honest and true to others. We therefore immediately rewarded the said Christian, Lin Tsai-To, in order to show our impartiality to all. Hereafter, I desire that all people will treat foreigners as their own countrymen, and avoid all misunderstanding with them. I explain this fully now and command all Viceroys and officials in provinces to emphasize my sincerity by exerting themselves to suppress all agitation among the people before any anti-Christian prejudice is displayed.

"In everything justice must be shown, and no distinction must be made for native Christians, and native Christians must not show any ill-will toward their fellow countrymen. They must obey the officials and love and be kind to their neighbors. Let philanthropy be their ruling motive, so that they may not misunderstand what is the earnest desire of both the Government and the missionaries. I, though I remain in the place, always have this in my mind, and now urge and command you to act accordingly. Let all Viceroys copy this edict and send it to their subordinate officials to notify the people. Let the old and young, the wealthy, the learned and the common people all take note and understand that the Christians do not do things forcibly and under foreign protection, so that the people will not have their minds prejudiced and disturbed. Thus may there be peace and happiness between the officials and people and Christians at all times.

"On receiving this edict, I, the Tientsin Magistrate, now accordingly notify you soldiers, merchants and all people that you must not ill-treat Christians. You must be honest and peaceable and not create any misunderstanding. You must not hereafter circulate rumors or cause trouble; and you Christians are also cautioned against evil and the violation of those laws intended to render both you and the people happy and prosperous, and to carry out the Government's beneficent intentions toward you."

China Mail

(Reprinted from the

THAT PROPOSED RECALL OF THE MISSIONARIES.

Now and then somebody is found proposing a recall of the Missionaries from interior places in China back to the open ports. Rather should it be said they are found seconding a proposal—for the proposal itself originated with the Chinese anti-foreign Syndicate of Officials and Literati.

Those engaged in seconding the motion labour under an impression that in this way an end will be put to all sorts of friction between Chinamen and Western men—and that such a recall will usher in an era of that august and 'everlasting peace and

amity' which it is the aim of treaties to secure. It is assumed that then, and thereupon, mandarins and gentry will welcome all the remainder of western kind with open arms, and fraternization will become the order of the day. The tacit implication is that it is missionaries that block the way to a perfect unification—to the obliteration of all racial antipathies, and to a removal of any petty little jealousy attendant upon lively commercial competition. Only recall the missionaries, and thenceforward and for ever it will be all smooth sailing.

Does anybody believe that sort of thing? Does any one think that if the missionaries were recalled then, at once, Chinese Officials would become prompt in attending to business brought before them by our Consuls;—that diplomatic courtesies so scant at Peking would immediately become common and affluent between the Tsungli Yamen and the Legations; that Chang Chi-Tung will invite foreign capitalists to invest in his railroads; that Chang Chi-wang will vie with Sir Nicholas O'Connor in 'assurances of the most distinguished consideration;' and possibly that the dredging of the Woosung bar will be entered upon with downright purpose to accomplish it? Who believes that such things will follow? Where are the marines? Now is the time for them to hearken.

The whole subject will bear scrutiny not from a missionary, but a civilian point of view generally. Do foreigners want to commit *harikiri* in a political sense in China? If so then let them fall in with the adroit scheme of the mandarins to secure the recall of the missionaries. That 'recall' is the small knife that is to begin the work. The officials want the foreigners themselves to make the thrust into their own bowels. They stand by with the big sword to do the rest. Nothing could please the officials better. Viceroys of the Liu Ping-chang type, Taotais, Gentry and Literati generally of the Chou Han order, would hail it as a windfall from the enemy's side of the hedge. What is that they have been labouring for assiduously for a quarter of a century. They want to head off the foreigner; they want to shut him out; he has got too much already; they would like to wrench some of it out of his hands. The missionaries have been regarded as the very vanguard of the foreign lust of powers and influences. He is persistent—he pushes ahead—he gets a lodgment when an ordinary civilian would fail. He is helping to open the empire whereas the mandarins want to shut it up. He is getting access to the people; he secures a lodgment; he talks with them in their own mother tongue—he shows them that the foreigner is not the horrid monster he has been pictured to them—but a human being like one of themselves,—a man who knows to be neighborly and courteous, and who pays his debts, and can be trusted; who visits the sick, and helps the poor, and evidently seeks the good of the community where he is. His notions, as they consider them, about a resurrection from the dead and a future life may not interest them much—but the man himself they do appreciate, and they say that if all foreigners conduct themselves like that they cannot be such a bad lot after all.

Impressions of this kind on the minds of the people are just what the Mandarins do not care to see. It is their policy to make the foreigner appear to be a monster. As for the Missionary all sorts of stories must be invented. The kindly feeling of the people must be curdled, and at all hazards he must be crowded back. To attempt this on any large scale and with extensive open violence has not been considered practicable. The plan has been—and it has been a long-

digested and a well-matured plan—to make it so hot and uncomfortable for the Missionary that he would be less venturesome in getting into new places, and be glad to get himself out of some of the places he is now in.

And now comes the point of the present article. A great desire has been felt to get the foreigner stirred up against the foreigner—to get the Missionary's own countrymen and his own officials to subscribe to the dictum that his presence in the interior is a menace to international peace. It is the business of these officials to make it so appear. They are the ones who stir up the mob, and then turning to our own officials, they say, 'There—do you not see how hard it is to protect them? Do you not see that it is impossible for them to live here in safety? Do you not see that you yourselves cannot insure them protection—*Therefore recall them.*' And so the word passes around—'*Recall them.*' From the Yamens, from the Liu Ping Changs, and the Chang-Chi-Tungs, and the Chang-Chi-Wangs, and the Chau Hans, comes the refrain—*Recall the Missionaries.* Act as our tools and agents in this matter. Consent to our casting mud and slime and filth on your missionary countrymen and women, and *Recall them*, in order that we can let you have peace.

Let the missionaries be recalled, and after that what shadow of pretext can Consuls, merchants, or anybody else, have for trying to get into the interior. Accede to the Chinese scheme and on goes the padlock once more. Behind the gates will stand the Literati and the Officials chuckling at the purblindness of the foreigners who helped bang the door to with a slam in their own faces. Now that we have got the missionaries out let them all stay out,—one rule for all persons—one argument for all cases.

As to whether it is true that the Government cannot protect missionaries, or anybody else, when it really tries to—that is a question to be considered hereafter.

W. A.

ARE THE CHINESE ABLE TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS?

In all the world outside of China the drift of effort is to secure enlargement of human privilege. Individual as well as concrete humanity asserts itself. Everywhere progress is made. In China restriction continues to be a favorite policy. The Chinese contend for it, and we fall in with it.

The reasoning is peculiar. As on a coin there is an obverse and a reverse side, so there is a Chinese phase and a foreign phase to one and the same argument, why foreigners should not be allowed free access to the four hundred millions of Chinese, simply because an official class, exceedingly small in number, does not wish to have it so. The alleged weakness of the Imperial Government to afford protection is the stock plea on their side, and the assumed inability of the Imperial Government to afford protection is the stock plea on our side. We began that way some fifty years ago and we have kept it up. There was really no reason for it then, but the Chinese put it forward to the front as an ingenious expedient to keep foreigners from getting inside. To us, at that time, it seemed plausible, so we decided to restrain our people lest they should get lost in the crowds and suffer some horror. Ever since have the officials done their utmost to keep up the grounds of apprehension. For them it has worked splendidly.

But now neither plea is true. The obverse and the reverse are delusions, both of them.

The first is a Subterfuge. That it is such is evident from the fact that, in the end and when forced to it, the Imperial Government is compelled to render that very protection which all along it pretended it had not the power to give. When compelled it does grant redress; when compelled it does execute murderers; when compelled it does punish the leaders of mobs; when compelled it does replace property destroyed; when compelled it does suppress outbreaks and violence. All along it has been so. Save during the Tae Ping rebellion, and in regions where insurrections have temporarily gained the upper hand there never has been a time since 1842 when the Imperial Government could not have afforded protection if it had wanted to do so. It is surely much easier to prevent a fire breaking out than it is to extinguish it after a roof is all ablaze. If they can do the latter they can do the former. To prevent an outbreak is much easier than to stop an outbreak once well under way. If the Chinese are strong enough to punish crime, to arrest murderers in the midst of their friends, and to decapitate them in their own villages, and make their villages pay hundreds of thousands of dollars—they are strong enough to take preventive measures against crime. If they have power to do the greater they have power to do the less. Yet for all these long years have we allowed the Chinese officials to wheedle us with the notion that the untaught masses are almost unmanageable in their rudeness towards foreigners and therefore we must not venture very far. It is not true, and it has not been true in any case,—not even in old Canton, except when the populace have been well manipulated beforehand by those same officials and gentry. It can be shown beyond reasonable doubt that the common people of China when left to themselves are fairly considerate and kind in their attitude towards the visitors who come among them. The act of deceiving the foreigner on this point has been reduced to a science. The officials issue a flaming proclamation and then follow it up with a secret one to counteract it; and so, to be sure, the people are found unmanageable. But only let the foreigner get downright angry, and become insistent,—then how quickly Viceroys give a hint, and how quickly Taotais pass it on to the gentry, and how quickly the hounds are called off. Granted that there is a weakness in the police force of the empire, but the people are weaker still, because wholly unorganised and leaderless to boot, so that excuse does not avail.

The Second is an illusion—originally an unhinted but now a self-perpetuated illusion. As a piece of statesmanship it is utter feebleness. When it comes to the real test we ourselves declared it to be so. Just now Lord Salisbury is 'talking up' to the Chinese Government and is demanding imperatively that protection shall be guaranteed. The bare fact of such a demand being made at all is an admission of the hollowness of the whole thing. What sensible man demands the impossible? If it were really true that the Chinese cannot afford protection it would be cruel to demand it, and a violation of the verities of common sense to expect it. If a man has no legs no one insists on his walking; if he has no hands no one insists on his working. To insist on his walking and working implies a conviction that legs he has and feet he has after all.

We ought to be ashamed of the position we take. It is the boast of England that on her possessions the sun never sets; it was a brilliant saying of Webster's that the drum-beat saluting her lowering flag at nightfall follows the setting sun around the globe; it is the exultant boast of her travellers that a bit of British bunting no bigger than a pocket handkerchief will com-

mand protection in the heart of Africa and among the very cannibal islands of the Pacific; and yet here are various persons putting forward an expression of apprehension that in a large part of the greatest empire in the world, British power is unable to protect its subjects at all. They profess to have a certain class of persons engaged in a reputable calling, recognised by treaty as such, and declared to be such by Imperial proclamation; they profess to have these persons recalled on the ground that England is not strong enough to protect them, that is to say that England's power cannot be felt as far as Sz Chuan and Hunan. But must England actually send a force to Hunan to afford protection in Hunan? Then what is Peking for?

In face of a weak and battered foe—so heavily whipped by Japan—that cringes to the resolute and blusters to the irresolute only; in face of such a foe, some of our own people actually advise the recall of their scattered countrymen from all inland places back to the open ports. Such a recall would indeed be a salve to the mortified pride of the officials. To their own people they could say—'it is true we have been badly whipped by the Japanese, but then even in our defeat, we have scared the Europeans and made them withdraw from the interior back to their dens in the open ports where we intend to keep them.' What a spectacle to all the nations of the earth it would be to see America, with her bedraggled bird, and England, with her lion drop-tailed, hastening out of Central China at the snort of such Viceroy as Liu Peng Chan, the peculator, and such Taotais as Chau Han, the infamous!

W. A.

CHINA'S SIDE TOLD

Imperial Edict Says the Peking Legations Are Being Protected.

BOXERS WILL BE PUT DOWN

Taku Bombardment Declared an Offensive and Unwarranted Act.

VON KETTELER'S MURDER ADMITTED

Assassination of the Minister Took Place Prior to June 16, the Privy Council Says.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A copy of an Imperial edict received by Minister Wu yesterday from Peking was delivered to the Secretary of State this morning by the Chinese Minister. The decree is dated June 29 and was transmitted by the Privy Council in Peking to the Board

of War, which sent it by special courier to the Treasurer of the Chili Province, who then sent it to the Taotai of Shanghai, who cabled it to Minister Wu. It is as follows:

"The circumstances which led to the commencement of fighting between Chinese and Foreign representatives were of such complex, confusing and unfortunate character as to be entirely unexpected. Our diplomatic representatives abroad, owing to their distance from the scene of action, have had no means of knowing the true state of things, and accordingly cannot lay the views of the Government before the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the respective Powers to which they are accredited. Now we take this opportunity of going fully into the matter for the information of our representatives aforesaid.

"In the first place, there arose in the Provinces of Chili and Shantung a kind of rebellious subjects, who had been in the habit of practising boxing and fencing in their respective villages, and at the same time clothing their doings with spiritualistic and strange rites. The local authorities failed to take due notice of them at the time. Accordingly the infection spread with astonishing rapidity, within the space of a month seemed to make its appearance everywhere, and finally even reached the capital itself. Every one looked upon the movement as supernatural and strange, and many joined it. Then there were lawless and treacherous persons, who sounded the cry of 'Down with Christianity!'

"About the middle of the fifth moon, these began to create disturbances without warning. Churches were burnt and converts were killed. The whole city was in a ferment. A situation was created which could not be brought under control.

"At first the foreign Powers requested that foreign troops be allowed to enter the capital for the protection of the legations. The Imperial Government, having in view the comparative urgency of the occasion, granted the request as an extraordinary mark of courtesy beyond the requirements of intercourse. Over 500 foreign troops were sent to Peking. This shows clearly how much care China exercised in the maintenance of friendly relations with other countries.

"The legations at the capital never had much to do with the people. But from the time foreign troops entered the city, the men did not devote themselves exclusively to the protection of their respective legations. They sometimes fired their guns on top of the city walls, and sometimes patrolled the streets everywhere. There were repeated reports of persons being hit by stray bullets. Moreover, they strolled about the city without restraint, and even attempted to enter the Tung-Hua Gate (the Eastern gate to the Palace grounds). They only desisted when admittance was positively forbidden. On this occasion both the soldiers and the people were provoked to resentment, and voiced their indignation with one accord.

"Lawless persons then took advantage of the situation to do mischief, and became bolder than ever in burning and killing Christian converts. The Powers thereupon attempted to reinforce the foreign troops in Peking, but the reinforcements encountered resistance and defeat at the hands of the insurgents on the way, and have not yet been able to proceed.

"The insurgents of the two Provinces of Chili and Shantung had by this time effected a complete union, and it could not be separated.

The Imperial Government was by no means reluctant to issue orders for the entire suppression of this insurgent element.

"But a trouble was so near at hand, there was a great fear that due protection might not be assured to the legations, if the anarchists should be driven to extremities, thus bringing on a national calamity. There was also a fear that uprisings might occur in the Provinces of Chili and Shantung at the same time; with the result that both foreign missionaries and Chinese converts in the two provinces might fall victims to popular fury. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary to consider the matter from every point of view.

"As a measure of precaution, it was finally decided to request the foreign Ministers to retire temporarily to Tientsin for safety.

"It was while the discussion of this proposition was in progress that the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, was assassinated by a riotous mob one morning while on his way to the Tsung-li-Yamen. On the previous day the German Minister had written a letter appointing a time for calling at the Tsung-li-Yamen. But the Yamen, fearing he might be

molested on the way, did not consent to the appointment suggested by the Minister. Since this occurrence the anarchists assumed a more bold and threatening attitude, and consequently it was not deemed wise to carry out the project of sending the diplomatic corps to Tientsin under an escort. However, orders were issued to the troops detailed for the protection of the legations to keep stricter watch and take greater precaution against any emergency.

"To our surprise, on the 20th of the Fifth Moon (June 16) foreign naval officers at Taku called upon Lo Jung Kwang, the general commanding, and demanded his surrender of the forts, notifying him that failing to receive compliance they would, at 2 o'clock the next day take steps to seize the forts by force. Lo Jung Kwang, being bound by the duties of his office to hold the forts, how could he yield to the demand? On the day named they actually first fired upon the forts, which responded and kept up a fighting all day and then surrendered.

"Thus the conflict of forces began, but certainly the initiative did not come from our side. Even supposing that China were not conscious of her true condition, how could she take such a step as to engage in war with all the Powers simultaneously, and how could she, relying upon the support of an anarchistic populace, go into war with the Powers? Our position in this matter ought to be clearly understood by all the Powers. The above is a statement of the wrongs we have suffered and how China was driven to the unfortunate position from which she could not escape.

"Our several Ministers will make known accurately and in detail the contents of this decree and the policy of China to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs in the respective countries, and assure them that military authorities are still strictly enjoined to afford protection to the legations as hitherto, to the utmost of their power. As for the anarchists, they will be severely dealt with, as circumstances permit.

"The several Ministers will continue in the discharge of the duties of their office as hitherto without hesitation or doubt. This telegraphic decree to be transmitted for their information. Respect this."

CHINA'S DEFENCE.

A PEKIN EXPLANATION OF THE TROUBLE.

Post July 12, 1900
Charge that the Allies Began the Attack at Taku—The Assassination of the German Minister.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, to-day handed to Secretary Hay a copy of an imperial decree, dated 3d day of 6th moon (June 29), which had just been received by telegraph by the Minister from the Taotai of Shanghai, transmitted on July 1, from the Treasurer of Chi-Li province, who received it by special courier on June 30 from the Board of War, who, in turn, received it from the Privy Council in Peking. The decree is as follows:

"The circumstances which led to the commencement of fighting between Chinese and foreigners were of such a complex, confusing, and unfortunate character as to be entirely unexpected. Our diplomatic representatives abroad, owing to their distance from the scene of action, have had no means of knowing the true state of things, and, accordingly, cannot lay the views of the Government before the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the respective Powers to which they are accredited. Now, we take this opportunity of going fully into the matter for the information of our representatives aforesaid.

"In the first place there arose in the Provinces of Chi Li and Shantung a kind of rebellious subjects, who had been in the habit of practising boxing and fencing in their respective villages, and at the same time clothing their dolms with spiritualistic and strange rites. The local authorities failed to take due notice of them at the time. Accordingly, the infection spread with astonishing rapidity. Within the space of a month, it seemed to make its appearance everywhere, and finally even reached the capital itself. Every one looked upon the movement as supernatural and strange, and many joined it.

"Then there were lawless and treacherous persons who sounded the cry of 'Down with Christianity.' About the middle of the Fifth Moon these persons began to create disturbances without warning. Churches were burned and converts were killed. The whole city was in a ferment. A situation was created which could not be brought under control. At first, the foreign Powers requested that foreign troops be allowed to enter the capital for the protection of the legations. The Imperial Government, having in view the comparative urgency of the occasion, granted the request as an extraordinary mark of courtesy beyond the requirements of international intercourse. Over five hundred foreign troops were sent to Peking. This shows clearly how much care China exercised in the maintenance of friendly relations with other countries.

"The legations at the capital never had much to do with the people. But from the time foreign troops entered the city the guards did not devote themselves exclusively to the protection of their respective legations. They sometimes fired their guns on top of the city walls, and sometimes patrol-

led the streets everywhere. There were repeated reports of persons being hit by bullets. Moreover, they strolled about the city without restraint, and even attempted to enter the Tung Hua gate (the eastern gate of the palace grounds). They only desisted when admittance was positively forbidden.

"On this account, both the soldiers and the people were provoked to resentment and voiced their indignation with one accord. Lawless persons then took advantage of the situation to do mischief, and became bolder than ever in burning and killing Christian converts.

"The Powers thereupon attempted to reinforce the foreign troops in Peking, but the reinforcements encountered resistance and defeat at the hands of the insurgents on the way and have not yet been able to proceed. The insurgents of the two provinces of Chi Li and Shantung had by this time effected a complete union, and could not be separated. The Imperial Government was by no means reluctant to issue orders for the entire suppression of this insurgent element. But as the trouble was so near at hand, there was a great fear that due protection might not be assured to the legations if the anarchists should be driven to extremities, thus bringing on a national calamity. There also was a fear that uprisings might occur in the provinces of Chi Li and Shantung at the same time, with the result that both foreign missionaries and Chinese converts in the two provinces might fall victims to popular fury.

"It was therefore absolutely necessary to consider the matter from every point of view. As a measure of precaution it was finally decided to request the foreign Ministers to retire temporarily to Tientsin for safety.

"It was while the discussion of this proposition was in progress that the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, was assassinated by a riotous mob one morning while on his way to the Tsung-li-Yamen. On the previous day the German Minister had written a letter appointing a time for calling at the Tsung-li-Yamen. But the Yamen, fearing he might be molested on the way, did not consent to the appointment as suggested by the Minister.

"Since this occurrence the anarchists assumed a more bold and threatening attitude and consequently it was not deemed wise to carry out the project of sending the diplomatic corps to Tientsin under an escort. However, orders were issued to the troops detailed for the protection of the legations to keep stricter watch and take greater precaution against any emergency.

"To our surprise, on the 20th of the Fifth Moon (June 16) foreign (naval?) officers at Taku called upon Lo Jung Kwang, the General commanding, and demanded his surrender of the forts, notifying him that failing to receive compliance they would at two o'clock the next day take steps to seize the forts by force. Lo Jung Kwang being bound by the duties of his office to hold the

forts, how could he yield to the demand? On the day named they actually first fired upon the forts, which responded and kept up a fighting all day and then surrendered.

"Thus the conflict of forces began, but certainly the initiative did not come from our side. Even supposing that China were not conscious of her true condition, how could she take such a step as to engage in war with all the Powers simultaneously, and how could she, relying upon the support of an anarchistic populace, go into war with the Powers? Our position in this matter ought to be clearly understood by all the

Powers. The above is a statement of the wrongs we have suffered, and how China was driven to the unfortunate position from which she could not escape.

"Our several Ministers will make known accurately and in detail the contents of this decree and the policy of China to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs in their respective countries, and assure them that military authorities are still strictly enjoined to afford protection to the legations as hitherto to the utmost of their power. As for the anarchists, they will be severely dealt with as circumstances permit.

"The several Ministers will continue in the discharge of the duties of their offices, as hitherto, without hesitation or doubt. This telegraphic decree to be transmitted for their information. Respect this."

Minister Wu said to-day in regard to the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister to Peking, by a mob of Chinese rioters, that in attempting to pass through the streets to reach the Tsung Li Yamen Baron von Ketteler took his life in his own hands. The German Minister, he said, had requested an audience of the Chinese Cabinet, to which they would not accede, knowing of the dangers from the lawless rioters and the anti-foreigners, that would attend the Minister's journey through the city. Nevertheless, the Minister attempted to reach the Tsung Li Yamen and met his death.

The Minister also spoke of the bombardment of the Taku forts. The Chinese military commandant there, he said, had no authority whatever to give up the forts upon the Powers' demands for their surrender, and had no alternative but to return the fire of the foreign fleet in kind.

As to the foreign Ministers in Peking, he said that they were requested by the Tsung Li Yamen, in order to insure their safety to leave Peking for Tientsin when the rioting and anarchy in the Chinese capital became more and more rampant. This the Ministers did not take immediate advantage of, and later the troubles had spread through all the intervening country between Peking and Tientsin, so that the greatest safety, if safety there was, lay in their remaining at the capital rather than risking the still greater peril of a journey across the country.

LI HUNG CHANG'S ASSURANCES.

A Story of the Dispersal of Soldiers and Rebels from Vicinity of Legations.

PARIS, July 11—5.25 P. M.—The Chinese Minister here has informed M. Delcassé that Li Hung Chang has cabled him from Canton, under yesterday's date, saying that he had just received a telegram from Peking asserting that the soldiers and rebels who surrounded the legations had gradually dispersed.

AWAKENING OF CHINA.

Decree Regarding the Treatment of Missionaries—Genius to Be Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Advance sheets of consular reports issued to-day contain striking evidences of progress and change in the Chinese Empire. They consist of translations of decrees by the Emperor, and are sent to the State Department by Minister Conger. One of them relates to the treatment of missionaries. Mr. Conger gives a statement of its provisions:

"The importance of this decree is found in the fact that the Emperor emphasizes the treaty provisions authorizing the promulgation of the Christian religion, and forcibly reiterates his instructions to the authorities in the various provinces to see to it that proper protection is accorded to missionaries, and enjoins on local officers to receive missionaries when they ordinarily call upon them.

"Such an order, coming from the Emperor, has never been promulgated. It will serve a good purpose, for missionaries will now be able to make representations direct to the officials concerning their work or their difficulties, and time, trouble and expense will thereby be saved. It will be observed that action must be taken without loss of time to bring all unsettled cases to a termination, and any lack of energy in this respect by the local authorities is promised effective punishment. The higher authorities will also be held to account, and none is to be allowed to shift responsibility to others."

Another decree relates to the proposed enactment of copyright and patent laws and rewards for the development of the material and other resources of the kingdom. Its full text follows: "From ancient times until now the first duty of Government has been to bring order out of chaos and shape the rough materials at hand. With the increasing facilities of international commerce, our country has been met with an influx of scientific, mechanical, and artistic things which are an education to the masses, whose eyes are daily being opened to their usefulness. China is a great country and our resources are multitudinous. Men of intellect and brilliant talent, capable of learning and doing anything they please, are not lacking, but their movements have hitherto been hampered by old prejudices which have formed a bar to thinking out and introducing to practical use new inventions. Now that we have entered upon the high road toward the education and enlightenment of the masses, for the purpose of making our empire strong and wealthy like other nations, our first duty should be the encouragement and employment of men of genius and talent. We therefore hereby command that from henceforth, if there be any subject of ours who should write a useful book on new subjects, or who should invent any new design in machinery, or any useful work of art and science which will be of benefit to the country at large, he shall be honored and rewarded by us in order to serve as an encouragement and exhortation to others of similar genius and talent. Or, if it be found that such geniuses have real ability to become officials, we will appoint them to posts as a reward, or grant them decorations or fine raiment in order to show the masses the persons who have gained honor by their talents and genius; while they shall also be allowed to enjoy the fruits of their labors by being presented with papers empowering them to be the sole manufacturers and sellers within a certain limit of time. Again, to such as have administrative talents and the necessary funds either to build schools, or begin irrigation works for the benefit of agriculture, or build rifle factories or cannon foundries, all of which will be of great benefit to the population of the empire at large, shall be granted rewards on the same scale as men who have gained distinction in the army or navy, in order to give them special encouragement to work for the good of themselves and their country. We hereby further command the Tsung li Yamen to draw up the regulations which shall govern the various matters noted within this edict and report at once to us."

RUSSIA'S TRADE MENACE.

Consul Bedloe Writes That Our Goods May Be Crowded Out of China.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A probable menace to American trade in China is the subject of a report made to the State Department by Dr. Edward S. Bedloe, United States Consul at Amoy. "It is," he says, "the system by which Russian merchants will undoubtedly seek to expand their trade with the Celestial Empire as soon as through railroad communication is completely established between Russia in Europe and China via Siberia and Manchuria. Russia's success in central Asia in pushing her products ahead of her rivals will undoubtedly be repeated in China, with a result serious to us where our trade interests clash with hers in cotton goods, kerosene and flour. The Russian system will be applied in China to all rivals in trade when the through railroad line enables Moscow manufacturers and merchants to pour their products into the empire of China on terms and under conditions which Russians will be in a position to fix as they please.

"It is obvious that Russia's policy is not only the acquisition of an ice-free seaport like Port Arthur or Talienwan. She has for fifty years or more been planning to capture the rich markets of this vast Chinese Empire, and to accomplish this it was necessary to run a railroad through Siberia to a convenient seacoast port open all the year. The concessions granted by China under the convention of 1895 were merely stepping stones for the Muscovite trader to reach richer markets. It appears from the published text of the agreement which the Chinese Government is alleged to have made with the Russo-Chinese Bank that the Chinese have bound themselves to charge one-third less import duty on all Russian goods entering China through Manchuria than is paid on similar products from other foreign countries landed at a Chinese port.

"Export duties are to be reduced one-third in favor of Russia. All Russian manufactured goods intended for the Chinese markets are to be charged lower transit dues than those shipped from non-Russian ports. Such an arrangement for the preferential treatment of Russia's trade would prove a serious matter for American manufacturers and merchants in the markets of the Far East and would deal a heavy blow at American commerce."

Dr. Bedloe described the result in Persia, where British trade in cottons was annihilated by the payment to Russian manufacturers of a bounty on their goods exported to Persia, which enabled them to drive their British rivals out of the market. "The Russian method," says Dr. Bedloe in conclusion, "if enforced in China, will surely injure our trade in oil, flour, piece goods, and other products we send to China when once the Russians have completed their railway across Siberia and are in a position to supply the Chinese markets with products of their own European factories. We will, of course, hold a portion of the trade, owing to the superiority of our American kerosene, which is so popular that the agents of the Russian and Dutch oils put up their goods in imitation of and even brand and label it as genuine American kerosene. This counterfeiting, imitating, and false labelling in China is not confined to unscrupulous people in the oil business, but immense quantities of goods 'made in Germany,' and also from Belgium, and scales made in Osaka, Japan, are sent to China and palmed off as American products."

CHINA'S EMPEROR SPEAKS.

He Calls for Swift Punishment of the Slayers of Missionaries.

TOKIO, Japan, Aug. 27, via San Francisco, Sept. 17.—The Emperor of China has issued the following edict with reference to the recent anti-Christian outbreaks in that empire:

"Since the opening of international commerce with Western countries foreigners have always resided in the inland districts at peace and harmony with their native neighbors and we, in our imperial love for both native and foreigner alike, have time and again commanded our high provincial authorities to pay extra heed constantly to protect the latter from harm.

"Judge of our extreme indignation then upon hearing recently first of the riots in the capital of Sze-Chuen, where chapels have been destroyed and burned down by the rioters, thereby fanning the flames of destruction far and wide, insomuch that a number of sub-prefectures and districts simultaneously followed in the footsteps of Cheng-Tu; and now to receive news from Fu Kien, reporting that evil characters have murdered and wounded a very large number of foreigners at Kueheng, going so far in their ruthless ferocity as to murder even women and children.

"With reference to the Sze-Chuen riots, a number of rioters have already been arrested and will undergo trial, but the chiefs and heads of the Fu-Kien murders are still at large and we command Pien-Pao-Chuan and Ching Yu [Tartar Generals at Foo Chow] to set to work without delay at the head of the military and district officials and speedily arrest these wicked characters, nor shall any be allowed to escape the meshes of the law.

"Indeed, it is the manifest duty of the local mandarins throughout the empire to be always on the alert and prevent such worthless characters from manufacturing scurrilous tales and exciting the populace; they should crush all incipient risings at the slightest sign. What sort of frivolity and indifference to duty is this, then, that has brought about all these recent serious outrages?

"We would also command the various Tartar Generals, Viceroy, and Governors to impress upon all their subordinates the necessity of granting protection to all in the chapels in the city streets.

They are also to issue proclamations exhorting the people to abstain from listening to scurrilous tales which excite unfounded suspicions in the breasts of all.

"If there be any who shall dare to raise disturbances in the future, they shall be at once punished with the utmost severity of the law, and as to such of the local officials as may use subterfuge and craft to avoid their duties they are to be most severely punished, and no leniency shall be exercised in their cases. Let these commands be made known to all within this empire."

Little value is attached by foreigners to this edict. It is now well understood that the orders of the Emperor of China have virtually no force outside the walls of Peking.

IMPERIAL EDICTS FROM PEKIN

See August 14, 1900
HOSTILE TO FOREIGNERS—PRINCE
TUAN PROBABLE AUTHOR.

One Tells How the Allies Lost Two Warships and Had Many Slain in an Engagement After the Battle of Taku—Calls for Internal Harmony for Defence of the Country

Frequent mention is made in the cable despatches from China of imperial edicts emanating from Peking. Two edicts printed in the *Japan Weekly Times* of July 14, and here reproduced, are very hostile to foreigners. One of the edicts reads as follows:

"By Yu Lu's official report submitted to us,

we learn that, subsequent to their attack on Taku, the foreigners had engagements with our Imperial troops and the loyal members of the I-hwa society at various points outside Tzschulin (the Tientsin concessions) and that within the two days of June 18 and 19, the enemy had two warships destroyed and a large number of troops killed. We deem it most certain that these victories were won through the perfect harmony existing between our Imperial troops and the patriotic I-hwaites, and that the bravery of the latter was most undoubtedly due to the inspiration of the living souls of our Imperial ancestors. We are therefore pleased to bestow herewith words of praise on the I-hwa-ites for their achievements and to command that they shall be properly rewarded at the termination of the present war. Our most earnest hope is that the I-hwaites shall persevere in their union and internal harmony and thus do their utmost to defend the country from the encroachments of its foreign foes."

Here is the other:

"Since the first days of our dynasty, all the foreigners coming to China have been invariably treated with liberality, and, coming down to the eras of Taokwang (1821) and Hienfung (1851), we concluded with them treaties of commerce and intercourse and conceded to them the right of propagating Christianity. Latterly, however, the foreigners have come to encroach on our territories, to rob us of our good people and to plunder by force our properties, thus trampling under their feet this favored land of ours. Thus have they deeply wronged us, and the results have been the destruction of their churches and the murder of their missionaries. Nevertheless our Government has endeavored to give them proper protection and twice did it issue orders regarding the safety of their legations and the rescue of their converts. The foreigners, however, do not in the least seem to appreciate these, our friendly acts, and instead of thanking us, they have occupied our Taku forts by force of arms, taking advantage of their military strength. Such, in short, are their methods of aggression.

"We therefore most solemnly declare hereby that it is our fervent wish and desire to wage war to the bitter end rather than suffer any longer this shame and ignominy. Oh! Hear ye! Our loyal and patriotic subjects and people and come in hundreds and thousands and assemble in the Imperial capital from Chihli and Shantung! It is our wish to fight with the enemy for our twenty provinces and their 400,000,000 of inhabitants.

"The task of repelling the foreign barbarians and maintaining the national prestige is, however, not, after all, an absolutely impossible one; and whoever shall offer to fight against the foreigners or to contribute toward our war funds shall have our most hearty thanks, &c."

The first edict was issued on June 24 and the second on June 27. The *Times* adds that the author of both of them was believed to be Prince Tuan.

The same paper prints the following despatches from different points in China, showing the spread of the anti-foreign movement in the Empire:

"HANKOW, July 11 (Official).—A telegram from Nanyang, Honan, reports that the mobs have attacked the missionaries and wounded some converts and that the situation is growing critical there. Another telegram, from Siangyang, says the mobs have destroyed all the buildings belonging to a Roman Catholic Church there."

"SHANGHAI, July 11.—The outer business streets of Newchwang have been burned by armed Boxers and the women and children have fled from the place. The banks and custom house in Newchwang have been looted."

"KIEH-YANG, July 14.—In the Swatow region a new political society has lately sprung up. Its aims are the promotion of Buddhism and the subversion of Roman Catholicism. Doubtless Roman Catholics are singled out because they are more unpopular, not from any partiality for other forms of Christianity. The new sect is said already to number 70,000 adherents, with thousands joining daily. Presently we may have in these people the counterpart of the 'Boxers' of the north."

Immediately following the Kieh-yang des-

patch is this story from the *Hongkong Daily Press*, which shows that the new secret society is not the only cause for alarm in Swatow:

"Twelve miles or so north of Kieh-yang-hein is a small district which has suffered for two years from the depredations of a tiger with a fatal preference for human victims. In that time some sixty persons have been attacked by him. Most escaped with wounds, but some have been killed and eaten. The victims are invariably bitten in the head. Several of those injured by the beast have been treated successfully in the English Presbyterian Hospital at Wuking-fu. Unless some benevolent sportsman comes to the rescue and earns the gratitude of the villagers by shooting the animal, he will continue to prey on human victims. If this appeals to some humane hunter, who can and will make it his business to hunt down and kill this man-eater, he can obtain all necessary information by writing to Dr. William Riddel, E. P. Mission, Swatow."

The feeling of unrest at Wuchow is commented on, as follows:

"Up to the present Wuchow has remained quiet; there is no telling, however, how much longer the populace will keep the peace. That a state of tension exists is evident from the threats which native Christians hear on the streets. Non-Christian schoolboys tease their Christian school-fellows now by telling them that in two days they will be killed. On the streets converts are told that their time has come and everybody will be able to see what advantage or disadvantage there may be in entering the Christian church. Foreigners are still treated with outward signs of respect.

"On June 11 the Sandpiper left for Nankin. On the 13th she passed Kwai-ping and was detained near Kwai Un till the 21st instant, waiting for the water in the river to rise, after which day she was able to proceed on her voyage. As the Sandpiper left Wuchow before the recent sudden developments occurred in the North, it is possible that Capt. Carr is not aware of the state of affairs. Mr. Little, H. B. M. Consul, and Mr. Sheppard, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., are on board the Sandpiper. As the Sandpiper is absent, a visit from the Robin would be welcome now, and might be the means of preventing any trouble here.

"All the Protestant missionaries have come in from the distant stations, excepting those living at Kwaillan and Nanning. The telegraph wire to Kwaillan is said to be interrupted; natives say that they are not allowed to use the telegraph now. It is hoped that the Nanning missionaries may be able to come down with the Sandpiper. Many of the missionaries and some of the converts are leaving Wuchow now."

The *Japan Weekly Mail*, of June 30, in commenting upon the exodus of Chinese students in Japan for their native country, says:

"The Chinese that have been studying military science in Japan are leaving the country rapidly. A party of twenty-four went away on the 20th in the 'Saikio Maru' for Shanghai and the large establishment in Hirawa-cho (Tokyo), which, by means of a conspicuous signboard, proclaimed itself the 'Kohoku no Ynreki-kwan,' has closed its doors, its inmates having resolved to return to their country at once. These gentlemen may be assured that they have the full sympathy of thoughtful

men of all nationalities. The present is a very bitter time for them; we sincerely trust that a brighter day will soon dawn. The individual Chinese deserves at the hands of fate treatment very different from that received by his race collectively."

CHINESE PRESIDENT EXPELS 300 DEPUTIES

James
Martial Law in Peking—Many
Arrests—More Summary
Executions Expected.

Nov 5 '13
RECALLS ELDER STATESMEN

Yuan Shih-kai Asks Ministers Who
Served Under the Manchus to
Resume Their Old Offices.

PEKING, Wednesday, Nov. 5.—The struggle between Parliament and President Yuan Shih-kai has brought about drastic action by the President, which, in the opinion of many, will have a serious effect on parliamentary government.

Lengthy Presidential proclamations were issued at midnight expelling the Kow-Ming-Tang Party, numbering more than three hundred members, from Parliament. The proclamations recount the difficulties with which the Government has been struggling since the Manchu regime, and describe disasters which are certain to follow if parties such as the Kow-Ming-Tang are permitted to exist.

The Kow-Ming-Tang Party was formerly headed by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the first Provisional President of China, who is now in exile, but at the time of the recent rebellion it was required by Yuan Shih-kai to dismiss its Southern leaders. Nevertheless, members of the party continued to fight in Parliament for the curtailment of Yuan's authority.

A crisis in the situation was reached last week when the draft of the proposed Constitution made the President absolutely dependent upon the Parliament.

Martial law is in operation in Peking; the authorities are engaged in making arrests, and summary executions, which have been numerous since the rebellion began, will, it is understood, continue.

Preparations are under way for the Elder Statesmen, who served under the Manchus, to resume their positions in the Cabinet.

At various legations the opinion is held that only by strong action can the President prevent the disruption of China by her own people. Very little has been accomplished by Parliament, which, since it convened, has devoted its time to opposing the President, while disorders are spreading.

Mr. C. D. Jameson, Red Cross Engineer,
Praises Plan. More Than 120,000
Men Are Kept Busy

China Press — *May 12, 1912*

The famine relief work in North Kiangsu and North Anhui is in full swing, about 120,000 men are busy building dykes and digging irrigation trenches and according to Mr. C. D. Jameson, the American Red Cross engineer who has just returned from the famine region after conducting surveys for conservancy work for the Chinese Government, the operations carried on by the Central China Famine Relief Committee are equal to any similar project performed by able bodied workmen under the direction of expert engineers. The entire works, which will form a permanent protection to vast areas in the flood districts against future inundation, will be practically completed. Mr. Jameson says, in about five weeks, when the crops will be ready for harvesting.

The work was started on a large scale about the first of January and has been continuing throughout the latter half of February, March, April and will continue through this month on a large scale, supporting over half a million people. The committee has received up to date Tls. 621,272.85 and \$135,040.53 and secretary Lobenstein said yesterday that from Tls. 120,000 to Tls. 150,000 more would be required to complete the operations.

Ability of Missionaries

Mr. Jameson said to a CHINA PRESS reporter yesterday that he was astounded at the ability the missionaries displayed in conducting such a vast enterprise. "They supervise and direct the operations that extend in continuous line for miles, he said, "and they distribute tons of food and tons of money a day in a manner quite equal to men of long experience along that line." While the work is as permanent and substantially done as though it were performed by strong healthy coolies, he declared, it is costing more money, but he figured that each famine sufferer who was employed on the accomplished about 65 cents worth of work for a dollar. Only one man is chosen out of each family. He receives about 20 cents a day. The men are paid, on an average, 30 cents for every 100 cubic feet of earth they

handle Mr. Lobenstein said yesterday that the committee estimated about 40 cash per head a day as sufficient for support and figuring on five to a family the workman got 200 cash or 20 cents.

There are approximately 60 missionary volunteers superintending the work, which is divided into centers at each of which one missionary supervises the operations while the other superintends the distribution of food and money and keeps the accounts. Dr. J. B. Fearn, of Shanghai is in charge of all the work in North Anhui. Dr. James B. Woods, and Dr. W. F. Junkin, are in charge of the North Kiangsu work. Dr. Woods is looking after 9 stations, or centers, and Dr. Junkin has five along the Grand Canal. Rev. George Miller is chairman and Mr. F. G. Mayers of the customs service is treasurer of the committee in Wuhu which is conducting operations along the Yangtze River north of that place and six miles of dyke which will protect over 300,000 mow of land from inundation is practically completed there. The Central Famine Relief Committee has now appropriated Tls. 30,000 for the repair of the north bank of the Yangtze, which is badly broken for a distance of eight miles to the north of Wuhu and some work is going on in the Yi-hsien magistracy of Shantung Province, adjacent to the famine region of North Kiangsu, where the Yi River flows down from Shantung into the Grand Canal causing much

damage each year. This is in charge of Rev. C. K. Yerkes. Rev. W. T. Herbert of the China Inland Mission is in charge of work in Antung, north-east of Tsingkiangpu and Rev. E. F. Knickerbocker is directing operations in Chekiang province west of Ningpo.

Men at Work

Following are the latest available figures showing the number of men under the supervision of the foreign missionaries in charge :

Dr. James B. Woods.....	£0,000
Dr. J. B. Fearn.....	30,000
Dr. W. F. Junkin.....	24,000
Rev. George Miller.....	10,000
Rev. W. T. Herbert.....	13,000
Rev. C. K. Yerkes.....	2,700
Rev. E. F. Knickerbocker.....	1,000
Total.....	110,700

The forces have been increased since these figures were compiled and Mr. Jameson, who spent two

months in the famine regions, declared yesterday that there were at least 120,000 men at work. In an interview with a CHINA PRESS reporter yesterday Mr. Jameson said:

"Having been in the famine region of North Anhui and North Kiangsu the last two months completing my surveys for the conservancy and reclamation of this region I have had the good fortune to see more or less of the Famine Relief work which is being done and until one has actually seen these works but little idea can be had of their magnitude, the real excellency of the work done and the great permanent conservancy value.

"In years gone by the famine relief has been a free distribution of money or food to as many of the sufferers as the available funds would permit. There have been isolated exceptions in which small groups were provided with work for which they were paid, and the results of those exceptions have always been so satisfactory that this year it was decided by the Central China Famine Relief Committee that as far as possible the relief funds should reach the famine victims as wages paid them for work done, and that the work done should be such as to some extent prevent this annual recurrence of famines. Exceptions were to be made in the rule of work if you would eat, in the case of such victims as were unable to work from age, youth or sickness and who had no one to work for them such sufferers, when possible, were to receive free relief.

Work is Permanent

"The uncertainty of the amount of money which would be available rendered the selections of the work to be done a matter of much importance, for the reason that to be of permanent value the work undertaken must be completed. The work in all cases has been the building or repairing of dykes, the cleaning and enlarging of drainage canals, or the excavating of new canals.

"The work is being done, at many different points and hundreds of miles apart. In a general way it is divided into two sections, North Anhui, which means the famine region north of the Huai River, and North Kiangsu, which means the region north Tsingkiangpu and east of the Grand Canal. The available foreigners for the field are all missionaries, who receive their bare expenses, one foreigner with a Chinese representative is at the head of all the work in each of the two sections North Anhui and North Kiangsu. At each of the work centers are two foreigners with Chinese representatives. These may have actual supervision of the work being done, and the paying of the workers, either in food or copper cash.

Selection of Workers

"The workers are selected by a hut to hut examination as to the needs of the people and the ones selected receive tickets which entitle them to work. The greater part of the work is task work and the amount of pay depends upon the amount of work done, but no one is allowed to earn more than a fixed maximum, this fixed maximum being sufficient to furnish food for five people. All the task work has to be measured and the workers are paid so much per cubic foot of earth moved. At each center the work is supervised by one of the foreigners in charge and the amount due the worker marked on his ticket. One of the foreigners usually does the field work and the other attends to the office work—, distribution and accounts.

"In Anhui the principal works are first a long dyke on the north side of the Huai River, starting from a point below Peng-pu and extending nearly to Wuhu. This dyke when finished will protect from ordinary overflow many thousands of acres of rich land, and, second, the excavating of large drainage canals for the rapid removal of the flood waters from the valley of the Fei River. When these canals are completed the flood waters will pass away in a few days whereas now ten thousands of acres are under water the greater portion of the time. In Kiangsu in the region first north of Tsingkiangpu, and the old bed of the Yellow River,—the work consists principally of drainage ditches. Over one hundred miles of this work has been done,—the ditches are well located, and much local relief from long continued inundation is the result.

Work on Grand Canal

"More to the north and along the line of the Grand Canal, the major part of the relief work has been the rebuilding or repairing the dykes of the Grand Canal itself and the cross dykes along the small tributaries necessary to prevent inundation. This work extends over some hundred and thirty miles along the canal,—in some places merely mending small breaks of a few hundred feet,—in other places repairing and re-enforcing the dyke in sections of one to ten miles, and in still other places practically rebuilding these enormous dykes for many miles.

"As one of the most northern stations there is one continuous stretch of new work some thirteen miles in length. Over five thousand people are at work on this. At another station besides some miles cross dyke six miles long, and so I might go on station after station.

"All of this work has been done in a thoroughly first class manner in both Anhui and Kiangsu, the location in every case has been well selected and the permanent value of the works is as great as is ever possible under the existing climatic conditions. Dykes or ditches constructed under expert supervision and normal conditions would not be better built. As to the actual return for the money expended the work done has cost more than if built by strong healthy coolies, but there are over fifty thousand famine sufferers at work in each of the two provinces, their work feeds half a million people, and saves them from starvation and the result in first class permanent work is fully sixty five cents on every dollar expended."

Crops Reported Good

"The crops are said to be good throughout the famine region and barring floods, will be ready for harvesting early in June, but the distress, Dr. Fearr wires, is greater now than at any time and the death rate is increasing alarmingly in all quarters.

"In addition to the famine relief work in Kiangsu and North Anhui about 1,600 Chinese women sufferers about Hankow have been given employment. The work in Kiangsu and Anhui has been largely

under the direction of southern Presbyterian missionaries, but a great many Szechuan missionaries who have not been able to return to their stations have found a field in the famine districts where their services have been of great value. All denominations it is said, are working in perfect harmony and in districts where there are Roman Catholic missions a priest is serving on the committees. The workmen are organized into gangs with a foreman for every ten men and a head foreman over them.

"The tremendous work of the famine committee, foreign and Chinese, in purchasing, and transporting the grain needed, and the keeping of every working station abundantly and always supplied with grain and copper cash, with a general supervision and responsibility for everything done both large and small is astonishing to me.

LAND FOR CHINA'S POOR

MISSIONARY TELLS OF WORK FOR THE FAMINE REFUGEES.

Post — Nov 25, 1911
Co-operation with Students of Union University at Nanking—Scenes of Destitution — Interesting the Chinese—\$57 Gold Sets Up a Family of Six, Says Rev. Joseph Bailie.

The writer of the following letter, the Rev. Joseph Bailie, was formerly a missionary of the Presbyterian Board in Soochow, China. He resigned from the mission and taught in one of the government schools in China, and after this returned to the United States. A year ago he went back to China, and is a member of the faculty of the Union University in Nanking. This university represents the higher educational work of the Methodist, Christian, and Presbyterian Missions. It was opened last February, with 420 students—thirteen foreign teachers and twenty-six Chinese teachers. The letter, written at Nanking, China, follows:

While I was at home I often questioned the advantage my residence of about sixteen years in China had been to the Chinese. I had itinerated and preached, and taught in various schools, but what good had I done? The only incident in my previous career in China which seemed to justify my spending so much money as supported me and my family here, and spending that life which God had given me, was what I had to do with the starting of the Anti-Opium League. So I resolved that if, in the good providence of God, I ever returned to China I would spend not less care in those things that were formerly my duty in the routine of mission work, but that I would make those only subservient to the greater work of trying to help the oppressed.

Among the first things that I saw when I came here were men disabled in the construction of the railroad. I understand that the railroad authorities had intended that they should be attended to medically, but owing to the failure of some person, or persons, to do their duty, these maimed and halt were lying around the door of Dr. Macklin's hospital. The doctor was then at home on furlough, and the hospital was short of funds. For a considerable time, few except pay patients could be admitted. So I thought it was my duty to put as many as I thought I could pay for into the hospital. I kept this up until Dr. Macklin came back. How sad I was to learn that he had not been able to secure funds, when at home, to go on with this charity work.

By the time that Dr. Macklin came back, the refugees from the famine districts began to pour in. I took my outdoor exercise in going around from camp to camp. The misery I saw inside those huts made me feel wicked sitting in a comfortable room, or eating a good meal, or sleeping in a warm bed. Poor human beings, driven off their little farms by the flood, and, instead of finding people outside waiting with sympathy to help them, being treated as so many wild beasts, forbidden to camp on a great part of the vacant land, compelled to put up their little mat huts in the mud-diest, filthiest parts of the city!

It is heartbreaking to hear the stories of those poor folks; added to their own misfortunes the heartless cruelty of the officials and people who could really help, but who do not. The most of the help they receive comes from the people who are themselves in what we would call beggary. At the time of which I now speak there were at least sixty thousand famine refugees in this city. People told me that conditions in the famine region were worse than in these camps, that even the corpses of the dead were devoured, and that in some instances strangers had simply been killed for the flesh on their bones.

Still what did our humane viceroy do in the face of all this? Lest the happiness of the well-to-do in Nanking be in the slightest disturbed, he gathered together several tens of thousands of this starving multitude and sent them up north into the jaws of death.

In the midst of all this I found a philanthropic guild doing a good work on a magnificent scale. In the old examination halls there were packed between fifteen and twenty thousand, mostly women and children. These were jammed into the little alleyways in which the candidates for degrees used to write their essays. They had all sorts of utensils in which to carry away the rice that was being distributed. Men came with buckets and ladled out about two quarts to each one. Soldiers stood by to prevent the people who were furiously with hunger from stampeding the servants who gave out the rice. They had heavy bamboos, which they had to use quite freely. I may say that I had an escort of soldiers around me to prevent my being laid hold of by the starving mothers.

The gentleman who was managing the affair took me around and showed me all this. The kitchen arrangements were something wonderful—so many big pots for boiling the porridge and such bucketing of the food that was to be taken out all over the big establishment. Then he took me to the comparative quiet of his office, and told me how that the Chung Ren Dang (benevolent association) was feeding twenty thousand people a day.

After talking for some time with him, I asked him to let me know who was at the head of this Chung Ren Dang, and he told me that Mr. Chang, the president of the Silk Merchants' Guild, and Mr. Lu, the head of the Pawnbrokers' Guild, were the two principal men. I asked him whether it would be possible for me to see either of these men, and he told me that either of them would be delighted to see me. He sent his servant, who conducted me to Mr. Chang's place. Mr. Chang was out, but I was provided with tea till Mr. Chang came in. After some formalities I complimented them on the good work that they were doing, but I said that they were not going to the root of the matter. The people they assisted had their lives saved, it was true, but to-morrow and next year, what? They said they had no power, that the draining of the district from which those refugees came was in the hands of the officials. But I said: "Why not use the money that is being spent in putting these poor on some of the unused lands around this city. While they are being fed, they might just as well be breaking up the waste land and planting it, and in that way they could have food coming out of the earth. This land could be made over to them on certain terms, and instead of being a drain upon the community in the future, they would be themselves producers." I told them that if I could assist them in any way in this matter I would be glad to do so, as would also all the other foreigners—whereupon Mr. Chang asked me whether there could not be an arrangement made for a meeting with the foreigners.

I did my best to arrange for a representative meeting, but failed, so I decided that I would try to go ahead myself. I began first by taking members of my Scripture class out and letting them see the misery and squalor in which these people were living. Among the young men in my class is the son of the magistrate of this district. The young man, I suppose, had never been out before, except on horseback or in a chair. I walked and so did all the boys. I walked sometimes in mud half way up to my knees to let the boys see what I have seen so often myself. The day that this young man was out with me, I think I had seven students with me. He and one other were the only ones that followed me into the worst places. We came to huts in which children were actually lying in mud. The little straw they had for a bed was not sufficient to cover the mud.

I gave what little money I had, but as the boys told me, it was like throwing it into the Yangtse, it was so little and the need was so great. The next day, which was Sunday, I took these same boys out to see vacant land on which I hoped to put these poor folks. It was a fine day when we got up to an eminence commanding

a good view of the Yangtse and surrounding country. This same young man, who is not a nominal Christian, said to me: "Mr. Bailey, won't you pray to God to give us this place for the poor we saw yesterday?" Then we stood out there and prayed God to give us land for the poor, and I believe we were heard. I told the boys that as I was a foreigner, I could not handle land in any way in my own name, and that they must in some way manage that. So next day, after classes, they assembled and formed a society among themselves that could in its own name own property and transact business.

The students in the college departments heard of what was going on, and they felt hurt that I had not consulted them and given them an opportunity to be in the movement. I said that the thing was a natural growth among my own students, and that I was not aware of the other students knowing anything of it, but if they wanted to assist, I would only be delighted. They went to President Bowen and had him call a general meeting. I was invited to attend and put the scheme before them. The bare outline of the scheme is this: To get hold of vacant land and divide it up into small plots, and on each plot put a family and support that family until the first crop comes out of the ground.

The students organized a society called Kung Cheng Hui (Relief Work Society). Having got my society behind me, I at once used my Saturdays and Sundays in hunting land. Indeed, I had already had some arrangements made. First I rented for a term of thirty-five years an old temple with about ten acres of mountain land around it. I rented this because as many as five or six families can be housed in the temple, and that saves the expense of putting up huts. But the people around the base of the mountain were beginning to make trouble, so I have taken a squad of students out every Sunday and we go around from hamlet to hamlet telling something of Christianity, and especially of Christ's teaching in regard to helping the needy. In that way we have gained the good will of the people around there and I think there will not be any more trouble. My description of these poor people, living in their huts in which they cannot stand up, with leaking roof, with wet mud to sit or lie in, appeals to all these unsophisticated country folks, and they invariably end up by praising us for trying to do this work. In this way we are getting the students interested in this work, and even outside people are having a lesson in practical Christianity.

Three weeks ago I went to Lung Tan, a place on the Shanghai Nanking Railway, about twenty miles from Nanking. I had heard that land could be had very cheap there. After tramping over the mountains for some hours and finding that the greater part of some of the mountains could be used for growing cereals, vegetables, and fruit trees, I hunted up the Lung Sz (the principle man of the village), and told him my story; how there were so many refugees, and what we thought of doing, and of the society which the students had organized, and how there was no foreigner in the scheme, and how I had been over the mountains and knew that they could be used.

He did not say a word until I had finished, and then answered that he would help me to get any public land that I wanted. He had business in Nanking, and came up with me. I took him over to the president of the society. Before he returned home he was feasted, so when we went again to Lung Tan yesterday, we were received most cordially, and Mr. To himself took me around and showed us which was public land and which was private all around the village. He afterwards took me to call upon the small official, Szquan, who already knew all about my scheme. He promised to help us, so all we need now is to go down and measure the land, put in the stakes, and pay five cents a mu for as much public land as we want. As it will take between fifty and one hundred mu of this land to support a family, we hope to get ten thousand mu on our first purchase. (Six mu is equal to one English acre.)

As is to be expected, the uncertainty of the life these poor folks lead develops a lack of forethought, or thrift. To aid them by giving money or food is useless, for they squander it, but after being on a piece of land which they know will be their own, where they know they are safe and won't be flooded out, they develop in a short time

thrifty habits; this I have proved already, but it takes a longer time with some of them than with others. The average cost of setting up a family of five or six, father, mother, and three children or four children, permanently, and in a substantial manner will be something like the following:

Land, so long as we can get land, at Lung Tan, 100mu.....	\$5.00
House built of stone or sods, with a roof of grass, a door that can be shut, the door will be the chief item of cost	5.00
Twenty-five weeks' rice at \$3 per week	75.00
As winter approaches they ought to have, besides the dry grass for their beds, three comforters to the family, each costing \$1.80.....	5.40
(Most families have enough clothing and bedding, unless it has been already pawned for subsistence.)	
Clothing for two adults, each to have a pair of trousers and a coat, wadded, \$2.50 each	5.00
The three children each to have a pair of trousers and coat, costing \$1.50 each	4.50
Kitchen utensils, rice pot.....	.80
Bowls50
Two coal-oil cans for carrying water	.10
Hoes and pick-axes for breaking up land	4.00
(These can be used for breaking up other lands when the land of one family has been broken up.)	
A pair of buckets for carrying liquid manure	2.00
Seeds	20.00
Total, Mexican	\$127.30

This sum, which equals about \$57 gold, will take a family from destitution and enable them in a manner to be independent and place them where they can pay a just rent, and inside three years after being set up, pay back to the society all that has been spent on them. In this way the society will be self-perpetuating.

We do not pretend to be able to set millions on their feet, but we want to start a few model colonies which can be imitated by philanthropic societies like the one I mentioned above. We shall have road-building, but this can be done in bad weather when land could not be worked, and will be included in the item for rice. The item for seeds I put high, because we shall bring in some seeds, wheat, corn, and vegetables, from the United States. Also fruit trees are included, which we shall have in some cases to import. We hope to make each colony an experimental station and give instruction and distribute seeds to the farmers of the surrounding districts. While \$57 gold looks like a large sum, this will not all be spent at once. It will be spread out over eight months. We will be able to have self-governing colonies and to show the Chinese how people can flourish when they are not oppressed by taxation.

Post YOUNG CHINA.
Recent Events and Present Policies in China. By J. O. P. Bland, joint author, with E. Backhouse, of "China Under the Empress Dowager." Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$4 net. *March 22, '13*
 Mr. Bland's long experience in China entitles him to respect as an authority. To the question, "What are the prospects of Young China's evolving an effective and acceptable administration under the Republic before the dangerous elements of the community shall have thrown off the last remnants of control?" he replies that "salvation from this quarter is impossible: not only because Young China itself is unregenerate and undisciplined, but because its ideals and projects of government involve the creation of a new social and political structure utterly unsuited to the character and traditions of the race; because it is contrary to all experience

that a people cut off from its deep-rooted beliefs and habits of life should develop and retain a vigorous national consciousness." But there are other authorities who are as optimistic about the future of China as Mr. Bland is pessimistic: Dr. Morrison and "Putnam Weale," for example. What is the layman to think when experts such as these disagree?

The natural answer to such a question is the affirmation that all opinions are probably equally worthless. But the opinion of a recognized publicist in a critical affair like that of China at the moment goes far to mould public opinion in the Western world, and the voice of the people ultimately shapes the policies of such countries as enjoy free government. What observers like Mr. Bland believe or say should be considered with some attention. He prophesies ill for a rule as unsteady as that of Peking during the past year. The Peking correspondent of the London *Times* describes the Government of China as still "dangerously invertebrate"; nevertheless, that Government holds on without any serious menace to its authority. While the southern provinces incline to lawless obstruction and the fringes of the empire are menaced by foreign nations, trade and the revenue continue to increase and the central administration receives substantial if not sufficient funds. The truth seems to be that no estimate of Chinese affairs is adequate which is based upon the principles of political philosophy as accepted in the West. China has retained the instinct for self-preservation inherent in communities of the mediæval type where the people, if allowed to work, can live off the ground they cultivate without much concern for the interruption of either imports or exports. They constitute a political entity that is virtually indestructible. We have forgotten that this has long ceased to be the case with European states, the richest of which would be strangled by any serious derangement in the machinery of its administration or of its relations with the outsideworld. Mr. Bland has overlooked this essential difference between a state of the antique type and the scientifically organized commercial powers. The repetitious discussion carried through the five hundred pages of his book presents a travesty on Mr. Cleveland's famous dictum, for here it is a

theory, not a situation, that confronts us. Were we to accept his theory of inevitable collapse in China, the effect upon her immediate future might well be disastrous in removing from her the sympathetic attention of neutral Powers upon whose moral support in the throes of transition she has some right to rely.
 It is not easy to controvert the author's main contention that the programme of the revolution is impossible of achievement. It is, of course, a tremendous experiment: who can say that it will succeed? The premises of his argument rest mainly upon the princi-

ples enunciated by John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer—principles so generally accepted in the Caucasian world where they were propounded that any logical deduction from them obtains assent from Western readers. The trouble with this proceeding seems to lie in the fallacy, quite unsuspected by these readers, of applying to the Oriental a philosophy the fundamentals of which are very imperfectly supported by political experience in the East. On the other hand, the range and complexity of the subject are so great that, after we have thrown away our old text-books, no Western student is as yet competent to declare a new system upon which the course of events can be reasonably interpreted. We may in a vague way discern in China more definite influence derived from kinship and from belief in the prevalence of departed spirits than in Europe; a less definite conviction than we have in logical processes of reasoning and in such institutions as jurisprudence and the Church. These generalities do not go very far, nor can they be assumed as postulates, but in view of our inadequate grasp of the problem we should be extremely wary in committing ourselves to deduction.

As Mr. Bland does commit himself freely to deductions, an examination of some of his statements ought to be permitted, whatever may be said for the bases of his disquisition. Perhaps it is due to temperament that he fails to discover religious inspiration of any sort in China. "The effects of Western education," he says, "reflect the callous agnosticism of the masses; hardly a whisper, in all this valley of dry bones, of any vivifying breath. The glory that once was China has departed, like that of Greece and Rome, because of the decay of religious faith and worship." Others who have lived there and who know as much of China as he report the matter differently. From them we learn that the Chinese are susceptible to inspiration of a purely spiritual kind and actually show better than most Asiatics their appreciation of a living faith. The fact that, being a practical people, their reverence does not assume the ecstatic or sensual forms familiar in India and Burma should not blind us to its existence and reality in China, or make us forget that in the Superior Man of Confucius or in the older conception of *Tao* the Chinese have long been animated by ideas of the highest spiritual significance. In such an issue we must prefer the testimony of many observers to that of one. A similar tendency to discredit the spiritual side of Chinese character seems to inspire the author's assertion that "loyalty to a leader is the rarest of Chinese virtues." Chinese patriotism has been sadly bedraggled during the last century of Manchu truculence and corruption, but it is not likely in so brief a time to have disappeared from a race which can display numerous brilliant examples of that virtue in thirty centuries

of recorded history. Loyalty is a spirit that may take protean forms and even mask under disguises. In China, where alone until recently the educated Chinese could conceive of life as worth living, it has ever been a spirit of fealty to one's class or interests within the empire. Until they learned of the existence of other states equal in culture and strength to their own, whose ambitions were capable of antagonizing China's superior claims, they had no more idea of applying the term to their country than have we to the inhabited globe. Now, in their newly-born consciousness of foreign rivalry, they are clearly moved by the devotion and even chivalry inspired by a true love of country, however confused by the "shouting of unstable and interested politicians, blind leaders of the blind, without permanent inspiration or consistent purpose."

While in these and some other respects Mr. Bland does not appear to have made his contention good against those who read the Chinese spirit differently, he is justified in ridiculing the idea that old habits and traditions will be transformed through the magic of the word "Republic." There is nothing divine, nothing compelling, in the name. The causes of the uprising against the Manchus were chiefly economic, and the proclaiming of the Republic by the Cantonese was, if you please, an act of inspired selfishness. The South has never raised a man who could control China, and it is unlikely that it ever will. But in acumen and dexterity the men of Kwangtung and Fuhkien are superior as a whole to those of the other provinces. They perceived a better chance for their future participation in the general government in a copartnership under representative institutions than in the hopeless attempt to force a southern dynasty upon the nation. There are seeds of trouble in the antagonism between South and North, as there were for Japan at the beginning of the Meiji era in the jealousy and ambitions of Satsuma, but the prospect for some sort of cohesion is certainly greater under a republic, however imperfect, than under a dynastic leader from one or the other of the rival factions. English writers not infrequently exhibit the prejudice

against republican forms that is generally to be found in English "society." It is possible that Mr. Bland is influenced by a feeling common to his class, and that he overlooks the fact that a monarchy conducted "constitutionally" in a country which has only known an autocratic control involves as radical a change as a republic. He thinks rightly that a political *volte-face* like this may leave the people of China ignorant of its purport, but his deduction from this does not necessarily follow. The utter absence of political consciousness among the masses is not so much a menace as a safeguard against indefinite continuance of the turmoil. This proved to be the case in Japan. These are peoples who have always left the conduct of poli-

tics to their betters. If the literati could agree among themselves as to problems of statecraft, they would obey orders. To them the proof of the pudding always lay in the eating; if a mismanaged state induced economic distress, they troubled very little about the recipe, but went out with staves to look for the cook. The intellectuals are, therefore, fairly justified by age-old precedents in assuming entire control and in establishing, with the ballot, qualifications for a "silk-gowned franchise"; it is a sensible precaution of the brain of the body politic against the lust and passion of its still unregulated members. The people of China must be "managed" for a long time to come, and it is fitting that they should be controlled and educated by the class which they have always respected—a class recruited, however, from the best of the common folk. That this class is feeling its way towards new and strange forms of government to free the nation from insufferable evils of the past, amid appalling risks from a civilized world beyond their own, is an aspect of the case which calls for friendly consideration rather than a too particular criticism of motives and methods.

It is this phase of the problem of changing China which inspires our strictures upon Mr. Bland's discussion. His creditable career entitles his views to respectful examination. They are advanced with ability, but they are supported almost entirely by his personal observation and remain, after all, personal opinions the value of which can only be tested by time. If they are accepted in this country as a reason for condemning a valiant if quixotic effort of China's young enthusiasts to rescue their nation from the fate of ancient Babylonia, they may do some harm.

WILSON RECOGNIZES CHINESE REPUBLIC

James — May 3, 1913
American Charge d'Affaires
Transmits President's Mes-
sage to Yuan Shih-Kai.

PEKING MAKES HOLIDAY

Washington Pleased with Yuan's
Expression of Devotion to Re-
publican Principles.

PEKING, May 2.—The presentation to-day by Edward T. Williams, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Legation, of the formal recognition by the United States of the Chinese Republic, was made an occasion of much ceremony. Troops lined the streets between the American Legation and the Winter Palace, while Secretary Williams drove through in a Presidential carriage, with an escort of Chinese troops and accompanied by the staff of the Legation.

Mr. Williams made a brief speech and handed President Wilson's message to Yuan Shih-Kai, and the latter responded in a few picturesque phrases.

The American visitors were then entertained at luncheon, and were later ushered through the historic Manchu quarters. Many high Chinese officials were present.

Mexico also recognized the Chinese Republic to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The new Chinese Republic was formally recognized to-day by the United States. Mr. Williams, Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, cabled that he had delivered the formal recognition, as he was authorized to do upon the complete organization of the new government.

This Government's action has created a most interesting international situation and brings to the point the intentions of the five other powers, parties to the six-power loan negotiations, from which the United States recently withdrew, announcing its purpose to recognize China and urging the others to do the same. It is known that some of them, at least, required more than a mere organization of a National Legislature between which and the provisional executive serious friction had already developed, and that they were originally disposed to await the installation of a President chosen by constitutional methods and with evident adequate support to maintain himself.

On the other hand, the recent action of Yuan Shih-Kai in concluding a loan for \$125,000,000 with the five-power group is expected to prove a powerful incentive to those governments to support Yuan Shih-Kai by joining in the recognition of China accorded to-day by the United States.

The formal recognition of the United States was extended when Mr. Williams delivered to President Yuan Shih-Kai the following message from President Wilson:

The Government and people of the United States of America, having abundantly testified their sympathy with the people of China upon their assumption of the attributes and powers of self-government, deem it opportune at this time, when the representative National Assembly has met to discharge the high duty of setting the seal of full accomplishment upon the aspirations of the Chinese people, that I extend, in the name of my Government and my countrymen, a greeting of welcome to the new China thus entering into the family of nations.

In taking this step I entertain the confident hope and expectation that in perfecting a republican form of Government the Chinese nation will attain to the highest degree of development and well being, and that under the new rule all the established obligations of China which pass to the provisional Government will in turn pass to and be observed by the Government established by the Assembly.

President Yuan Shih-Kai's response was as follows:

In the name of the Republic of China I thank you most heartily for the message of recognition which you have sent me through your honored representative in this capital, and the sentiments of amity and good-will to which it gives expression. The greeting and welcome which it conveys at once testify to the American spirit of mutual helpfulness and add another brilliant page to the history of seventy years of uninterrupted friendly intercourse between China and the United States.

Though unfamiliar with the republican form of Government, the Chinese people are yet fully convinced of the soundness of the principles which underlie it and which are so luminously represented by your glorious Commonwealth. The sole aim of the Government which they have established, therefore, is and will be to preserve this form of Government and to perfect its working, to the end that they enjoy its unalloyed blessings, prosperity and happiness within, through union of law and liberty and peace, and friendship without through the faithful execution of all established obligations.

Minister Chang, as soon as he learned that this country had formally recognized the Chinese Republic, called upon John Bassett Moore, Acting Secretary of State, to assure him of China's appreciation. The Minister told Secretary Moore that he was sure this country's act would go far in helping the new Government to assume and maintain its position in the family of Republican nations.

State Department officials are inclined to regard the language contained in Yuan Shih-Kai's message of thanks to President Wilson's letter of recognition as indicating devotion to republican principles and as refuting the charge that he has been contemplating the establishment of a despotism.

SEWARD WANTS US TO RECOGNIZE CHINA

June 11, '13
Bryan's Plan to Have Powers
Act in Concert Is Impractical,
Veteran Statesman Says.

UPHOLDS WILSON'S ACTION

Nations Interested in Foreign Loan
Wanted China to Serve Six
Masters, He Asserts.

The action of President Wilson in withdrawing the support of the United States Government from the proposed Chinese loan of the six-power group of bankers is pronounced "entirely right" by Frederick W. Seward, who was Assistant Secretary of State in the Administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. Mr. Seward, under his father, Secretary of State William H. Seward, assisted in the negotiations leading to the adoption of the Burlingame Treaty, which forty-five years ago defined the attitude of the powers toward China. He also aided in obtaining a Samoan harbor for United States vessels, and promoted the development of commercial and diplomatic relations with the Orient.

Mr. Seward, who is now completing his eighty-third year, lives at Montrose-on-the-Hudson, some three miles southwest of Peekskill. At the expiration of his term as Assistant Secretary of State under President Johnson, Mr. Seward went to Montrose to recuperate from injuries he suffered on the night of April 14, 1865, while defending his father from the assassin who had plotted with John Wilkes Booth to kill the Secretary of State at the same time that Booth killed the President.

From his beautiful retreat on the Hudson the diplomat, statesman, and author still takes time from his studies in natural history to observe closely the international checkerboard. When he tires of this he turns his attention to matters at home which call in play all his powers of diplomacy.

For instance, pointing from the window of his study at a flock of English sparrows, which chirped and fluttered over the bread crumbs he had strewn on the ground for them, Mr. Seward observed recently:

"These are the most pugnacious little creatures I have ever seen. They are fighting one another even when they have all that the beneficent hand of their Creator has bestowed upon them. There is not enough room in all the trees and bushes, extending out there as far as you can see, for them, so they must tear down and destroy one another's homes, just as if life were one everlasting struggle. It's a peculiar thing that they never venture across to the west side of the house. That is because, as I believe, they are European birds, and do not wish to associate with the thrushes, the bluebirds, the wrens, and other American birds, that live peacefully out there, singing joyously amid all the bounty of Providence. No, sir, the American birds are quite different from the European birds."

From the points of difference between birds, the conversation turned to the relations of nations one to another, and particularly to the attitude of the powers toward China. Mr. Seward asserted that in his opinion the plan of Secretary of State Bryan to have this country recognize the Chinese Republic in concert with the European powers was impractical.

"China," Mr. Seward said, "is an

independent republic, with little opposition within to the new order of things. Her people have agreed to accept the republic, and there is no reason why we should not recognize it. Mr. Bryan's plan of having all other powers join in recognizing the new Government means an indefinite delay, because all the other powers will not agree to such action. And even if they did all agree, it would not be so strong an indication of our good will toward China as an independent recognition by us would be.

"On the other hand, the action of President Wilson in withdrawing the support of the United States from the proposed six-power loan was entirely right. This Government ought not to guarantee a foreign loan to any foreign nation. As for the six-power loan itself, I was glad to see that the American bankers withdrew from the arrangement. It is said that no man can serve two masters. The six powers wanted China to serve six masters, and she wisely refused to do it.

"There is no reason why China should not borrow money wherever she pleases; not under the duress of any power. She has very good American advisers. They can tell her of our own experiences, and she would do well to profit by them."

Mr. Seward said that he regarded the recent progress of the Chinese people toward republican government as nothing short of wonderful. In his diplomatic relations with the representatives of the Chinese Empire Mr. Seward said he had seen the obstacles that were encountered from time to time, even after the adoption of the Burlingame treaty, by the Chinese statesmen who were striving to introduce Western methods into their country. Mr. Seward told of an interview between his father and Wen Siang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, who obtained the services of Anson Burlingame as Chinese Counselor.

"Wen Siang," Mr. Seward said, "was one of the most advanced Chinese statesmen of his day, and he was anxious to obtain Mr. Burlingame's services. Mr. Burlingame agreed to accept the appointment, provided it did not interfere with his American citizenship. On that subject he consulted my father, then Secretary of State, and his first call at Washington on his arrival there with the Chinese Legation was to ask if he could take the place of Envoy of China to all Western Europe. My father assured him that he could so long as he announced to the Emperor of China that he would retain his American citizenship. In 1868 he made his successful tour of Europe. He died in 1870.

"My father was making a trip around the world in 1871: When he arrived in Peking the first man he wanted to see was Wen Siang, who had been friendly to America and who was then living in retirement. They had a long conversation, condoled with each other on the death of Burlingame, and talked of the policies of China toward the other powers. At the conclusion of the interview Wen Siang said:

"I have attempted to promote the establishment of an imperial college in which modern languages and modern sciences should be taught by foreign professors. For a while, I thought I should succeed, but the effort has failed and has brought me into deep reproach and general suspicion."

"My father replied: 'This ought not to discourage you. Every wise minister at some time falls under temporary reproach and unjust suspicion. Public opinion in every country is a capricious sea. Whosoever attempts to navigate it is liable to be tossed about by many storms.'

"Wen Siang rejoined: 'It is as you say, indeed, unavoidable. A statesman stands on the hill; he looks further in all directions than the people who are standing at the foot of the hill. When he points out the course they ought to take for their safety they are suspicious that he is misdirecting them, and they cry out, "Pull him down." When at last they have attained the summit from which he pointed the way, then they correct their misjudgment. But this, although it is sufficient for them, comes too late for the statesman.'

Under the Burlingame treaty China accepted the principles of Western international law. The treaty guaranteed liberty of conscience and protection from persecution on account of religious opinion to those living in the country, and recognized the "inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance," and the mutual advantage of free immigration and emigration for trade, travel, or permanent residence. It pledged neutrality in war, and barred foreign nations from carrying quarrels into China. It provided for public educational institutions and for diplomatic and consular intercourse between China and the rest of the world.

Post. Thank Mr. B
Those who have been oppressed by the fear that President Wilson's decisive move in the matter of the six-Power loan to China may have shattered a beautiful scheme which was to assure the future of four hundred millions of human beings may find comfort in the view taken of the situation six weeks ago by a highly competent observer on the spot. In the special correspondence of the London *Economist*, under the date Peking, February 8, there appears a comprehensive discussion of the general outlook in China. The part devoted to the subject of the loan not only pictures a condition of the utmost perplexity, involving all sorts of international complications, present and prospective, but plainly contemplates a break-up of the whole project, owing both to China's disinclination to accept the conditions imposed and to the extreme difficulty of reconciling the demands of the various Powers. But with this prospect plainly in view, the conclusion reached by the correspondent of the *Economist* was not at all that China could not raise the money, but that the abandonment of the six-Power plan would make a fine opening for British enterprise:

Sir Edward Grey is reported to have said that once China assured him that business with the Group had become impossible, and she had broken with them of her own accord, he would support British financiers in the making of a new loan. . . . I think he has a good chance of taking a proper British attitude. The ball seems to me at his foot. If he will only let it be understood that once China breaks with the Group the market is free to British financiers, then I believe China would be wise to break, and Great Britain has a chance of gaining prestige in China, which will be in her interest, if properly handled at this end.

Well, the break that this writer suggests as the probable result of Sir Edward Grey taking "a proper British attitude" is in point of fact now looked forward to as the consequence of President Wilson taking a proper American attitude; and in its wake there is likely to come a chance for American as

well as British financiers to supply the needs of China without the imposition of unwholesome political conditions

F. J. GOODNOW TO ADVISE CHINA.

Post March 14, '13
American Appointed to Aid Government in Reform of Constitution.

PEKING, March 13.—Frank Johnson Goodnow, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., who resides at Washington, D. C., was appointed to-day by the Chinese Government as its adviser in the reform of the Constitution.

Dr. Goodnow is Eaton professor of administrative law and municipal science at Columbia University. He was a member of the Taft efficiency commission, and received leave of absence from the university, while performing the duties of his office in Washington.

He was graduated in 1879 from Amherst, and studied in Columbia, the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, in Paris, and the University of Berlin. Professor Goodnow has taught at Columbia for thirty years. In 1900 he was a member of the Charter Revision Committee of this city, and in 1905 he served on the Public Ownership Commission of the National Civic Federation. He is also a member of the Bar Association, the American Political Science Association, and the American Economic Association.

He has written a number of books dealing with governmental and economic questions. Among them are his "Comparative Administrative Law," "Municipal Home Rule," "Municipal Problems," "Politics and Administration," "City Government in the United States," "Principles of American Administrative Law," "Selected Cases on the Law of Taxation," "Selected Cases on Government and Administration," and "Selected Cases on the Law of Officers."

Dr. Goodnow was appointed last fall to make a thoroughgoing expert investigation of the public school situation in this city. He was chosen for this work by John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen. Goodnow and Professor Frederick C. Howe were to go over the ground previously covered in the rejected report of Prof. Ernest C. Moore, of Yale. It was Mitchel's contention that this report was of little assistance, because, he said, it dealt with opinions, and not with facts.

At the University to-day Professor Goodnow said he had received no official notification of his appointment, and that he could not, therefore, discuss his plans. He would have to go to China, he said, if the Chinese Government wished him to assist in drafting a constitution.

One of Professor Goodnow's former students at Columbia was Vi Kuyin Wellington-Koo, a young Chinese who returned to China after the revolution last year, and is now the English-speaking secretary to President Yuan Shih-Kai. Koo studied constitutional law under Dr. Goodnow, and it seems not unlikely that the former student's recommendation had much to do with the professor's appointment.

In case Dr. Goodnow decides to go to China, he will receive leave of absence from the University, as in the case of the trip he took abroad in connection with the work of Taft's Economic Commission. Dr. Goodnow said to-day that he had resigned from this commission last fall. In regard to the school investigation, Dr. Goodnow said that the work was still going on, but that it was hoped that he and Dr. Howe would have their report ready to submit within a month.

NO MONEY FOR CHINA

Reversal of This Country's Open-Door Policy Ends American Contributions.

James March 23, 1913

In refusing to request the American bankers interested with five foreign nations in the financing of China to continue their operations, President Wilson has reversed the "open-door" policy for China, which was formulated by Secretary of State Hay fourteen years ago. The immediate consequence of the President's action has been to free upward of \$60,000,000 of capital in this country which has been nominally held in reserve for uses in China. The broader and ultimate consequences can only be guessed at.

Leading bankers in this country, who have followed China's history with a great deal of interest, generally believe that the present Administration's refusal to continue the policy inaugurated by President McKinley and continued by President Roosevelt and President Taft will lead to an early disruption of the newly formed Chinese Republic, and pave the way for the partition of China among European nations. They predict that with the removal of the United States as a controlling factor in Far Eastern affairs, Russia and Japan will shortly renew their designs upon Mongolia and England upon Tibet. This country has been the keystone in the structure erected by the Powers for the maintenance of the status quo in China.

While it is not customary to credit bankers with acting from patriotic interests except in crises affecting their own country, it is nevertheless a fact that the Six Power group constituted China's best safeguard in these troublous times. This country held the balance of power owing to the strained relations existing among the European countries and Japan. With American interests removed from the situation, it is easy to conceive an early return to the conditions that obtained prior to 1898.

From a purely mercenary standpoint, the American bankers consider themselves better off as a result of President Wilson's stand. The unsettled conditions prevailing in China make it impossible for that country to issue bonds secured as are those of European nations. Until China has been completely reorganized, it will be impossible for her to enter upon financing arrangements under the terms open to other countries, and any Chinese bonds issued with no other security behind them than the promise of the issuing country would not find a sale with responsible bankers. A change in administration or a revolt of a province would be sufficient to nullify any promises made.

American bankers entered upon the negotiations which have now apparently been brought to a close at the express desire of Secretary Hay. He saw that China could not hope to be put upon her feet while at least four nations were eagerly watching for opportunities to strengthen their hold in that country. The wish to throw safeguards around the Chinese Government was Secretary Hay's first thought in enunciating his open-door policy. His second purpose was a legitimate desire to obtain for this country a share of the enormous business which a reorganized nation with the resources of China must do with the rest of the world.

China is now a big consumer of supplies for which this country could make an attractive bid were the market open, but her buying power will be multiplied many times once her finances are stabilized. History has shown that the Chinese will not buy locomotives, steel, electrical equipment, or other material from one country while obtaining funds from another. She would be prevented from doing this by the loaning nations were she to attempt it. It was Secretary Hay's idea that with the United States interested in China's financing, American manufacturers would have a broad market there for their wares.

It was after the adoption of the new policy popularly known as dollar diplomacy, in 1898, that Mr. Hay called New York bankers to Washington to interest them in Chinese affairs. They told him

frankly that they preferred to remain aloof, but upon his representations to the effect that without American capital, American manufacturers could not hope to find a market in China, they consented to open negotiations with other nations for the reorganization of the Empire. They accordingly made a demand upon Germany, England, and France for admission to Chinese financing, and were reluctantly admitted. Once in the group, the peculiar situation of this country made her the controlling factor in all negotiations. The United States was the only one of the four nations which had no territorial aspirations, and which was interested in China's welfare first, and profits secondly.

Mr. Hay's open-door policy was reaffirmed in the negotiations which followed the relief of Peking and won the adherence of other nations, not because of any particular consideration for China, but because of their mutual jealousy and their realization that partition would impose upon them responsibilities which they might find it difficult to bear.

The United States has considerable interests at stake now in China's welfare, but with the withdrawal of assistance by the State Department, there is little doubt among American bankers but that the way has been blocked for any further monetary advances. In connection with the German, French, and English groups, the National City Bank, First National Bank, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and J. P. Morgan & Co. took one-quarter of the \$50,000,000 Hukuang Railway loan, arranged in May, 1910. This money was supplied to China for the purpose of building railways. Later in that year the American group concluded a preliminary agreement for another \$50,000,000 loan to finance China's currency reform. This amount was afterward recognized as too small for the work it was intended to cover, and negotiations were reopened on a more comprehensive basis.

The preliminary terms worked out between the bankers and China were upset by the breaking out of the revolution in October, 1911. The Emperor abdicated in February, 1912. The position of the new republic was anything but enviable, with other countries pressing for the payment of their obligations and the army ready to mutiny as a result of their unpaid wages. Accordingly, negotiations were at once opened by the new authorities for a comprehensive loan. At the request of their respective Governments the original four groups agreed to admit banking interests designated by the Russian and Japanese Governments to a participation in these contracts, and after delicate and protracted negotiations an agreement was reached between the six groups on June 20, 1912, in Paris, regarding the conditions upon which they were prepared jointly to undertake the proposed reorganization loan to China. The groups were presented with the problem of financing the reconstruction of China on conditions which would be attractive to the bond-purchasing public, despite the disorganized condition of that country.

It would have been impossible to issue a Chinese loan at this time, except at a figure so low as to prejudice the quotations for Chinese bonds already on the market, in the hands of the public. To furnish the sums immediately required the banks would have been obliged to discount Treasury bills, which they would either have had to hold themselves or dispose of to a very limited clientele. These advances were required to pay the army, to finance the disbandment of superfluous troops, and to meet the current expenses of the Government. The large loan was to be expended to redeem Treasury bills, to clear off arrears in China's indemnity and loan services, and to meet certain other pressing obligations.

For the advances and large loan requested the Chinese Government proposed to pledge the salt gabelle, or tax, for security. The service of the Boxer indemnity is a first charge on this revenue, but it was estimated that the 47,000,000 taels received from this source would be doubled if the collection of the tax were honestly administered. The Chinese Government at this time was powerless itself to collect the taxes which it offered as security, and was unable to meet indemnity and loan payments, to pay troops, or to finance its current administrative expenses. The six groups advanced 12,100,000 taels in order to enable the administration to meet its most urgent needs and to prevent disorders and mutinies which it was feared would occur unless funds which the Government could not get from its own people were obtained.

In view of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in China the groups were unable to undertake the business without the joint support of their respective Governments. Because of these facts, mo

over, they deemed it possible to proceed with advances and to undertake the reorganization loan of \$300,000,000 only on certain conditions, some of which proved obnoxious to the Chinese. It was owing to the nature of these conditions, largely, that Secretary Bryan advised against the further support of this Government. These conditions, about which so much has been heard lately, were:

First—That the group should have the right to satisfy themselves as to purposes for which funds were required.

Second—That China should herself create a system of audit in which foreigners should be employed with powers not merely advisory, but also executive, so as to insure the effective expenditure of funds borrowed for the purposes specified.

Third—That the salt taxes to be hypothecated for the service of this loan should be administered either by the existing maritime customs organization or by a separate Chinese service like the customs, however, under foreign direction, thus safeguarding the proper administration of the security despite the possible continuation or recurrence of unsettled conditions in China.

Fourth—That the groups should take the first series of the loan of \$300,000,000 at a fixed price, and should be assured an option on the subsequent series at a price to be based on the market quotation of the first issue, thus giving China the benefit of any improvement in her credit.

Fifth—That to protect the quotation of bonds issued and to assure a successful marketing of subsequent series China should not borrow through other groups until after the entire loan of \$300,000,000 had been issued.

Sixth—That for a period of five years China should appoint the groups its financial agents to assist the administration in its work of reorganization.

The Chinese particularly objected to placing the salt gabelle under the maritime customs, or any foreign directed service, to the creation of a proper audit department, and to appointing the groups as financial agents. The groups have consistently refused to consider the salt tax an adequate security unless the taxes were placed under a Chinese Government service, but with foreign direction, so that an efficient and honest collection might be assured.

There was at no time any disposition manifested on the part of the borrowers to object to the terms of the loan, but they held off from agreeing to the conditions, largely because of a fear that the Chinese people would not approve of the authorities' action in allowing foreigners to supervise the collection and expenditure of taxes. In this connection it might be recalled that the only revenue departments of the Chinese Government which are to-day free from the taint of official graft are the customs and Post Office, which were reorganized under the direction of Sir Robert Hart. He instituted reforms which are still effective in these two departments.

While the negotiators were still trying to arrive at satisfactory conditions for the big loan, the situation was suddenly complicated by the entrance of A. Wendell Jackson and the C. Birch Crisp banking group. Mr. Jackson arranged an independent loan of \$50,000,000 under the terms of which the Chinese could borrow in no other quarter for a year. When it was seen that this amount would not begin to suffice for the country's needs, and when it was discovered that the English bankers who supplied half of the \$50,000,000 promised were not eager to increase their commitments, the Crisp contract was canceled by the Chinese after the payment of a considerable forfeit, and the way seemed clear again for the conclusion of the negotiations with the Six Power groups. These were further delayed, however, by the quarreling of French and German bankers as to the designation of certain officials who should look after the collection of taxes and by the outbreak of the Balkan trouble, which made money conditions so stringent in Europe that any thought of advances to the Chinese was temporarily out of the question. The change in the Washington Administration, with the withdrawal of the American group, bids fair to end the entire scheme.

While the groups were liberally provided for in the matter of expenses in the one loan concluded, their heavy outlay in connection with the larger loan is likely to be a total loss. The American group has expended many thousands of dollars, and some of the members have asserted that even if the loan succeeded, the banking profits would have been largely consumed by the costly delays. As the United States was the one nation really free to raise large sums for foreign uses it seems likely now that the other five powers will withdraw from the agreement. Germany and Japan, particularly, are ill-fitted to contribute their share of the \$300,000,000 at this time.

WILSON TO RECOGNIZE CHINESE REPUBLIC

That Is the Next Step This Country Will Take to Show Its Unselfish Attitude.

LOAN ACTION STIRS EUROPE

Germany Isolated by Our Withdrawal

—J. R. Mott Refuses the Offer of the Chinese Embassy.

James Ward 20, '13
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Yesterday's announcement of President Wilson that the United States Government would not continue as a member of the Six Power Group formed to negotiate a large loan to the Chinese Republic, is only the first step in what appears to be a comprehensive programme already arranged for the future relations of this country and China.

The next step will be the formal recognition of the new Republic. With that as an earnest of the benevolent and friendly interest of the United States in the Flowery Land under a Republican form of government, the Wilson Administration will endeavor to pursue an independent course in dealing with China, and seek particularly to obtain mutual trade advantages and concessions directly from the Government at Peking without acting in co-operation with other powers.

In line with the views of the President and his advisers on this important departure from past policy, President Wilson has offered the post of Minister to China to John R. Mott of Montclair, N. J., probably the best-known Y. M. C. A. worker in the world, who is Foreign Secretary of the International Committee of that organization. Mr. Mott has declined the tender, but whether his answer is final has not been definitely ascertained, although the best information obtainable is that he gave a positive if reluctant refusal. Mr. Mott was proposed and urged for the Peking post by clergymen all over the country, particularly those interested in foreign missionary work, and by the Presbyterian clergy.

It is apparent, from the withdrawal of the United States from the six-power group, from the evident intention to recognize the Chinese Republic shown in President Wilson's statement, and from the effort of President Wilson to obtain a religious worker as the American diplomatic representative at Peking, that the Wilson Administration intends to treat China as a full-fledged nation, capable of conducting her own affairs, and to make the new republic realize that the only purposes of the United States are benevolent and unselfish and based on a foundation of a true Christian spirit. How far this application of the Golden Rule in relations between this Government and China will bring about the results desired is something that can only be determined by a trial. That it will please certain powers which do not believe that benevolent treatment of China by any nation will work to that nation's advantage goes without saying.

Press dispatches from Berlin reported the feeling aroused in Government circles there over the withdrawal of the United States from the six-power loan group cause no surprise in Washington. It was at German's initiative that Secretary of State Knox proposed concerted action between the powers in supervising the Chi-

nese Republic's efforts to borrow money. There is a suspicion here, however, based on reports current for a year, that the United States Government was only too anxious to meet Germany half way in the suggestion that there should be co-operation among the great nations concerned in connection with the arrangement of China's financial affairs.

Russia and France on the one hand, and Great Britain and Japan on the other, had been acting together in matters affecting China. Germany virtually stood alone. When the United States obtained co-operation among the Powers, apparently at Germany's suggestion, this Government became an important factor in everything that related to industrial enterprise and financial dealing in China, and Germany found a friend upon whom to lean should occasion demand. With the withdrawal of the United States from the six-power group Germany is left without an associate in the international concert. Naturally Germany feels that she has been badly treated by the action of the Wilson Administration.

To what extent the refusal of this Government to continue longer as a party to the international loan arrangement will affect the ability of the United States to play a major part in Chinese affairs has not been determined to the satisfaction of some Washington observers of Far Eastern conditions. It was recalled here to-day that John Hay's note of July 3, 1900, calling on the nations having interests in China to act in co-operation in everything that affected the international relations of the kingdom had given this Government a voice in the adjustment of China's troubles that had not only worked to American advantage, but, in the opinion of men who have followed the Chinese situation closely, had preserved the territorial and political entity of that country.

The fear was expressed here to-day that the policy of the Wilson Administration, foreshadowed in yesterday's statement by the President, meant a complete withdrawal from all co-operation with other powers in connection with China. The Hay policy, that gave this Government an equal voice with Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Russia, and France in practically everything that affected China's international dealings, has been adhered to until this day, and there is some apprehension here that, with the United States pursuing an independent course, other nations may decide that the time has come to carry out designs that will sidetrack American enterprise as far as obtaining valuable concessions and extending trade in China is concerned.

Many men interested in Chinese affairs have contended that the course of John Hay in 1900, which gave this Government a leading part in the determination of China's future, had been responsible for preventing the dismemberment of the Flowery Kingdom. Whether President Wilson's new policy embraces the withdrawal of the United States from active participation in international moves affecting China is something that such men are anxious to know. It has been contended that if this Government did so its influence in the determination of China's destiny would become null and void. Out of the possibilities of that contention grows the anxiety felt in certain quarters here since the publication of President

WILSON TO RECOGNIZE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Continued from Page 1.

Wilson's explanatory statement concerning the refusal of this Government to continue as a party to the six power group loan.

BERLIN FEARS LOAN FAILURE
American Bankers' Withdrawal Creates Consternation There.

BERLIN, March 19.—The retirement of the American bankers from participation in the Chinese loan has created consternation among the leaders of the inter-

ed group of German bankers, and evident to-day that they fear the outcome of the whole operation will be affected. It is asserted that the Germans continue the negotiations in spite of retirement of the American bankers whom they were to a certain extent natural allies in the project, since territorial questions, it is pointed out, do play the same rôle with them as they with the other powers.

The German bankers had received intimation that the American group contemplated withdrawal from the negotiations, and it is said in financial circles here that they feel hurt because learned only through the statement issued by President Woodrow Wilson that the United States would not be repressed officially any longer in the negotiati

SURPRISE IN LONDON.

Opponents of British Participation Foresee Collapse of Loan Plan

LONDON, March 19.—The announcement of President Woodrow Wilson's Administration had declined to re-engage the American bankers of the six-power group to continue their negotiation connection with the \$125,000,000 loan China came as a complete surprise to British Government. Only yesterday Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, in a written reply to a question in the House of Commons as to the position of affairs, said that the terms of the loan had the unanimous approval of six powers interested. This reply hardly in print when the news came of the decision of the American Government. There has been a good deal of dissatisfaction in London with the loan negotiations for exactly the same reasons. President Wilson gives for the withdrawal of the support of the United States. The publicists and papers which have been opposing Great Britain's support of the group take considerable satisfaction of the American action, and predict with the withdrawal of the American bankers the whole scheme will through. They point out that Japan and Russia have no money to lend and Germany has nothing to spare for China.

AMERICAN GROUP QUILTS.

Drops Chinese Loan Negotiations Deferring to Wilson, Say Morgan

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced tonight, in behalf of the syndicate which had engaged to underwrite the American portion of the "six-power" Chinese loan, that the group of banks and bank firms had withdrawn entirely from negotiations. A formal statement, prepared by H. P. Davison and Will Straight, partners in the Morgan firm who talked over the situation last week with Secretary of State Bryan, outlined the syndicate's position in the loan negotiations, and stated that the other participants had been notified that they were definitely out of the field. This is their statement:

"The American group, consisting of P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., First National Bank, and the National City Bank, was formed in the Spring of 1909 upon the expressed desire of the Department of State that a financial group be organized to take up the participation to which American capital was entitled under the Hukuang Railway loan agreement then under negotiation by the British, French, and German banking groups.

"This group thus became interested in Chinese loan matters, not primarily for its own profit, but for purposes indicated in President Taft and Secretary Knox's message to the Congress of December, 1909, these purposes, in effect, called for the cooperation of the bankers and the indispensable instrumentality by which the American Government needed to enable it to carry out a practical and real application of the open door policy. The Department of State considered that American cooperation with the banking groups of the several great powers enabled the United States to exercise a practical voice in China's affairs, and constituted the best guarantee for the preservation of Chinese integrity.

"In pursuance of the policy so advocated, the American group, with the Administration's approval, entered into agreement with the British, French, and German groups for the purpose of rendering financial assistance to China. In February, 1912, these four groups, at the request of their respective Governments and with the consent of the Chinese Government, admitted Russian and Japanese financial groups to the negotiations for the reorganization loan, thus constituting what has since been known as the 'six-power' group.

Following the revolution, and despite the fact that the authority of the new republic had not been generally accepted, the American group joined with the other groups in making to the provisional Government substantial advances to enable it more firmly to establish its authority and to restore normal conditions throughout the country.

"Meanwhile there had been in negotiation, during a period of many months, a loan agreement which, in its general terms, appeared last month to meet the approval of the six governments, of the banking groups, and the Chinese Government, and to be ready for signature.

"These terms were intended to cover two points. The first was to enable the Chinese Government to reorganize its administration on an effective modern basis.

BRYAN'S AID QUILTS; CRITICISES PRESIDENT

Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary, Affronted Over New Policy Toward China.

POWERS WERE NOT NOTIFIED

Only Know of Our Quitting Loan Group Through the Press—Embarrassed Diplomats.

March 21, 1913

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Huntington Wilson resigned from the office of Assistant Secretary of State to-day as a protest against President Wilson's abandonment of the policy of Ex-Secretary of State Knox with regard to China. The main complaint of Mr. Wilson, expressed in a long letter of resignation addressed to the President is that although he was Acting Secretary of State he learned for the first time through the newspapers of the President's statement that this Government had withdrawn from the six-power group organized to arrange and supervise the proposed loan to the Chinese republic. Assistant Secretary Wilson's resignation was accepted forthwith by President Wilson in a brief note.

The alleged discourtesy toward himself as Acting Secretary of State, to which Huntington Wilson objects, has not excited as much interest among people in Washington, who are familiar with diplomatic usage and have a particular concern in the Chinese question, as their understanding that this Government failed also to notify the five other Powers who are parties to the loan agreement that the United States had withdrawn. The Ambassadors of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Japan in Washington are placed in a position of peculiar delicacy through their lack of official knowledge as to the decision of the Wilson Administration, in fact, a position of such delicacy that public comment by them at this time is out of the question. It is evident that explanations from them will be sought by their respective Governments.

Only Embassies Notified.

Whatever explanations the Ambassadors may make, the five powers concerned will still be without information as to why the United States Government announced its withdrawal from the Chinese loan agreement through the press before officially notifying these powers, with which the United States was bound by agreement to act concurrently and in concert in connection with the loan. In dealings between nations changes in the personal administration of National and international affairs are not recognized, and the United States Government under President Wilson and William J. Bryan is, in the eyes of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, and Japan, the same Government with which they dealt during the official tenure of ex-President

Taft and Philander C. Knox. It is apparent, therefore, that these powers will feel that they have been treated with scant courtesy by a partner who announced his withdrawal from the partnership to all the community before telling them that he was cutting loose from association with them. It was not until last night that the statement of President Wilson, printed in the American newspapers yesterday morning, and in European newspapers yesterday, was cabled to the American Embassies in London, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Tokio. The statement was sent merely for the "information" of the embassies, and it was understood that there were no directions to those in charge of the embassies to present the statement to the various foreign offices with which they have to deal.

It is presumed, however, that the statement will be furnished to the several ministers for foreign affairs concerned in an informal way. When the official notification to the five powers will be made has not been ascertained.

Huntington Wilson in his letter to President Wilson resigning from the office of Assistant Secretary of State enters into a long discussion of the reasons for the six-power loan agreement. The former Assistant Secretary contends that the agreement had a deeper and wider bearing on China's future than that which came from the mere arrangement of an international loan. The policy abandoned by the Wilson Administration, Huntington Wilson said, had for its motive and purpose the protection of China's integrity and sovereignty as well as other benevolent and humanitarian intentions.

The Secretary's Letter.

Mr. Wilson's letter to the President follows:

March 19, 1913.
My Dear Mr. President: In view of all the circumstances, I feel that the resignation which I had the honor to submit to you on March 4 must be effective to-day. I have accordingly handed over the charge of the Department of State to Mr. Adee, the able and experienced Second Assistant Secretary of State. If I had felt that my continuing in office or not would affect in any way the interests of the country which I have had the honor to serve, I should not have to-day reached the decision which I beg leave now to communicate to you; but it seems now demonstrated that my remaining can serve no useful purpose.

It to-day becomes the duty of the Acting Secretary of State in dispatching instructions to the representatives of this Government abroad and as the channel of communication with the representatives of foreign Governments at Washington to be the spokesman of the President in regard to a new Far Eastern policy which is apparently deducible from your statement issued to the press last night. Inasmuch as I find myself entirely out of harmony with this radical change of policy, as I understand it, I trust you will sympathize with the view that it was not appropriate that I should longer retain the responsibilities of the office which I have now relinquished.

When I consented, at the request of Mr. Bryan and in deference to what I understood to be your wishes, to continue in the office of Assistant Secretary of State for these few weeks longer, I believed I was justified in assuming that there would be no radical departure from the practice of this and other countries whereby the knowledge and experience of the various officials of the foreign office are made use of in the study of great questions of foreign policy. I had no reason to suppose that the officials on duty in the Department of State would learn first from the newspapers of a declaration of policy which I think shows on its face the inadequacy of consideration given to the facts and theories involved and the failure clearly to apprehend the motives leading to and the purposes of the policy superseded.

I had no reason to suppose that the fate of negotiations which had so long had the studious attention of the Foreign Offices of six great powers would be abruptly determined with such quite unnecessary haste and in so unusual a manner. These methods, against which I respectfully protest, are the very extraordinary circumstances which I feel vitiate my understanding with Mr. Bryan and completely relieve me of any further obligation in the premises.

Reviews Mr. Taft's Purposes.

The repeated utterances of the last Administration must have made it perfectly clear that the motive and purpose of the policy now abandoned were first and primarily the protection of China's integrity and sovereignty, the uplift of the Chinese people, morally, materially, and governmentally; the development of China's resources, and the maintenance of our traditional policy of the "open door," or equality of opportunity for American enterprise.

Precisely because of the ultimate possibility of a measure of foreign control of China's finances, which may be inferred from a study of other countries which have found themselves in a similar situation, it was deemed imperative that there should be American participation in the liquidation of China's finances, in order to make sure of the presence of the potent, friendly, and disinterested influence of the United States. The only practicable method of such participation was by the use of reliable American bankers.

In the consideration of the Far Eastern policy I have felt that so much should be premised and that the problem of the Government's using American bankers, while still scrupulously avoiding any material monopolistic feature, might now, as before, be found one of the most difficult preoccupations. I have always thought that in the work of advancing the National interests and promoting the welfare of other nations the financial force of the United States could be marshaled in some manner to present a safely united front abroad, where it would be like the apex of a triangle, but would have at home at its base broad equality of opportunity both for citizens de-

siring to invest and for bankers desiring to engage in these difficult and relatively risky ventures. It seems, however, that the conclusions reached are expressed upon other grounds.

You will readily understand, Mr. President, that in view of all the considerations indicated in this letter and of the practical necessity that one charged, even temporarily, with the administration of the Department of State should be in entire and complete accord with your foreign policies, I feel it my duty at once to vacate a post in which one not in harmony with your foreign policy would be in danger, even with the best intentions, of failing accurately to reflect your views.

In retiring from the service, I beg leave to take the liberty of referring to the phrase in your inaugural address by which you summon "all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men to your side," and of assuring you that when you apply to the Department of State for technical advice in formulating your policies you can nowhere find men more duly described by that phrase than the patriotic, intelligent, high-minded, and non-partisan gentlemen whose association I am leaving with so much regret.

With every good wish for the success of your Administration, I have the honor to be, Mr. President, with great respect, Yours
WOODROW WILSON.

Short Answer from President.

This was the President's answer:

The White House,
March 20, 1913.

My Dear Sir: Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday and to say that I accept your resignation, as you suggest, as of the present date. Very truly yours,
WOODROW WILSON
Mr. Huntington Wilson, Department of State.

To understand certain statements in Huntington Wilson's letter it is necessary to explain that at the request of Secretary Bryan, Mr. Wilson had consented to remain on duty in the State Department indefinitely, inasmuch as no selection had been made of a successor to his office. Assuming that he would be at liberty from official connection with the department, Huntington Wilson had, prior to March 4, engaged passage for Europe for himself and family on a steamer sailing on March 18. When he was asked to remain in the department he canceled his reservations and placed himself at the service of the President and the Secretary of State. He has now again engaged passage for Europe and will sail on April 26.

Assistant Secretary Wilson decided at once, on reading President Wilson's statement on the Chinese loan, to demand his instant release from further duty in the department. He therefore wrote the day before yesterday his letter setting forth the reasons for his action. The letter was delivered at the White House this morning.

Huntington Wilson declined to-day to add a word to what he had said in his letter to the President, but it is known that he regarded the announcement of a change of policy concerning the Chinese loan without prior notification to him as a direct affront to himself and his colleagues in the State Department. Diplomatic representatives of the five powers in Washington depended upon Mr. Wilson as Acting Secretary of State for information as to this Government's attitude, and his inability to give them advance notice of the decision to withdraw from the six-power group placed him in an embarrassing position in his dealings with them.

President Wilson's indication of his purpose to recognize the new Chinese Republic is particularly offensive to Huntington Wilson. He has consistently adhered to the view for over a year past that the present Government of the Chinese Republic is most unstable and insecure, and that to recognize it would be utter folly. There is authority for the belief that one reason for this attitude is the existence of an agreement never made public, to which all the powers assented, that the Chinese Republic should not be recognized by any of the powers singly, but by all at a time to be agreed upon by them.

May Hurt American Investments.

It is contended here that if the agreement does exist President Wilson must necessarily pause before he proceeds to recognize the new Government, and it may cause him embarrassment as the consequences of his declaration against

the Chinese loan are unfolded. The New York bankers, who were glad to be released from their agreement to participate in the loan, have been opposed to the recognition of the new Republic, and whatever satisfaction they have obtained from the repudiation of the six-power loan policy may be counterbalanced, it is suggested here, by a proclamation of recognition at an early date, which, in their opinion, may seriously endanger American investments in China.

One of the many ramifications of the President's repudiation of the Chinese loan arrangement that has caused comment in the capital is the position of Secretary Bryan in connection with the matter. In the first fortnight of the Wilson Administration the only two statements bearing on matters of primary importance were written and prepared by the President himself, and both concerned Col. Bryan's own office. The first was in relation to Latin America. The second was the Chinese loan pronouncement, and it was made public at the White House two days after the departure of Secretary Bryan.

The best information obtainable by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is that both these statements had Secretary Bryan's sanction, and there is every reason to believe the President and Col. Bryan had a thorough and cordial understanding as to the manner of their preparation and the means taken to put them before the country. Why there should have been a departure from the customary method of having the Secretary of State be the medium through which foreign policies should be announced has not been explained. But it is believed that this was due to Secretary Bryan's own desire. Col. Bryan is credited with a wish to do nothing that would give him undue prominence in the Wilson Administration.

BRYAN BACKS UP PRESIDENT.

Indorses Statement Regarding the Chinese Loan—Disagrees with Aid.

DES MOINES, March 20.—Secretary of State William J. Bryan said to-night that he was entirely in sympathy with President Wilson in the latter's attitude on the proposed Chinese loan, and that he was unable to agree with what former Assistant Secretary Huntington Wilson had to say concerning the "six-power agreement."

The Secretary of State was engaged in reading the published report of Huntington Wilson's resignation and the reasons therefor, when asked if he had any comment to make.

"I cannot, of course, agree with the former Assistant Secretary," said Mr. Bryan, "in what he says concerning the six-power agreement. The representatives of a group of bankers were heard and the matter was considered by the President. The principles involved were such that it did not require any great length of time for the President to understand and act upon them.

"I have no doubt that in the matter of the Chinese loan the late President and retiring Secretary and Assistant Secretary did what they thought best for our country and China, but I am entirely in sympathy with the attitude of President Wilson, and heartily indorse both the position taken and the language employed by him, and I may add that I am sure that the country will approve of the change in policy. I am equally confident that China will rejoice at our Nation's attitude.

"My association with the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Wilson, has been very pleasant. I have found him courteous and helpful during my connection with the department."

APPLAUDS PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

London News Says Note on Chinese Loan Has Cleared the Air.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 21.—The Daily News, in an editorial, welcomes President Wilson's statement announcing the new American policy toward China, and states that his action must have a profound influence upon the future of China. "The withdrawal of the United States from the six-power syndicate," it proceeds, "is pretty certain to be followed by other powers. From the outset the syndicate has been used to give certain groups of financiers the profitable monopoly of ex-

ploiting China and to enable Russia and Japan to further their territorial and political ambitions at the expense of China."

The Daily News refers to the fact that Sir Edward Grey this week expressed his determination to support

only members of the syndicate, and hopes the course of President Wilson will convert him to a wiser view.

"President Wilson's action is direct, simple, swift, and has cleansed the air in this particular region of international relations. It is all the more valuable because it belongs to his general policy. He means to have nothing to do with Dollar Diplomacy, a policy which makes foreign officers the instruments of international finance. Even though it costs him the resignation of some officials, that he may find many imitators among statesmen is the wish of all good men."

The Morning Post says: "From the fact that the new Administration has definitely refused to continue the path marked out by its predecessor in China, it might be inferred that in future the United States will put aside the aims and methods of dollar diplomacy in every part of the world. But whatever they may wish, the Democrats will be unable to escape from the responsibility which rests on their country in Central America. They cannot throw over the Monroe Doctrine, and if they stand by the rights which it asserts for the United States they will be bound to accept the corresponding duties.

"President Wilson, no less than Mr. Taft, will be forced to preserve order in all territory washed by the Caribbean Sea. Political and military adventurers in small republics will pay little heed to mere exhortation, and if President Wilson does not wish to continue the Republican policy he will have to find some other means of enforcing his will."

WILSON UPSETS CHINA LOAN PLAN

James *March 19, 1913*
Abandoning Six-Power Group, He Also Repudiates Knox's "Dollar Diplomacy."

PEKING DEAL "OBNOXIOUS"

Loan Conditions, He Says, Might Involve Us in Serious Meddling in Republic's Affairs.

WOULD HELP IN OTHER WAYS

New York Syndicate, Which Asked the Government's Position, Is Relieved by the Answer.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Wilson officially announced late this afternoon that the United States Government, under his Administration, would no longer be a party to the "Six Power Group," which has been endeavoring to arrange a heavy loan to the Chinese Republic in behalf of banking interests of the countries concerned. Incidentally the President, in the statement prepared by him and given out at the White House, repudiates the "dollar diplomacy" of Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State under Taft.

The President indorses the general policy of "no entangling foreign alliances," even in respect to arrangements for supervising the financial compacts of weaker Governments, and specifically asserts that the responsibility of the United States implied in the encouragement of a loan to be secured and administered under the conditions imposed by the Six Power Group "is plain enough, and is obnoxious to the principles upon which this Government rests."

These are the matters covered by the President's statement:

A declaration of the Government's purpose to withdraw from co-operation with five other great powers in seeking to have China consent to specific conditions for the disbursement and repayment of a loan of \$125,000,000, to be advanced by bankers who are subjects or citizens of these powers.

An expression of disapproval of the conditions on which the loan was sought and refusal to assume responsibility of participation in the proposed loan which might involve interference in the political affairs of China.

A declaration that this suggested responsibility is obnoxious to fundamental American principles.

An expression of willingness to help develop Chinese resources.

An expression of sympathy with the establishment of republican principles in China.

A declaration of intention to urge legislation that will enable American bankers and business men to overcome present restrictions, mainly on account of laws affecting National banks, which hamper them in competing for Chinese trade with bankers and business men of other Governments.

Bryan Conferred with Wilson.

The decision to follow this course, amounting practically to repudiation of the policy of the Taft Administration with respect to not only China but also certain Central American countries, was reached at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day. Secretary Bryan is in the West, but he discussed the subject with President Wilson Sunday prior to his departure.

The statement announcing the new policy was written by President Wilson. It was the intention to withhold publication until to-morrow or Thursday, but an inkling of the Cabinet action leaked out, and the President directed that the statement be given to the press. It reads as follows:

We are informed that at the request of the last Administration a certain group of American bankers undertook to participate in the loan, now desired by the Government of China (approximately \$125,000,000).

Our Government wished American bankers to participate along with the bankers of other nations, because it desired that the good-will of the United States toward China should be exhibited in the practical way, that American capital should have access to that great country, and that the United States should be in a position to share with the other powers any political responsibilities that might be associated with the development of the foreign rela-

tions of China in connection with industrial and commercial enterprises. The present Administration has been asked by this group of bankers whether it would also request them to participate in the loan. The representatives of the bankers through whom the Administration was approached, declared that they would continue to seek their share of the loan under the proposed agreements only if expressly requested to do so by the Government. The Administration has declined to make such request because it did not approve the conditions of the loan or the implications of responsibility on its own part which it was plainly told would be involved in the request.

The conditions of the loan seem to us to touch very nearly the administrative independence of China itself; and this Administration does not feel that it ought, even by implication, to be a party to those conditions.

The responsibility on its part, which would be implied in requesting the bankers to undertake the loan might conceivably go the length, in some unhappy contingency, of forcible interference in the financial, and even the political affairs of that great Oriental State, just now awakening to a consciousness of its power and of its obligations to its people. The conditions include not only the pledging of particular taxes, some of them antiquated and burdensome, to secure the loan, but also the administration of those taxes by foreign agents.

The responsibility on the part of our Government implied in the encouragement of a loan, thus secured and ad-

Continued on Page 3.

ministered, is plain enough, and is obnoxious to the principles upon which the Government of our people rests.

The Government of the United States is not only willing, but earnestly desirous, of aiding the great Chinese people in every way that is consistent with their untrammelled development and its own immemorial principles. The awakening of the people of China to a consciousness of their possibilities under free government is the most significant, if not the most momentous, event of our generation. With this movement and aspiration the American people are in profound sympathy. They certainly wish to participate, and participate very generously, in opening to the Chinese and to the use of the world the almost untouched and perhaps unrivaled resources of China.

The Government of the United States is earnestly desirous of promoting the most extended and intimate trade relationships between this country and the Chinese Republic.

The present Administration will urge and support the legislative measures necessary to give American merchants, manufacturers, contractors, and engineers the banking and other financial facilities which they now lack, and without which they are at a serious disadvantage as compared with their industrial and commercial rivals. This is its duty. This is the main material interest of its citizens in the development of China.

Our interests are those of the open door—a door of friendship and mutual advantage. This is the only door we care to enter.

Bankers Asked Statement of Attitude

This statement by President Wilson at this time is the direct result of a call received by Secretary Bryan on March 9 from Henry P. Davison and Willard D. Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Paul M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who wished to know whether the Administration desired their firms to participate in the pending loan, of which \$25,000,000 of the \$125,000,000 total was assigned to the

American syndicate. Messrs. Davison, Straight, and Warburg told Secretary Bryan that they would not continue as parties to the loan unless expressly requested to do so by this Government.

To-day's statement makes it certain that there will be no participation in the Six-Power loan by the New York bankers. There will be no embarrassment connected with the withdrawal of the American syndicate. Provision was made in the papers of agreement by which this could be done in certain contingencies, and one contingency was the withdrawal of Government backing.

Under the agreement the powers were to appoint representatives to supervise the collection of Chinese revenues, to be applied to the payment of interest, and in addition agents of the powers were to supervise the expenditure of the borrowed money—that is, were to see that it was applied to the purposes for which it was obtained. China objected to some of these conditions as too harsh, and much of the delay in concluding the negotia-

tions has been due to Chinese resentment.

The discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day indicated that it was the Administration's hope that the changed policy would result in opening the doors of opportunity in China to independent American bankers and business men, who wished to invest in Chinese enterprises. One of the main objections to the Knox policies, voiced at the meeting, was that it pledged the United States to establish a monopoly in loans for a limited group of American bankers.

The promise, contained in President Wilson's statement, that his administration would urge legislative measures to give American merchants, manufacturers, contractors, and engineers "the banking and other financial facilities which they now lack," has especial reference to general complaint of American business men that they are obliged to do their business abroad through foreign bankers. The main complaint has direct application to conditions in Central America and South America, where German and British banks do most of the foreign banking business.

Our banking laws do not permit National banks to establish branches in foreign countries, and the statement of the President means that he will seek to have Congress enact legislation that will enable big banks in the United States to maintain branches abroad. American business men having dealings with Latin-America assert that through the necessity of conducting their affairs through foreign banks the prices at which they sell as well as other trade secrets become known to their rivals.

End of "Dollar Diplomacy."

The policy of the Wilson Administration, as announced to-day, means the ending of the so-called "dollar diplomacy," at least for four years. This "dollar diplomacy" was based on the conviction that it was the duty of the Government to use its best efforts to obtain business opportunities for its manufacturers, merchants, contractors, bankers, and others in foreign lands. It was through the use of this Government's direct influence that American shipbuilding firms obtained contracts for building battleships for the Argentine Republic.

The first exemplification of Mr. Knox's plan of helping American enterprise was found in the treaty arrangements with Nicaragua and Honduras, by which this Government was virtually to stand sponsor for the repayment by those countries of loans made to them by American bankers. These treaties were never ratified on account of opposition in the Senate to the obligation assumed by the United States to enforce the terms of an arrangement with private citizens of this country through assuming control of the collection of revenues of the Latin-American republics concerned.

The same principle was involved, however, in the Santo Dominican treaty negotiated under the Roosevelt Administration and ultimately ratified by the Senate. The arrangement is still in force, and Dominican revenues are collected and disbursed under the direction of persons appointed by the Government of the United States. In the Roosevelt régime the term "dollar diplomacy" was not used, but what was done in the case of the Dominican Republic was really the entering wedge for the policy of Mr. Knox, which is now repudiated by the Wilson Administration.

One paragraph in President Wilson's statement is interpreted here as foreshadowing an intention to grant early recognition to the new Chinese Republic.

The President mentions the awakening of the people of China "to their possibilities under free Government," and then adds:
"With this movement and aspiration the American people are in profound sympathy."
It is not doubted here that steps for recognition will be taken soon, but no

authoritative statement on the subject is forthcoming.

BANKERS HERE ARE RELIEVED.

Quite Willing to Drop Out of Deal in View of Money Conditions.

The prolonged negotiations for a loan to China, which are now apparently ended, so far as this country is concerned, were entered into by the American bankers at the instigation of Secretary Knox, who tried to continue the open-door policy demanded by John Hay. A syndicate, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. and including besides that firm the First National Bank, National City Bank, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., was originally formed to unite with bankers of France, Germany, and England to supply China with \$300,000,000, the amount at first decided upon as necessary to reform the currency system, rehabilitate the army, and carry out internal improvements. Each of the four nations was to supply a quarter of the loan.

Willard D. Straight, former Consul at Mukden, but now connected with J. P. Morgan & Co., and Henry P. Davison, a member of that firm, have represented the American bankers abroad throughout the negotiations. Mr. Davison was ill last night and could not be seen. Mr. Straight, who spent several months in China, going over the plans, preferred to make no comment on President Wilson's statement. From other sources it was learned that the American bankers were quite willing to drop out of the financing scheme—at least until the world situation clears somewhat. The financial stringency in Europe has made foreign members of the international syndicate only too glad of an indefinite interruption of the negotiations.

The negotiations have apparently been concluded several times, only to be resumed later, as a result of the inability of the different groups to agree among themselves and the opposition from various sources in China. When arrangements for the \$300,000,000 loan appeared in a fair way of being realized they were upset by a demand from Russia and Japan for admittance to the syndicate. These powers finally obtained the right to participate and the international syndicate has since been known as the six-power group.

For a long time the Chinese authorities refused to sign the agreements, as drawn after a thorough discussion, on the ground that the group had no right to demand the privilege of supervising the collection of the salt gabelle, one of the revenues pledged as security for payment of interest, or to pass on the uses to which China put the proceeds of the loan. While these points were in dispute A. Wendell Jackson, an American college professor and engineer, who had a wide acquaintance in China, caused a fresh break between the Peking authorities and the six-power group by arranging singlehanded an independent loan of \$50,000,000. This loan was financed through London banks, headed by C. Birch Crisp & Co. Half of the amount pledged by this independent syndicate was supplied to the Chinese, although the British public failed to subscribe to the bonds offered, and it has been understood that the arrangements for the balance were recently canceled by the payment of damages by the Chinese.

Following the Jackson incident China again approached the six-power group for a loan of \$125,000,000, having given up for the time being some of the less pressing plans for improvements. Much of the \$125,000,000 was required to pay the army and meet accrued payments of the Boxer indemnities. China is in sore straits for funds to quiet her unpaid soldiers, and it was expected that at the April meeting of the Assembly approval would be given to the arrangements, tentatively made, for borrowing \$125,000,000.

The American bankers have all along taken the stand that they were associated with the European nations in this matter chiefly because of the desire of the State Department, and that they would be glad to be freed of their share in the participation.

The China Daily News
FEBRUARY 24, 1913

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

A SUDDEN CALAMITY.

General Sympathy in Peking.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Feb. 22.

The Empress Dowager died suddenly this morning, at 2 o'clock, from an apoplectic stroke. She had been ailing for a few days, but serious consequences were not apprehended.

DEATH BY APPENDICITIS.

IMPERIAL GUARDIANS IN PEKING.

[REUTER'S PACIFIC COAST SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 22.

The Empress-Dowager died at 2.30 this morning after a short illness. The cause of her death is unknown but the symptoms, apparently, of her illness resembled appendicitis. Only an old-style Chinese doctor attended her.

It appears that the Empress-Dowager's illness was the real reason of Hsu Shih-chang's summons to come to Peking, for the Government feared serious results. Both Hsu Shih-chang and Hsih Hsu, the guardians of the ex-Emperor, attended at the Palace yesterday, as well as many Manchu princes and nobles, but the death of the Empress-Dowager was then not expected.

Periodical Attacks.

It seems that the Empress-Dowager had suffered for many months from periodical attacks of illness, beginning with symptoms resembling Bright's disease, but when acute stages were reached the complaint developed upon lines resembling appendicitis. One of these acute attacks occurred yesterday morning, but the Empress-Dowager failed to recover from it after a few hours, as on former occasions. Later in the evening her condition became worse and a fainting condition supervened, leading to a report of her death, which one Chinese newspaper published this morning. Towards midnight delirium set in, after which, at about one o'clock, loss of consciousness followed, and death occurred peacefully at 2.30 a.m.

A Friend to China.

As the ex-Imperial Family intended to remove from the eastern portion of the Forbidden City today, a rumour was spread that the Empress-Dowager's death was due

to suicide, but circumstances entirely disprove that theory, for the Empress Dowager displayed a happy willingness regarding the Imperial Family's transfer, which was originally her own suggestion.

Foreign medical opinion is divided as to whether the Empress Dowager's death was due to a complication of diseases in which appendicitis was involved, or to general anasarca, of which there were many symptoms.

Her death has cast great gloom over Peking, particularly in view of the Empress Dowager's evident desire to assist the people of China as far as possible in every way, for apart from her sympathetic and intelligent interest in the Republic, in which she always surmounted the questions of class, race and party, she frequently overruled incipient Manchu schemes which would have led to serious complications.

A Foreign Impression.

Mrs. Calhoun, wife of the United States Minister in Peking, visited the Empress-Dowager on the 17th instant, at the invitation of the Empress-Dowager, who, hearing that Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun intended shortly to leave Peking, desired to express a personal farewell.

The Empress-Dowager then appeared to be rather seriously ill, giving the appearance of suffering from oedema. She seemed, however, to be suffering from nothing but physical depression.

Sympathy of the Legations.

The foreign Legations and community in Peking, with one accord, express the deepest regret at the death of the Empress-Dowager, who was a womanly woman of fine character, upon whom an arbitrary fate placed severe trials through no fault of her own. The Manchus show the deepest despondency at the death of their Empress, whom all Manchus loved and honoured.

The Government, also, expresses its deepest regret and points out that the Chinese people are now endowed with a greater responsibility in the training and upbringing of the ex-Emperor, who now returns to the care of his real mother, the wife of Prince Chun, from whom he has been practically separated since his enthronement.

Pilferers at the Palace.

Hsih Hsu and Hsu Shih-chang this afternoon officially reported to the Government the death of the Empress-Dowager and requested instructions regarding the ex-Emperor. Practically all the Manchu princes and nobles remained to-day at the Palace, to which they were summoned in the early hours of this morning. Prince Pu Lun when leaving his residence at three o'clock this morning after receiving a notification of the death of the Empress-Dowager, expressed surprise and

stated that yesterday evening he considered that the death of the Empress-Dowager was only a matter of days, but he did not expect so sudden a demise.

A number of eunuchs began pilfering the Palace treasures this morning. Consequently, Prince Pu Lun despatched a messenger to President Yuan Shih-kai, asking for a number of Government officials to be sent to the Palace to safeguard all moveable property, which was promptly done, while guards were placed at the gates in order to arrest pilferers.

OFFICIAL MOURNING.

A TRAGIC ENDING.

Peking, Feb. 23.

The Official Gazette publishes an order that twenty-seven days' mourning for the Empress-Dowager are to be observed, during which flags are to be half-masted. Officials are wearing black bands on their left arms. It is understood that the Government intends to arrange a funeral of an impressive character.

The "Peking Daily News" learns that the concubines of Emperor Tung Chih openly rejoice at the death of the Empress-Dowager, who is said to have known that her death was rapidly approaching. When the end came Shih Hsu, Shao Ying and Ching Feng were the only Manchu officials present. The ex-Regent, Prince Chun, was also there, however.

Alone in the world.

The Empress-Dowager's last statement was, "I and the boy are alone in the world. We have scarcely a friend and now I must leave him alone, how shall my spirit find rest in the next world? What face shall I possess as I rejoin our ancestors in the ancestral temple, I the last Empress of the ruined dynasty. When unable to speak the Empress-Dowager pointed in the direction of the ex-Emperor and signed to Shih Hsu, who knelt by her bedside, apparently intending to express a last appeal for Shih Hsu to guard the boy.

It is currently reported that the Imperial concubines are creating much trouble through intrigues and squabbling regarding the care of the ex-Emperor, but the Government is taking up the matter and there seems every probability of Government dictation settling the matter.—Reuter.

THE LAST MANCHU EMPRESS.

The death of the Lung Yu Empress Dowager, which took place

in Peking in the early hours of Saturday morning, removes from the political stage one who will always be remembered in connexion with the passing of the Manchus and the transition from Empire to Republic. But the circumstances surrounding the abdication of the infant Emperor and the subsequent history of events in the Forbidden City do not suggest in any way that her death will be regarded as the removal of an obstacle to Republican progress. The resignation of the Regency by Prince Chun on December 6, 1911 was thought at the time to foreshadow a dangerous period of petticoat government. But the tone of the Empress Dowager's edict was peaceful and conciliatory, and so far, at any rate, genuine, that her subsequent efforts up to the time of the Imperial abdication in February 1912 appear to have been directed to securing the best terms possible for the retiring Manchu princes.

Since that time the veil has seldom been drawn from the entrance to the Forbidden City. Little has been heard of the life of Emperor or Empress Dowager except that it has been growing miserable and lonely, though there is nothing to show that Republican promises have been broken with regard to allowance and dignities. In fact, on February 15, the Empress Dowager's birthday, the members of the Cabinet visited the Palace to pay her their respects. Her end was sudden, for although she had been ailing for some time past, she had been preparing almost up to the day of her death for her departure to the Summer Palace with the Emperor, with the object of avoiding possible complications at the forthcoming opening of Parliament.

Born about the year 1880 the Lung Yu Empress Dowager came of the same Yehonala family as the "old Buddha," Tze Hsi, and was in fact her niece. At an early age she was married to the Emperor Kuang Hsü, largely, it is believed, owing to the insistence of Tze Hsi, who believed that she had found in her a useful adjutant. But the dethronement of the Emperor was believed to be much resented by her. Her second opportunity came with the death of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager on November 14 and 15, 1908. She was left a childless widow to share the powers of Regency with Prince Chun, father of the new Emperor Hsuan Tung.

But her position was not established without a struggle. Kuang Hsu's title to the throne was never truly valid because, as the cousin of his predecessor Tung Chih, he was unable to offer ancestral worship at

his tomb. To correct this defect as far as possible, the old Empress Dowager, in assigning the succession to Hsuan Tung, decided that he should become the adopted son of both Kuang Hsu and Tung Chih. This arrangement resulted in extravagant claims on the part of Tung Chih's three widows. They, it is true, were secondary wives, his chief consort having died somewhat mysteriously within a few weeks of her husband. But at Tze Hsi's funeral they caused no little consternation by refusing to return to the Capital. The advantage of permitting them to stop away appears to have been overlooked, and they were eventually induced to return, mainly, it is said, by the promise that the baby Emperor should spend an equal time with each. At this time two other Empresses were more or less in the field, the aged widow of Hsien Feng and a secondary consort of Kuang Hsü.

It says much for the ability and strength of character

of the "Western" Empress that, with five rivals of her own sex arrayed against her, she contrived to avoid carrying out the agreement with regard to the care of the Emperor. In ambition she was probably the equal of her great predecessor. But she lacked cleverness in making the utmost use of the ablest Chinese officials, as is shown, for example, by the neglect of Tang Shao-yi. At times, it may be thought, she sought inspiration from the methods of Tze Hsi. In 1911, at the time of the Hukuang Currency Loan, it was generally assumed that she was trying to imitate the old Empress Dowager and to hold the country together. But in any consistent policy of that kind her efforts were ruined by the vacillations of Prince Chun and the extravagance of the younger Manchu princes.

Into the details of her closing days it is unnecessary to go. Some uncertainty exists as to the disease which caused her death at so early an age. But the guidance of the nation, whether for good or ill, had been taken out of her hands and out of those of a Manchu Emperor and the Manchu race. And in such circumstances she died, it may be thought, at a time when she would hardly have wished to live.

THE CINIL WAR.

DIRECT NEWS FROM HANKOW.

(From the C. C. Post, November 3.)

[Still another change in the appearance of the *Post*. We have been driven from our office in the Hupeh road by the presence of Imperialist soldiers. Some of our staff are minus their tails, and they dare not go near the place for fear they should lose their heads. We hope to get straight some time.]

THE BURNING OF HANKOW.

When we were assured that the imperialists harboured the intention of burning the native city of Hankow to the ground we refused to give ear to the tale. We believed it possible that they might burn the suburbs, as they were already engaged in doing so, but that the Imperial troops would perpetrate the supreme villainy of destroying an immense city of over half a million of inhabitants without notice and without adequate cause, seems utterly incredible. It was, therefore, a great shock when we heard on Wednesday morning that the city was already in flames in a dozen places. Hastening to the top of the *Post* building we could see great pillars of smoke rising all along the line of the Maloo and here and there fresh fires being started. A strong north east wind was blowing which rushed the flames along pulling them out to a great length, and whenever they caught a high building they seemed to enfold it and in a few minutes it became a raging furnace. There had been no rain for a long time and everything was bone dry. The sight was simply appalling and it soon became apparent that the city was doomed. The sun shone through the smoke with a ghastly glare and as one thought of the luckless people in the streets fleeing for their lives, old folks and helpless women and children abandoned to their fate, and the valuable properties ruthlessly sacrificed; of the contents of the splendid shops and the great cargoes of merchandise stored in the godowns, including all the spare stock of food, the whole amounting to a sum the value of which cannot even be guessed at so great must be the total, one's teeth involuntary clenched as the words "devils incarnate" sprang to the lips. And, as if this was not enough, the imperial batteries kept busy showering shells on the doomed city.

It was soon seen that churches, schools, hospitals, everything must go and a gallant expedition was organised to try and bring out the pupils of the Wesleyan Girls' School, the School for the Blind and the hundred odd patients in the Red Cross Hospital, but as already reported, the launch was driven back from the Han and another effort in the evening was found impracticable.

Meanwhile the concessions were having their own share of alarms. The imperialists for several days have had a battery of a dozen guns located at the Tachih-men crossing, and on the old

Golf Course, where they are sheltered by the concessions from the fire of the firing forts on Hanyang hill and at Huchang. In attempting to reach these batteries the revolutionary fire has to cross the British Concession, all the shells that fall short land in it. Hence shells came dropping in all day long. As already reported the revolutionaries agreed to give over firing if the imperialists' batteries could be removed from the protection of the concession, and the officer in charge of the guns, on a consular request, undertook to move them, but never did so. There were many narrow escapes from these falling shells; but fortunately no foreign lives were lost.

The fire in the native city went on all day, but so vast was the area to be consumed that as night fell not one third had been overtaken. All Wednesday night it blazed lighting up the sky and the whole countryside for miles around, but towards morning, the wind having fallen, it began to die down in the various sections, as it was checked by the fire walls. The first thing yesterday morning, however, as the Golf Course imperialist batteries reopened with their big guns, was the sight of fresh pillars of smoke rising up all along the burned edge. We counted twelve starting off in as many minutes, and soon the whole inferno was in full blast again. Meanwhile,

the revolutionary forts began to reply to the batteries and the shells, as before, to drop in the concession. One entered a lady's bedroom window and smashed up the bed. Fortunately, she was elsewhere. Another exploded on the Bund within a few feet of a passing foreigner, another struck a building on the Hwacheong road, exploding and sending a fragment about a pound weight whizzing past the ear of a customs man, while quite a number of godowns were struck.

The concession was crowded with the fleeing refugees with their beds and boxes, and poor wretches were wandering about who appeared to have absolutely nowhere to go. The imperial troops worked their way to the river and occupied the pontoons opposite to the China Merchants and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, from which they took pot shots at the poor people who were trying to escape in sampans, many of whom were wounded and one to our knowledge shot dead. Inside the city, the banks and the pawn shops were broken open and looting went on without restriction, imperialist soldiers being often conspicuous in this performance. All day long a string of looters poured into the Concession, where much to their disgust the plunder was taken from them by the police.

As foreigners are not allowed in the city it is impossible to say what has been burned and what is still left. The fire appeared to be working down the side of the Han and along the Yangtse. The Light and Power Co.'s buildings are gone, with the exception of the boiler and engine house which contained nothing which would burn, the Nisshin Kaisha's upper wharf and godowns, and some say the China Merchants also. As we go to press the fires are still raging and getting nearer the concessions, but it will take a day or two to finish yet.

It is almost impossible for anyone who has got red blood in his veins to write calmly about this atrocity. When the acts become known they will elicit a thrill of horror throughout the civilized world, "What have we done", said one of the leading men of the Chinese community to the writer, "that we should be treated in this way by the mandarin soldiers? It is our rice they eat, and our clothes they wear. Why should they trouble Hankow at all? Why did they give us no notice so as to remove a little food and clothing? They have not the hearts of men nor of beasts, but Heaven sees", and the tears stood in his eyes. Yes, Heaven sees. The fire that burned Hankow may yet consume its authors. It is worse than a crime; it has been a blunder.

INMATES OF WESLEYAN MISSION RESCUED.

During the whole of Wednesday night much anxiety was felt for the fate of the blind boys and the patients in the Red Cross Hospital at the Wesleyan Mission. The whole night the fire raged round the locality where the buildings stand. During the afternoon and towards dusk occasionally glimpses of the Red Cross flag flying over the hospital could be caught through a rift in the dense black columns of smoke, the glimpses also revealed the flames moving, although slowly, ever towards the compound.

Yesterday forenoon, through the energies of Dr. Booth, a strong body of foreigners and native Red Cross men carrying stretchers started to walk along the Malu to the Hospital to see how matters really stood, and if possible to get the patients into Hankow. An imperialist guard, which marched in a straggling line in the rear, also accompanied the party. The scenes along the Malu were pitiful. Desolation reigned supreme. Where once had been thriving thoroughfares, now nothing but a heap of smoldering ruins. Where once were to be seen crowds of people, now nothing but a few wretches grovelling amongst the ashes of what used to be their homes. To add to the ghastliness of the scene were the corpses; corpses of men, women and children, many of them charred to a cinder, and all of them showing signs of having been preyed upon by the pariah dogs of the neighbourhood.

Upon turning a corner of the road a full view of the flag was seen. That part of the compound at any rate was still standing. A little farther on a coolie was met carrying a letter from the hospital to the Concession. According to him the buildings were all safe with the exception of the kitchen of one which had caught fire and collapsed. All along the road were to be seen squads of imperialist soldiers, sleeping or polishing up their bayonets. No picket was on duty, they all seemed confident that they were safe from the attack of the revolutionaries. Not a revolutionary soldier was to be seen. The only signs of them were their rifles captured by the greycoats, and to these there seemed to be no end. Every soldier who was coming down

from the Han bank was carrying one of two—some rifles which seemed to have escaped from a museum, but the majority brand new with the vaseline on the bolt and barrel as when they left the factory.

The compound showed that the inmates had passed a sleepless night. Boxes and bedding were piled on the lawn in front of the houses. The little blind boys were also there. Their plight was pitiful indeed. All night they had stood huddled together on the patch of grass turning their sightless eyes to the oncoming flames. One of them said: "We could hear the fire coming ever nearer, the flames hissing and cracking when they first caught hold of the building and then the crash of roof and the walls falling in. We could feel the heat of the flames becoming more intense every minute until it became so fierce that we had to turn our heads away to keep our faces from being scorched. We should have liked to run away to safety, but we could not. We could not see and did not know where to run, all we could do was to stand and wait for death."

The removing of the wounded in the hospital itself did not take long. Willing hands soon had the stretchers rigged up on which they were carried to the Malu, where a number of carriages were waiting to take them to the Concession.

It was a strange expedition in a way—imperialist soldiers acting as escorts for the rescue of their wounded enemies.

REVOLUTIONARIES AT KULING.

Kuling, October 28.

The revolutionary cause seems to be prospering. No definite news has reached here from Nanchang although the Chinese in Kiukiang are most emphatic in asserting that the city has gone over. Kuling hoisted the white flag to-day for the first time. The Laoyeh went down on Tuesday last to see his new masters and has just returned. I have no fear in my own mind but that things will keep quiet here, for there does not seem to be very much for disturbers to come up here for. When in Kiukiang I went inside the city and found everything perfectly quiet. A few of the people, and of course all the soldiers, were wearing the white badge. Business was going on as usual, but the sentries at the gates eyed everyone as they passed out or in, and I heard that no large boxes were allowed to be taken in or carried out of the city.

ASSERTS CHINA ISN'T REALLY A REPUBLIC

J. O. P. Bland, Here to Lecture, Will Advise United States to Refuse to Recognize It.

FINDS OLD HEADS IN CONTROL

James Knox
And Change Is Only a Change of Name—Censures Missionaries for Optimistic Views.

In a series of lectures which he has come to this country to deliver at the Lowell Institute in Boston and at Cornell University, J. O. P. Bland, for many years an official of the Chinese Government, will suggest that the United States either refuse altogether to recognize the Chinese Republic, or at least go slowly with negotiations looking to that result.

Mr. Bland holds that the people of this country have been deceived or hypnotized by the magic of the word, "republic," and have gained a false impression of the situation in China. For much of China's troubles he blames the foreign policy of the United States, as expressed through the activities of Secretary Knox in the Manchurian Railway affair, and for the rest he blames the missionaries and the students who have come from China to this country.

It is now nearly thirty years since Mr. Bland went out from London to become an officer of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service in China. He served for a time as secretary to Sir Robert Hart, head of the Customs Service, and afterward became Secretary of the Municipal Council at Shanghai. He represented the British Government at Peking during the negotiation of four large railroad loans, which are said to be the most successful investments of British capital yet made in Chinese territory.

Mr. Bland arrived in New York a week ago from his home at Shepperton-on-Thames, and, pending the commencement of his lecture series at the Lowell Institute, he is the guest of Willard P. Straight, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the agent of the six-power group in the negotiation of pending Chinese loans. At the home of Mr. Straight last night he discussed with a TIMES reporter some of the things he said Americans should know before deciding upon a policy toward the present Chinese Government.

"I was greatly impressed by the views of your leading thinkers and philosophers expressed on Jan. 1 last in THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning the six great events of the year 1911," he said. "You may recall that nearly all of your noted men and women placed the formation of a republic in China among the commanding events of the year. I wish their expectations could be justified, but respect for the facts compels the assertion that the republic in China is a befuddling thing that has largely befuddled your people by its false name. A name only has been changed. China continues to be dominated by exactly the same forces that dominated before the change.

The opinion so generally held here reflects well the instinctive American love for the under dog and the reassuring optimism of a class of your people to whom optimism is a vocational necessity. I refer to the missionary body, which is largely

responsible for the exuberant hopes for young China.

The Way to Help China.

"The thing your people have not seen, the thing they must be forced to recognize, is that the one great thing that would relieve China's suffering is the one identical thing that none of your philanthropists can offer. This thing is wholesale emigration. If you would throw open your ports to relieve the congestion of population in China you would soon produce a fundamental change that would permit all the so-called political evils to right themselves very quickly.

"But would you advocate this, either for the United States or any other Anglo-Saxon country? And the missionaries in China—their most immediate service could be through a severe struggle to eliminate polygamy and the marriage of minors, both prolific causes of the disastrous congestion of population. That would help more than any other one thing outside of permitting a wholesale exodus from the country.

"I heard of a young Chinaman who recently received great applause in a university of this country for asserting that China would, no doubt, throw off the rascally encroachments of Russia and Japan, due to their imperialistic

policies, now that she had thrown off the encroachments of her own imperialist class.

"His speech, and its applause from Americans, was a good sample of the kind of thing that can only end in disaster to younger China. For the fact is, that while it is perfectly true there are encroachments of the powerful neighbors of China in Mongolia and Manchuria, it is also perfectly true that China has neither the military force nor the political ability to throw off these nations that threaten her sovereignty in her northern provinces. Her own incompetency, in other words, has resulted in her present plight.

"Under this condition nothing could be more fatal than to encourage the hot-heads among the Chinese students here. What is tremendously important, by comparison, is that the Chinese be taught to see their own helplessness and their insufficiency to cope with their powerful foes. To give you one instance of American intermeddling to a bad end, Mr. Secretary Knox proposed his famous naturalization scheme for the Manchurian railroads. This heartened the Chinese, but they were blind to the fact that they then had two powerful but mutually antagonistic enemies in Japan and Russia. But what was the result? Russia and Japan saw a mutual disadvantage in the Knox plan. They joined to oppose it, with the result that to-day China has a consolidated foe which threatens her sovereignty in both Manchuria and Mongolia.

Says Officials Take Bribes.

"It is time for the Americans to cease being swayed by the shadow of a blessed word and join with all real friends of China in the attempt to teach her what her real position is.

"One of the most widely known weaknesses of the Chinese is the propensity of their public officials to accept bribes. All who have dealt with Chinese officials have become aware of this traditional failing. I have heard your enthusiasts tell of the institution of the jury system as a protection to political freedom in China. Well, I knew of a jury trial in Shanghai. The man tried was convicted and sentenced to die. But presently both judge and jury were petitioning, and successfully, too, for the substitution of a fine for the death sentence. The petition had a smack of the real Chinese policy to it. The jury trial, on its face, did not.

"The republic as at present constituted is merely the old despotism under a new name, but it would smell as sweet under any other designation. President Yuan, for instance, beheads his political enemies without the slightest thought of granting them a trial—a policy well ingrained into Chinese procedure, but in his case more despotically carried out than by the Manchus in their later years. The Chinese students who are led to hopeful forecasts for their country hopelessly lose touch with the deep-rooted customs and beliefs which dominate their stay-at-home countrymen, and these are what dominate the Government. They have never thought of an election, registration list, or a census of the country for election purposes.

The governing body at Peking is composed merely of an irresponsible and self-

lected group of political adventurers, and their position has never been regularized by the usual processes of popular elections. The so-called courts of justice alleged to have been inaugurated recently exist only on paper, and their code is constructed of the same material."

Mr. Bland is co-author with E. W. Backhouse of a volume entitled "China Under the Empress Dowager," published several years ago. He has just written another book under the title of "Recent Events and Present Policies in China." His lecture course will keep him in this country for two months.

Pioneer - *Jan 26 1913*
 NEWS FROM CHINA, REGARDING MATTERS SUCH

as the Chinese loan, Mongolia and Tibet, continues to flow in; but, from an Indian point of view, the most instructive item of Chinese news has not been cabled at all. It is that the annual consumption of imported cotton yarn has fallen away by over fifty million pounds. When consideration is given to the fact that we have so many cotton spinning mills in India for the special purpose of manufacturing cotton yarn for the China market, the significance of this heavy falling away is at once seen. In other words, the prosperity of our cotton spinning industry largely depends on the orders received from the Celestial Empire; and, of course, fewer orders mean less employment and a reduction in the income of thousands who class the shares of cotton spinning mills amongst their sources of revenue. But why should there be such a heavy falling away in China's custom, seeing that the demand for cotton yarn and goods in that country is largely increasing not decreasing? The explanation is very simple. The Chinaman has realised at last that he can grow cotton and spin it himself at a much less cost than he can import it from India, and so he has erected spinning mills and weaving mills to meet his own wants, which are many, in the cotton yarn and fabric line. The Chinese mills are, after a somewhat uphill career, now beginning to make themselves felt, and the first to experience the effect of this new Chinese industry is India, which is further away than Japan and consequently has to pay higher ocean freights. Geographically the Japanese spinning mills have a great pull over those in this country and they have the further advantage of subsidies on the yarn they export to the various Chinese markets. But with all this they are also steadily losing ground, for it is found in practice that they cannot compete with the mills in China, which are able to sell all they produce at what seems to be a satisfactory profit. The time must come, therefore, when both India and Japan will be to all intents and purposes excluded from the China market and will be obliged to find outlets for their productions elsewhere. There is reason to believe that India could do far more than she does in the Persian Gulf, Persia itself, Aden and in several parts of Africa where American cloth now largely holds sway. India has not troubled overmuch about these markets so far, simply because a ready-made market in the Far East was always on hand and was not too exacting as to uniformity of yarn or texture. But with the China trade disappearing at a furious pace, Indian millowners will be compelled to take stock of all possible outlets

and possibly endeavour to include the Levant in their field of operations. But, if they are to do much outside of China, some of them will certainly have to pay very much more attention to creating a standard quality and adhering to it rigidly in the case of "repeat" orders. Any other method will lead to surveys by Chambers of Commerce, allowances against shippers and eventual loss of orders. But such a fate has befallen more than one Indian shipper of yarns to the Continent before to-day, though it is to be hoped, in view of the outlook in China, that the lesson has now been taken seriously to heart.

THIS PAPER IS THE ONLY MORNING
 DAILY IN ENGLISH, EDITED AND
 PUBLISHED BY CHINESE IN CHINA.

THE
Peking Daily News.

"WE DESIRE TO SEE A STRONG
 AND UNITED CHINA"
 SIR EDWARD GREY.

Thursday, October 3rd, 1912.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY
 CONCERN.

"The King can do no wrong" is a familiar principle of the constitutional law of a certain Great Power. It has been the subject of the most searching interpretation by the subtlest legal intellects in the world; and we have hitherto been under the idea that its contents, in the sense at once of meaning and application, rested on certitude and out of the reach of impertinent question and doubt. But there is error somewhere. If what we hear is correct, an attempt is now being made to fashion the "regal" maxim in the direction of an extension and application to the people who—no, to a Certain Person, who, though

actually living on the ripe soil of China, is strangely supposed—according to the high tenets of his craft—to foot the ground of the famous town whereof “John Gilpin was a citizen of credit and renown.”

We understand that some of the indifferent views expressed in these “honourable” columns have been considered sufficiently important to receive the close attention of a Certain Person who, because he happens to be the representative in Peking of a great and royal Power, carries himself as if he is beyond the ambit of public criticism, on the ground, it seems, that he too can do no wrong. The story goes that the Certain Person, with the assistance of another person who was “Simply Furious” too, dissected an article which appeared in our issue last Monday and, by the consecrated process of the German professor who evolved a camel out of his inner consciousness, discovered that the writer of the article had been inspired by personal *animus* to write and express views whose truth has passed them into the current talk of Peking. It is believed that a statement to this effect, with an obvious intention, was communicated to a certain High Quarter.

There is, however, a serious side to this matter; and we are not sure that it is not a fit and proper subject for representation elsewhere. We regard the conduct of the Representative in question as a step intended to exercise pressure in order to interfere, if not to suppress, the free and legitimate expression of Chinese opinion on a matter which deeply concerns the safety and welfare of our commonwealth.

Pending the action which we may decide to take in order to bring the subject to the notice and examination of a people who will never tolerate, far less uphold, the

Is there anything here that rings familiar to an American?
PEKING DAILY NEWS
J. H. Hume

tortious invasion of the rights of free speech, we wish the Representative to know that nothing will deter the pen that records these lines from writing and publishing to the world the reasoned views of the Chinese people on policies and on men likely to imperil the liberties of the Country.

URGES FAIR PLAY FOR NEW CHINA

Dr. Seaman Says America Especially Is Obligated to Recognize Republic—Asks Financial Aid.

FEARS END LIKE POLAND'S

Surgeon Says Six-Power Group of Bankers Demands Conditions No Proud Nation Could Grant.

Nov 16 1912
Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 15.—Addresses urging recognition of the Chinese Republic and prompt financial aid to the new Oriental Government, were made to-day at Clark University by Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman of New York and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of the Chair of Government, Harvard University. Starting with the assertion, “The problem of the Orient is the problem of the twentieth century, and to-day China is its key.” Dr. Seaman made an earnest plea for assistance to the republic, without the degrading conditions which, he said, the six-power group of bankers was trying to force on 400,000,000 peace-loving people.

The doctor commended the United States for waiving her claim to more than half the indemnity demanded of China as a result of the Boxer troubles, and praised John Hay for “temporarily preserving the integrity of the country by his splendid policy of the open door.” He said China, up to the time of her revolution, paid the indemnity claims so regularly that the powers could not molest her further. If right, instead of might, had prevailed, he commented, the countries now receiving indemnity instead would be paying it to China. He added:

The six-power group of bankers, backed by the diplomacy of the countries they represent, before advocating the joint recognition of the Republic, demand: first, an excessive rate of interest for money advanced, and, second, terms as to its distribution and expenditure so humiliating that no proud nation could grant them without loss of self-respect. If those conditions are not complied with, the hidden threat is intimated that the intervention of foreign powers and dismemberment of the country may ensue.

The speaker told how leading Chinamen recognized the need of a change in their Government and of the resulting revolution, and he continued:

The Chinese Republic deserves formal recognition because of the character of the revolution which made it possible. It obtained the maximum of liberty with the minimum of bloodshed. It was an evolution rather than a revolution. In comparison with the epoch-making wars for freedom in Occidental lands—the French Revolution, England's fight for Magna Charta, or our own great seven-year struggle for independence, it was almost bloodless. The former rulers were retired with liberal pensions and permitted to retain their empty titles. A people who carried to a successful termination such a revolution deserves the respect and recognition of the world.

It is the opinion of many authorities that the Government of China has given more happiness and more individual liberty to a greater mass of humanity than any other Government in the world. The noble qualities of the race are illustrated in the leaders of the present movement. President Yuan Shih Kai is a masterful statesman, who inspires confidence in all who know him. The Republic is an established institution of more than a year's standing. It has undertaken to observe all treaties and to discharge all the international obligations of its predecessor. In the analogous case of the recognition of Brazil in 1890 Senator Turple said: “The success of a revolutionary movement is in itself a statement to the world that a majority of a Nation has chosen a change of government.” Many authorities on international law support the legal status of the present Government.

The Republic of China is not only the de facto Government, but it also is the de jure Government. As stated by Dr. Chao-Chu-Wu, “the Manchu rulers were not illegally driven from the throne, but they abdicated of themselves, and with their last act legalized the Republic.”

The republic is deserving of immediate recognition by the nations of the world. Special obligations are laid on us of the United States, by our position in the eyes of the world, as the most powerful Republic in existence, and one of the oldest. Our own republican principles justify China in looking to us for sympathy and support. Such an expectation is warranted by our dealings with other nations. It always has been the policy of the United States Government to recognize the existence of a Government which was capable of maintaining itself. The establishment of the French Republic occurred on the 24th of February, 1848, and less than a week afterward our Minister to France presented the formal congratulations of our Government. Even as late as Sept. 8, 1900, Mr. Hill, Acting Secretary of State, sent to Mr. Hart, United States Minister in Bogota, the following instructions:

“The policy of the United States, announced and practiced upon occasion for more than a century, has been and is to base the recognition of a foreign Government solely on its de facto ability to hold the reins of administrative power.”

Dr. Seaman pointed out many advantages which, he said, would result from recognition of the republic, including encouragement of China in her efforts for reform and education. He said the powers by that action would confer a boon on their business men and would make it safe for foreigners to travel in the interior of China, adding:

The greatest advantage to be gained by the speedy recognition by all nations would be the prevention of intervention on the part of some which are only awaiting an opportunity to appropriate Chinese territory, just as they did with the Continent of Africa some thirty years ago. The partitioning of China would be a crime even greater than the partitioning of Poland, and one fraught with far more serious consequences to the human race as a whole.

Given recognition by foreign Governments, freedom from overt acts of predatory powers, and the right to increase her own customs, now limited to 5 per cent.—a right wrung from her by foreigners to secure their unholy indemnities—China will pay all her obligations, no matter how unrighteous. The ruling characteristic of the Chinaman is honesty. He never repudiates his financial obligations. The Government of the republic has solemnly undertaken to faithfully execute all the obligations to the foreign powers under the existing treaties. Apart from the credit for past performances, faithfully observed, and the normal revenues

from trade, commerce, and the usual taxes, the natural resources of the land are incalculable. The extension of railways also gives scope for large investments.

Dr. Seaman asked why what he called "monstrous conditions" should be exacted of China, when Japan, "whose natural resources were incomparably less," obtained money on easy terms. He continued:

In the case of China, peace reigns and yet, before the great financiers consent to the issuance of a loan, it is asserted that they demand the right of a close supervision of its expenditure; that it be earmarked for purposes acceptable to them; that it shall not be available for military or naval defense, so essential for the future protection of the country; that no other loans or obligations shall be made by China without the consent of the syndicate, and that certain revenues be allotted for its security. These terms the statesmen of China refused and they have had the temerity to negotiate an independent loan for \$50,000,000 in opposition to the will of the six-power syndicate.

Dr. Seaman told of what he regarded as attacks on the safety of the Chinese Republic made by Russia and England. He added the comment that the six-power group of bankers, even with governmental aid, had failed signally in its financial policy. The speaker pointed out that the United States had let slip a great chance to win "the eternal friendship of a nation which is destined to be one of the greatest and grandest on earth." He closed with the remarks:

Is there any one here who believes that if John Hay had been in the Department of State during the last year the Republic of China would not have been recognized long ago? The majority of our people are, and from the first have been, in sincere sympathy with China in her struggle for liberty. It is the common people who make our country, not its financiers.

BLUEJACKETS GUARD ALIENS IN CANTON

James — May 3, 1911

A Number of Warships There—

Foreigners Have Escaped
Harm So Far.

REBEL CHIEF'S PROCLAMATION

Treaties to be Respected—Insurrection

Continues to Spread in Kwang-
Tung Province.

HONGKONG, May 2.—To-day's advices from Canton indicate that foreigners have so far escaped harm in the revolutionary uprising.

The foreign residential section occupies Shamien, an artificial island at the north of Canton. A canal separates the island from the city proper. Gunboats are anchored in the canal and guns are mounted on the canal bank commanding the approaches to the island.

On Sunday evening the revolutionists attempted to cross to Shamien with the purpose of capturing the police station there. They are repulsed by loyal troops.

Bluejackets now guard Shamien, and close by are the American gunboat Wilmington, the German gunboat Itlis, a Portuguese gunboat from Macao, and several British warships.

Dispatches to-day state that the anti-Manchu movement has spread from the West River, west of Canton, to the north and east through Kwang-Tung Province, and to Amoy in the southeastern part of Fu-Kien Province.

According to the best information obtainable the foreign missions have not been molested.

Cessels are making frequent trips between Hongkong and Canton, and are bringing refugees here.

It is difficult to obtain reliable news of the progress of the rebellion, but the feeling here is that further grave developments are quite possible. Details of the

fighting at Canton confirm earlier reports of the ferocity with which the troops and the rebels engaged. Queueless heads and headless bodies in European dress are still exposed in the streets. Other bodies show the death was caused by strangulation. The absence of the queues, together with the clothing of Western fashion, make it plain that the dead were rebels. The bodies of the soldiers killed appear to have been removed.

The commander of a Chinese cruiser was killed. Admiral Li, who commanded the loyal troops in the first two days of the fighting, is said to have personally killed ten revolutionaries before he was mortally wounded.

Bandits led by the brigand chief, Luk, burned four Government residences at Fat-Shan when they attacked and looted the town.

Reports from the West River districts are meagre, as the rebels destroyed telegraphic communication at many points.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The State Department advices from China were cabled to-day to Rear Admiral Hubbard, Commander in Chief of the Asiatic fleet, who will send more American warships to Canton if necessary.

In reporting to the State Department to-day the activities of the Chinese revolutionists Consul General Bergholz at Canton recommended that American gunboats enter the West River to protect the missionaries in Kwang-Tung Province.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The Young China Association here to-day out what purports to be a cablegram received from Wu Sun, commander of the "Citizen Army" in the Province of Kwang-Tung, and dated the "first day of the year of Sen-Hai," April 28. The statements is as follows:

"To all friendly nations, greeting. We, the citizens of all China, for the purpose of shaking off the yoke of the Tartar conqueror by overthrowing the present corrupt state of autocracy and establishing a republic in its place, and at the same time intending to enter upon closer relations with all friendly nations for the sake of maintaining the peace of the world and promoting the happiness of mankind, hereby declare:

"First—All treaties concluded between

the Manchu Government and any nations before this date will be continually effective up to the time of their termination.

"Second—Any foreign loan of indemnity incurred by the Manchu Government before this date will be acknowledged without any alteration of terms and will be paid by the Maritime Customs as before.

"Third—All concessions granted by the Manchu Government to any foreign nation before this date will be respected.

"Fourth—All persons and property of any foreign nations in the territory occupied by the Citizen Army will be fully protected.

"Fifth—All treaties, concessions, loans, and indemnities concluded between the Manchu Government and any foreign nations after this date will be repudiated."

MANCHUS QUIT CHINA'S THRONE

Edicts Issued Announcing Abdi-
cation and Providing for Es-
tablishment of Republic.

MANY REPUBLICAN PLEDGES

Emperor to Have \$4,000,000
Mexican a Year and to Retain
Title and Servants.

GREAT RELIEF IN PEKING

No Trouble There, but Disorders Ex- pected Throughout Country and Legations Are Apprehensive.

January 13 1912

PEKING, Feb. 12.—After occupying the throne of China, for nearly three centuries, the Manchu dynasty, represented by the child Emperor Pu-Yi, abdicated at noon to-day.

Three edicts were issued, the first proclaiming the abdication, the second dealing with the establishment of the republic, and the third urging the maintenance of peace and approving the conditions agreed upon by the Imperial Premier, Yuan Shi-Kai, and the Republicans.

The following is the text of the edict announcing the abdication of the throne:

We, the Emperor of China, have respectfully received to-day the following edict from the hands of her Majesty, the Dowager Empress:

In consequence of the uprising of the Republican army, to which the people of the Provinces of China have responded, the empire is seething like a boiling caldron, and the people are plunged in misery.

Yuan Shi-Kai was therefore commanded to dispatch commissioners in order to confer with the Republicans with a view to the calling of a National Assembly to decide on the future form of Government. Months have elapsed, and no settlement is now evident.

The majority of the people are in favor of a republic. From the preference of the people's hearts the will of Heaven is discernible. How could we oppose the desires of millions for the glory of one family?

Therefore, the Dowager Empress and the Emperor hereby vest the sovereignty of the Chinese Empire in the people.

Let Yuan Shi-Kai organize to the full the powers of the provisional Republican Government and confer with the Republicans as to the methods of union, assuring peace in the empire and forming a great republic with the union of Manchus, Chinese, Mongols, Mohammedans, and Tibetans.

We, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, will thus be enabled to live in retirement, free from responsibilities and cares, and enjoying without interruption the nation's courteous treatment.

At an audience yesterday the Empress Dowager touchingly thanked Yuan Shi-Kai for his successful efforts in obtaining good treatment for the imperial family from the Republicans.

The publication of the edicts has given profound relief to every one in Peking, both foreigners and Chinese. The arrangement is considered to be a skillful compromise, and it is believed that the terms will satisfy the Republicans. The first edict provides that the terms shall be communicated to the foreign legations for transmission to their respective Governments, the object being to record throughout the world the Republicans' pledges.

In consideration of the abdication the Republicans make the following eight pledges to the Emperor:

First—The Emperor shall retain his title and shall be respected as a foreign monarch.

Second—The Emperor shall receive an annual grant of 4,000,000 taels until the currency is reformed, after which he shall receive \$4,000,000 Mexican.

Third—A temporary residence shall be provided in the Forbidden City and later the imperial family shall reside in the Summer Palace, ten miles outside of Peking.

Fourth—The Emperor may observe the sacrifices at his ancestral tombs and temples, which will be protected by Republican soldiers.

Fifth—The great tomb of the late Emperor Kwang-Su will be completed and the funeral ceremony fittingly observed at the republic's expense.

Sixth—The palace attendants may be retained, but the number of eunuchs cannot be increased.

Seventh—The Emperor's property will be protected by the republic.

Eighth—The imperial guards will be governed by the Army Board, the republic paying their salaries.

The contended point as to whether the Throne shall be perpetuated or will terminate with the present Emperor's death is not mentioned. Four pledges for the treatment of the imperial kinsmen follow:

First—The Princes, Dukes, and others having hereditary titles shall retain their rank.

Second—The nobility shall have the rights and privileges of ordinary citizens.

Third—The private property of the nobility will be protected.

Fourth—The nobility shall be exempted from military service.

Seven pledges are given in the interest of the Mongols, Manchus, Mohammedans, and Tibetans:

First—They shall have rights and privileges similar to the Chinese.

Second—Their private property will be respected.

Third—The nobility will retain their hereditary rank.

Fourth—The State will find employment for such of the nobility as are in financial difficulties.

Fifth—The Manchus' pensions will continue until the State finds them occupations.

Sixth—Restrictions as to occupations and dwelling places will be abolished.

Seventh—They shall have religious liberty.

In concluding the second edict, the Emperor Dowager says:

"Our sincere hope is that peace will be restored and that happiness will be enjoyed under the Republic."

The third edict describes the Throne's motive in modelling its policy "according to the progress of the times and the earnest desires of the people, with the sole object of the suppression of a great disorder and the restoration of peace."

"Should the warfare continue," adds the edict, "the country might be irreparably ruined and would suffer the horrible consequences of a racial war." It exhorts the General in command in Peking to maintain order and to explain to the people that "the Throne is acting upon Heaven's will." It commands the members of the Cabinet and the Viceroy to

continue their duties and not to shirk their responsibilities, conforming with the Throne's perpetual intention to love and cherish the people.

The Peking authorities are taking military precautions, but there has been no disorder in the capital. It is expected, however, that there will be disorders throughout the interior. The imperial army under Gen. Chang-Hsun, after sacking Su-Chow-Foo, Ngan-Hwei Province, has for the most part dispersed, laden with loot and carrying off the arms and ammunition.

The United States protected cruiser Cincinnati has gone from Shanghai to Tengchow-Foo, Shan-Tung Province, at the request of the American missionaries, who fear that the town may be sacked, because Republicans are retreating the direction of that place after their defeat by imperial soldiers, who are now fighting in several places for plunder.

The legations consider that the first phase of the revolution has been concluded, but they fear that the second may be more disastrous.

The legations will deal unofficially with Yuan Shi-Kai's Government until the republic is recognized. It is expected that such recognition will be given immediately upon the formation of a coalition Cabinet. As the Throne's final edicts were signed by only one Cabinet Minister besides Yuan Shi-Kai, five portfolios are now available, and of these it is believed that three will be filled respectively by Tang Shao-Yi, the imperial Premier's representative in the peace negotiations at Shanghai; Wu Ting-Fang, the Minister of Justice in the Republican

Provisional Cabinet, and Chin Chin-Tao, the Republican Finance Minister. Gen. Li Yuen-Heng, the rebel leader at Hankow, who was appointed Vice President of the republic by President Sun Yat-Sen, will probably be Chief of the General Staff. Provision for Dr. Sun has not yet been made.

NANKING, Feb. 12.—The proposed Republican Constitution consists of seventy articles.

It follows the American model, except that the President and Vice President will be elected by Congress, which will also name the Premier, the latter selecting his Cabinet subject to the approval of Congress.

It will establish religious freedom and provide for conscription.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Tien-Tsin correspondent says that the Mongolian Princes, who have been leaders in the anti-abdication agitation at the Court, have cabled to Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, insisting that unless Yuan Shi-Kai gets the Presidency they will consider themselves entitled to take further measures against the establishment of the republic.

The imperialist army under the command of Gen. Chang-Hsun, which has been in contact with the Republican troops for some days, was yesterday routed with serious loss by the Republicans in the neighborhood of Su-Chow, according to a dispatch received here from Shanghai. The Republican troops mined the ground in front of their entrenchments. Then, by feinting a retreat, they inveigled the imperialists into following them over the mined ground, and when a large body of the imperialists were assembled they exploded the mines. The imperialists suffered heavy casualties and lost a number of their field guns. Gen. Chang-Hsun took refuge in a railroad car and escaped toward Su-Chow.

The British Minister at Peking has notified the Foreign Office that a revolutionary uprising has occurred in Wei-hai-Wei. A company of British troops will be dispatched immediately to that place from Peking. Wei-hai-Wei was leased to Great Britain by a convention with China in 1898.

MUKDEN, Feb. 12.—The City of Kai-Ping, Province of Pe-ehi-Li, has been occupied by revolutionary troops. The revolutionists began the bombardment of the town on Feb. 9, bringing twelve heavy field guns into action.

A portion of Kai-Ping was burned before it capitulated.

SUN YAT-SEN AN AMERICAN.

Was Born in Hawaii, and Came Under Provisions of the Act of 1900.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, first President of the Chinese Republic, is a naturalized American.

The Department of Commerce and Labor so held in 1904 on the ground that Dr. Sun, who had been born in the Hawaiian Islands, had been endowed with American citizenship by the act of 1900, which provided a Government for Hawaii, and declared all citizens of the Territory to be citizens of the United States.

GEN. HOMER LEA VERY ILL.

American Adviser of President Sun Believed to be Dying.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 12.—Gen. Homer Lea, the American officer who has been acting as adviser to Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the President of the Chinese Republic, is in a critical condition. He is suffering from diabetes and is tonight reported to be in a dying condition.

BANKERS HELP OUT CHINESE REPUBLIC

Those Taking Part Here in \$50,000,000 Loan Advance Funds to President Yuan.

USED TO PUT DOWN MUTINY

These Financial Interests Expect No Profit, but Their Service Gives This Country Share in China's Business.

James ——— Feb 6, 1912

The American bankers who some months ago obtained a one-quarter interest in the financing of China have been advancing money in recent weeks to enable the new republic to establish a firm Government. These loans have been made direct to President Yuan Shi-Kai, and have been devoted principally to the expenses incident to putting down the uprising among the mutinous soldiers.

The National City Bank, First National Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are the American members of the international syndicate, which includes institutions in England, Germany, and France, and which was organized to supply funds for the development of the Chinese Empire. The four countries will share equally in the advances which have been made to the new republic. The international syndicate made arrangement some months ago, in connection with the State Departments of the several countries, for a loan of \$50,000,000 to the Chinese Government for the purposes of currency reform. The funds, which have been advanced to the republic so far have been in the form of short-term loans and are not, strictly speaking, a part of the original loan. Most of the advances have been secured by warrants running for nine months. It is believed that these can be refunded before maturity by the \$50,000,000 loan, which it is now planned to float in July.

The State Departments of the other nations have refused to allow the syndicate to supply any province or faction in getting the upper hand in the affairs of China. While the Administration in Washington has not taken a positive stand on this point, it has been in sympathy with the attitude of the other nations and has given its moral support to the objection to loans to any party fighting for leadership.

When the same international syndicate floated an issue of \$30,000,000 of Hukuang Railway bonds for the Chinese Government it was thought that the larger loan, the principal purpose of which is the reorganization of China's currency system, would soon follow. The uprising against the Imperial Government caused a delay, and it has since been generally understood that no funds would be forthcoming under the terms of the loan until China was again at peace. It was explained by one of the big bankers when this point was brought to his notice that with the overthrow of the Manchu Government and the recognition of the new republic, China's internal troubles, so far as they affected her dealings with other nations, had come to an end, and that the recent troubles were but the natural outbreak of unruly soldiers which might have been expected to follow the struggle. The syndicate managers feel that it would not be fair to withhold advances asked for recently, since by so doing the friendly nations would only be making it more difficult for the Government to put down the mutinies.

The bankers who are handling the Chinese loans look at the matter as a Government operation with no immediate rewards in sight. The expenses accompanying the early negotiations and subsequent developments have been so large as to absorb all of the profit which it had been expected to make on the loan. Besides the cost of sending representatives to China, and maintaining them there, the New York bankers have given a great many hours to conferences over the best course of action to be followed, and every step has had to be discussed with the proper authorities at Washington. Lengthy correspondence, which has been carried on almost daily by cable, has consumed a large share of the expense allowance in connection with the new loan.

"The syndicate made no profit on the Hukuang loan," said one of the bankers who has taken an active part in the American negotiations. "It is now certain that there will be no profit in the currency loan. The two loans have required endless patience and care on our part, and the only reward for the members of the syndicate will be their satisfaction in having performed a patriotic

service in assuring the United States the right to look for a large share of the business which China is going to do with other nations. We think that the country at large will ultimately benefit by the entrance into China's affairs obtained through these loans."

ARE CHINA'S TROUBLES FOMENTED BY JAPAN?

Many Foreigners in the Far East
"See" Nippon in Every
Development.

Dec 4, 1911
QUESTION OF MANCHURIA

Expansion of Island Empire
Westward Is Inevitable—Ultimate
Dominance of All
Asia Her Objective.

[From the Regular Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Peking, Oct. 27.—There is one phase of the situation in China which is particularly delicate because it affects a nation which out here in the Far East is always under suspicion. Nevertheless, this phase forms such an important feature of every discussion that it is worth describing almost as much as if proofs of all the allegations which are to be heard were actually to hand.

It has to do with Japan and the part that she has played and is playing not only in this Chinese revolutionary affair, but in the entire Far Eastern game. In this city and elsewhere in this part of the world the actions of the Japanese government are more closely watched than those of any other nation. Japan, of course, has more at stake than any other nation, and more to gain, and diplomats, resting in the belief that ultimately Japan will achieve all her desires, are keenly watching for the next move. They see things Japanese in everything that goes on. It sometimes amounts to a mania, but underneath there is a sound foundation of fact, and certainly justification for alertness.

Japan's interests in this section are recognizedly paramount; as much so as those of the United States are paramount in Latin America over the political interests of European nations. To live and to maintain her dearly won place in the family of first class powers Japan must expand. Expansion is possible only to the westward. Korea has become Japanese; the next step westward is Manchuria. Already Japan maintains a firm grip on Southern Manchuria, but this hold is one of might rather than right, and Japan still has before her the great problem of obtaining permanent control of that vast region where so much Japanese blood was shed.

May Coerce China.

That she will do this, and that no foreign nation will stand in her way, seems assured. Just how all this will be done is the greatest story which the Far East holds today. While Japan wants Manchuria, needs Manchuria and will surely acquire Manchuria, her method of acquisition is not clear, and doubtless furnishes Japanese statesmen an exceedingly difficult problem, for although Japan could take possession by force at any time it is extremely unlikely that such a course will be followed. Some other way will be found, one by which Japan will justify herself in the eyes of nations. It will probably be a trade of some sort, or maybe, many think, China

will be coerced into relinquishing the unsteady hold she now has on her northern provinces.

The South Manchurian Railway, of course, is the key to the situation. Japan now controls it by the lease acquired by Russia from China, and in turn by Japan from Russia. To fulfil her aims Japan must own this railway. Her lease expires in 1923, and this is scarcely satisfactory. It would seem that Japan has ample time to take action, but it is the opinion of the Far East that she will do something long before the expiration of the lease.

China is entirely unwilling to relinquish Manchuria, but there is little that she can do to stave off the inevitable advance of the Japanese. The United States is logically, on account of her promulgation and espousal of the doctrine of the open door and of the policy of maintaining the territorial integrity of China, the most likely to make formal objection to Japanese encroachment, but if Japan to-morrow announced her intention of taking complete charge of affairs in South Manchuria it is not likely that the government in Washington would say nay.

For a Japanese Manchuria.

Japan might announce to China and the world that she feels it necessary to send an army into Manchuria to preserve order, which would mean a Japanese Manchuria. The State Department in Washington could scarcely object to this, for objections without actual military power behind them would be valueless, and the Washington administration is probably not convinced that the people of the United States are prepared to fight with Japan over a question of Japanese occupation and Chinese loss of a place called Manchuria.

Japan's only danger seems to lie in the Russians. Russia will some day, so they say, again fight with Japan, but such things are said of nearly all nations which come off without honors in a conflict. Further, the advantages and encroachments of Japan in South Manchuria will likewise be gained by Russia in North Manchuria, for China is not strong enough to resist. If Japan demands certain rights in the south Russia will demand them in the north.

In addition to the concrete Manchurian proposition Japan also desires to dominate Asia. It is a perfectly natural desire. The United States in the same manner seeks to dominate Latin America. The two spheres are the stamping grounds of each nation, and while other countries have great interests at stake they must recognize the special interests of the others, on account of geographical proximity if nothing more.

Japan Watched Suspiciously.

With Japan situated as she is, and with the great interests she has involved, her attitude toward the present tremendous revolutionary crisis is watched with the keenest interest and in some quarters with open suspicion. There are those who go so far as to say that Japan is responsible for the outbreak. Certain it seems that the Japanese know more about it than other foreigners, but this may be due to Japan's superior intelligence service.

Many of the leaders of this movement are Chinese who were educated in Japan. The "returned student" from Japan is a firebrand Chinese, filled with socialistic ideas and uncompromisingly opposed to the existing government of this empire. He is a leader in revolt and anti-dynastic propaganda, and it is his work that has brought on the present crisis. This is beyond question, and there are some who hold that the young Chinese who go to Japan are purposely filled with the militant socialism which students sent to other countries return home without.

It is even said in Peking to-day that the Japanese are at the bottom of all the pres-

ent trouble, that the revolution was organized with their assistance, and that they will endeavor to improve the opportunity by rescuing the dynasty and acquiring a practical control, which will lead to the attainment of their Manchurian and other desires. It would seem that this is a little too deep and far-reaching even for the sagacious Japanese, but the belief in such plans is characteristic of the attitude of much of the foreign element in the Far East. Much significance is seen in the fact that certain Japanese army men happened to be in Wu-Chang when the revolution broke out, and that a Japanese admiral

was on his way up the Yang-Tse River the day the revolt appeared. The admiral arrived most opportunely and took command of the situation, as far as all foreign interests were concerned.

Knew What Was Going On.

It is also charged that the Japanese encouraged the revolutionary propaganda and that on the very day that the outbreak occurred in the south there was revolutionary activity, mainly confined to the distribution of circulars, in Manchuria. Much of this lacks proof. If the Japanese are clever enough to engineer such a thing they are likewise clever in not permitting it to be proved. It seems reasonably certain that the Japanese have known what was going on better than any of the other foreigners, but beyond this there are no tangible evidences of implication.

By far the most interesting contingency in view of the plans attributed to the Japanese is that of the possible flight of the court to Manchuria. It is positively a fact that many persons stationed in Peking, men of long experience, considered with great seriousness the possibility of the court removing to Moukden, there to be under the protection of the Japanese. Should such a thing happen it would be a tremendous thing for Japan. Manchuria would be openly, logically and justifiably hers. The court would establish itself at Moukden. The Manchus would have returned home and would be in control of their old country. The rebellious Chinese element could not reach them, for that would involve war with Japan, under whose protection the Manchus placed themselves.

Aside from this, the victorious Chinese would doubtless be content with the recovery of their own country from the Manchus. Manchuria would be severed from China for good, and while Japan might permit the Manchus nominally to control the country, it would really be as much Japanese as was Korea for the few years before the recent annexation.

So diplomats have been hoping for a cessation of the present difficulties, if for no other reason than the one above outlined. It would be a sad ending for the Manchus, the ending of whom in any manner seems sad enough, and it would accomplish another rather irrelevant thing—rob the Far East of one of its most interesting speculative problems.

The National Bureau
Religious Toleration.

March 23, 1912

Dr. S. Isett Woodbridge, the well known sinologist and educationalist and the editor of "The Chinese Christian Intelligencer" sends to "The North-China Daily News" the following interesting account of President Yuan's declaration in favour of the removal of all religious disabilities:—

"The Times" Peking correspondent states that Yuan Shih-k'ai has determined to remove all religious disabilities. It will doubtless be of interest to a large number of your readers, who observe the trend of religious events in this country, to state the circumstances under which the promise of President Yuan was made. Following is a translation, in part, of a few brief excerpts from articles appearing in "The Chinese Christian Intelligencer" from the pen of the Rev. Cheng King-yi under the *nom de plume* of "Pilgrim" (天路客) Mr. Cheng is the pastor of a large Independent church in Peking and the one member of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee in China.

On 26th February at 2 p.m., a large and enthusiastic meeting of more than two thousand Christians and their friends was held in the Hutung Church in Peking. The church was tastefully decorated with flags and appropriate scrolls and mottoes. After prayer, the presiding officer stated that the object of the assembly was to congratulate the country on the rapid change to a Republican Government, to welcome the new President and to consider the question of religious liberty.

A letter from Yuan Shih-k'ai, couched in the most courteous terms, was read. In this letter the President said that on account of the pressure of business he would be unable to accept the invitation to be present, but he wished to acknowledge the great benefit the church has been to the people of China, and to wish it success in all its enterprises. As he could not come himself he had deputed H. E. Yen Huei-ching to act as his representative. (前赴貴會爲代表)

On behalf of the President, Minister Yen spoke at length. "We can thank God," said he, "that such a body of Christians of every denomination in this city has met together to welcome the First President of the New Republic and to rejoice in the comparatively bloodless outcome. I am directed by him to thank you and to tell you how much he would have enjoyed being here, but the demand of urgent affairs of state would preclude his attendance.

"The Christian religion was brought to China from the West more than a hundred years ago. Until recently it has not proved successful in reaching the people. This may be accounted for by the fact either that the people were not enlightened (風氣未開) and society in general was unaccustomed to new things, or that the message of the foreign missionary was misunderstood and to a large extent a wrong interpretation was put on the church, its objects and its functions.

"In the last few years, however, our educated men have zealously bent their minds to the study of Western education and have found out the intent and purport of the Christian religion in its aspects of mercy and education.

"The result of this investigation has also been a clearer understanding of the character, genesis and motive of the Church."

The speaker then alluded to the fact that heretofore the Treaties allowed the Chinese to accept Christianity, but now such agreements would be put aside, for New China would grant religious liberty of its own accord to all its citizens without the Treaties; and "on behalf of the President he wished to say that certain clauses would be introduced into the new Constitution that would allow all the Chinese freedom to worship in their own way."

This action on the part of the highest authorities in China will be far-reaching in its effects and will doubtless give a tremendous impetus to philanthropy in every department of its varied activities.

To the above may appropriately be added the following from the same newspaper:

An interesting fact about the present disturbances round about Tientsin is that the property of native Christians has

not been touched in the general looting. Writing of the looting and fire which occurred in Tientsin, a correspondent mentions that in the middle of the ruins of the district which suffered most, there remained one shop, which happened to be owned by a member of the local Y. M. C. A. Although it contained silks and other goods to the value of millions of taels, being one of the richest shops in the street, it was not touched by the looters, and quite escaped the fire which destroyed the surrounding shops. Standing intact in the midst of the general wreckage, the shop presented a remarkable spectacle.

INTERNATIONAL HELP

FOR

THE REFORMERS IN CHINA

I. THE SITUATION

The great expansion of the more enlightened nations, such as England, America, Russia, France, and Germany, is very apparent.

The collapse of unenlightened governments in Europe, Asia and Africa, is equally manifest.

Through these changing conditions there arises danger of conflict among the enlightened nations concerning the occupation of the territories of the unenlightened. Consequently there is a continued increase in the enormous burden of armament and wars of unprecedented magnitude are to be apprehended.

II. REMEDY

Let the enlightened nations agree to help the unenlightened by allowing national interest to yield to consideration of the universal good, in the same manner that local and provincial interests are to-day made to give way to national well-being.

Begin this course by uniting the leading nations in a representation to the Chinese government that they desire to uphold the integrity of its Empire and to again give it a chance of adapting itself to modern requirements.

Let the enlightened nations unitedly cause China to understand that in her own best interest, and in that of other nations, it is imperatively necessary that her government shall henceforth not only cease from persecuting her native reformers, but shall give a hearty support to all true reform.

III. REASONS FOR SUPPORTING THE REFORMERS

They are the leaders of one of the greatest movements of modern times and are friendly to foreign nations.

They are prepared to rightly develop an empire containing one fourth of the human race.

They wish to improve their country by the adoption of such public utilities, including intellectual and moral forces, for the regeneration of their country, as are common in the leading nations of the world.

They advocate the keeping down of standing armies by submitting all international problems to a supreme court of arbitration.

They are willing to abide by the law of reciprocity in trade and in all other relations.

IV. ADVANTAGES

The immense advantage of adopting such a policy in regard to China is obvious.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully lay this matter before the government of _____ in the hope immediate steps may be taken toward international agreement upon taking the side of the Reform Party in China that a world-wide calamity may be averted.

Signed:

New York, April, 1900

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

9th August.

Arrival of New Governor.

Our long-expected new Governor, Chou Fu, arrived yesterday, and is to take over the seals of office to-day. He surprised everybody by entering the city by the West gate, which was directly on his way in from the North, instead of making a long detour to enter by the East gate, which is supposed to be the lucky gate—the "gate of life." The West gate is the one through which criminals are led to their doom, and so is not in favour as a gate by which to enter upon high office. This action of H. E. Chou Fu is interpreted by those who are of a progressive mind as indicating that he is not going to be bound by the small unimportant customs and superstitions which so hamper the life of even high officials in China, but is going to devote his attention to more serious matters. We are all hoping that the coming of this enlightened and progressive Governor means a return to the forward policy begun in the reign of H. E. Yuan Shih-kai, and that the two together, Yuan in Chihli and Chou Fu in Shantung, will work harmoniously for the development of all this part of North China. While we rejoice in the coming of the new Governor, we also have a feeling of regret in seeing H. E. Chang leave the province, for, though he could scarcely be called a progressive official, he has certainly been a kindly good-natured man, who has not made himself obnoxious by any outspoken opposition to modern progress.

The Cholera,

of which I wrote you some weeks ago, has been much less virulent since the heavy rains of something over half a month ago. We now hear very little about the pestilence, though an occasional case comes to our notice.

Our Rainy Season

has been an unusual one this year. After a severe drought we had heavy rains along about the middle third of July, but during the past two weeks almost no rain has fallen until last night when we had a refreshing shower, and it now looks as though we might have a second spell of rainy weather.

The Provincial College

opens on the 18th, a very bad time of year to gather students together in such damp quarters as they have in the old Shu Yuan. There seems little prospect of their occupying their new quarters in the near future, as ground has not yet been broken for the new buildings. Possibly, however, the new Governor may settle matters up and compel the deputies who have the building operations in charge to begin work.

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

30th August.

Our New Governor.

H. E. Chou Fu has not assumed a very friendly attitude toward the Provincial College in Chinanfu; in fact he seems hostile rather than friendly, at least toward its present management. This, no doubt, is largely due to the vigorous stand taken by Dr. Hayes in favour of religious toleration, and more particularly, perhaps, to H. E. having taken umbrage at the question being referred for adjustment to the American Minister in Peking. It should be said in justice to Dr. Hayes that every effort was made by him to secure a satisfactory settlement through H. E. Yuan Shih-k'ai and other Chinese officials before he laid the matter before the Minister. It was only after efforts to adjust the matter through Chinese agents had failed that he appealed to the treaty, and placed the matter in the hands of his Minister. H. E. called the native staff of teachers to his yamen for

an interview some days ago, and treated the professors of Western studies, all of whom are Christians, with scant courtesy, telling them their learning was insufficient (it is a question where he will find better equipped men), complaining of this matter of toleration having been referred to Peking, and telling them, it is said, that all the troubles of 1900 were due to the Christians. The attitude of the Governor toward religious toleration has not yet been declared, but there is grave reason to fear he does not regard the subject with favour. It is difficult to understand this intolerant position of the Governor when, as Provincial Treasurer of Chihli, he was regarded as one of the more advanced officials of the North, unless the fact that the Triennial Examinations now going on have something to do with it.

It is possible that he does not consider it expedient to be known too early in his career in Shantung as a friend of reform, and especially while the city is full of students from all parts of the province. It should, perhaps, be said for H. E. that he reached his new post at a very bad season of the year, and has not been very well since his arrival. He is said to have treated everyone who has interviewed him in a very gruff manner.

The Examinations

which are now being held are preliminary to the great and final test for the M. A. degree which begins on the 9th of September (8th of the 8th moon), and lasts over a week. One poor unfortunate on his way to the examination from the extreme east of the province was attacked by robbers some 39 li from Chinanfu, and shot through his right leg, shattering both bones. He is now under treatment in the American Presbyterian Hospital.

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

12th September.

Bishop Anzer's Proposal.

The latest move in the line of education in Shantung is a proposal by Bishop Anzer that the Governor furnish him with Tls. 2,000 per annum for the maintenance of a school in Chiuningchou, a flourishing commercial city, 490 li south-west of Chinanfu. You may remember that the fact was mentioned in this correspondence, under date of 13th May, that Bishop Anzer had secured Tls. 1,500 for his college in Yenhoufu, the seat of his bishopric. This success seems to have encouraged the energetic Bishop to make further demands for Government help in the establishment of schools, which in all probability will take the place of the prefectural colleges, which it is proposed to start as feeders for the provincial institution, thereby throwing the secondary or prefectural education, in these particular districts, into the hands of the Roman Catholics. In the event of Bishop Anzer succeeding in securing control of the schools in his diocese, is there not some possibility of the Protestants in Shantung pleading the "favoured nation" clause of the treaties, in asking for the same recognition in districts where their membership is strong?

The Yellow River

It has been giving anxiety to dwellers on its banks for some time past, as there seemed imminent danger of a break occurring to the north-east of Chinanfu. The river has been bank full for some days, owing apparently to heavy rains in Shansi or elsewhere far up the river. No rain had fallen here for some weeks, and the country people were anticipating their almost annual visitation from this terrible scourge, but so far the danger has been averted, and it is now hoped that this season may safely pass without an inundation.

The Director of the College

Here, Fang Taotai, is going to Japan to inspect the system of Normal Schools in the Island Empire, and his successor in the Directorship of the College, a Mr. Phên, has had several years' residence in England and America, and can, therefore, speak English.

the prefecture of Wutingfu, two of them measuring respectively 300 and 1,500 feet across. The condition of affairs is so serious that both the Judge and the Governor, I believe, have gone to the scene of the breaks. Poor Shantung, the only breathing spell she has had from the devastations of this horrible Yellow River of late years was the short space of time when the river, having broken through its banks at Kaifêngfu, left the province and flowed east and south, instead of north-east, on its way to the sea. It was a sorry day for this province, when, by dint of almost superhuman efforts, the Chinese succeeded in turning the "yellow curse" back into its old course through Shantung, though, doubtless, the people who were being ruined by its devastations along its new track in Honan and Anhui were devoutly thankful to be rid of it.

Dr. Hayes,

a few days since, sent a request to the Governor to be informed when he might be released from his engagement here, the six months' notice which his contract required having about expired, and he desiring to leave as soon as might be convenient without embarrassing those in charge of the college. The Governor sent back word that he would be very glad to have him and his Christian teachers remain indefinitely (the Christian teachers and the physician of the College, who is also a Christian, were included in Dr. Hayes's request to be allowed to withdraw), but as no indication was given that any effort whatever is to be made to modify the requirements of Confucian worship, and as Dr. Hayes is determined to retire if such modification is not made, the answer of the Governor is only "empty words," and at the end of his term, or as soon before as they can be spared, Dr. Hayes and his force of teachers will retire from the College. It is true that some weeks ago Dr. Hayes temporarily withdrew his resignation, because owing to the change in Governors, the provincial examinations, etc., he feared there would not be time enough within the six months to test the question of whether or not the officials were willing to make any concessions in the matter of the Confucian worship. Their intentions, however, being now pretty clear and no effort having been made to accommodate the matter, the Governor claiming that it is impossible to act contrary to the Imperial decree, his resignation stands and will take effect, as stated above, at the latest at the end of this current year. Such an outcome of the affair is, of course, to be much regretted, as Dr. Hayes is a practical educator of twenty years' experience; he has the College well organised, and if this simple matter of excusing Christian students from attendance at Confucian worship could be arranged, he no doubt would be quite willing to remain in charge. Under the

he no doubt will have the approval of the vast majority of the missionary body in China, which body does not ask for the abolition of Confucian worship, but only for liberty to be granted to Christian students to absent themselves.

Students for Japan.

The Governor is preparing to send a considerable body of students to Japan for a nine-months' course of study in the normal schools of that country, preparatory to taking charge of the primary schools of the province on their return. He is also intending to send a number to Paotingfu, for the same purpose, I believe, and also a contingent to the Peking University. Altogether H. E. Chou Fu seems in earnest in his wish to push the educational work in Shantung, but whether he is pursuing just the right course to attain the best results is open to doubt. He, however, deserves the sympathy of all well-wishers of China in his efforts to accomplish a work which he, no doubt, himself feels is quite out of line with his previous experience, and one in which it would be strange if he made no blunders.

The German Railway.

The advance guard of the German railway has at last reached Chinanfu. Three German engineers have established themselves outside the East suburb gate, and will probably be here until the line is completed to the capital. We hope to see it running into the city within the next two years or less.

Provincial Examination.

Ten thousand one hundred students attended the last provincial examination here, which closed on the 17th inst. It appears that notwithstanding a certain demand for Western studies, the old wish to be in the old-established line of official preferment is about as strong as ever. I am told, too, that the general trend of the questions asked in the examination was distinctly toward conservatism, and hostile to Western ideas.

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

24th September.

China's Sorrow.

The breaks in the Yellow River have proved more serious than the first reports had led us to suppose them. There are now said to be three distinct breaks, all in

NOV 26 1902

Dr. BROWN

